







146

Period of 165 years before the
FLOOD B.C. 2348.
Noah

Mizraim Nimrod

Babylon
Nineveh

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE (History c

21 Calling of
Abraham
Ismael

6 ISRAELITES
in Egypt 97

88 EGYPT

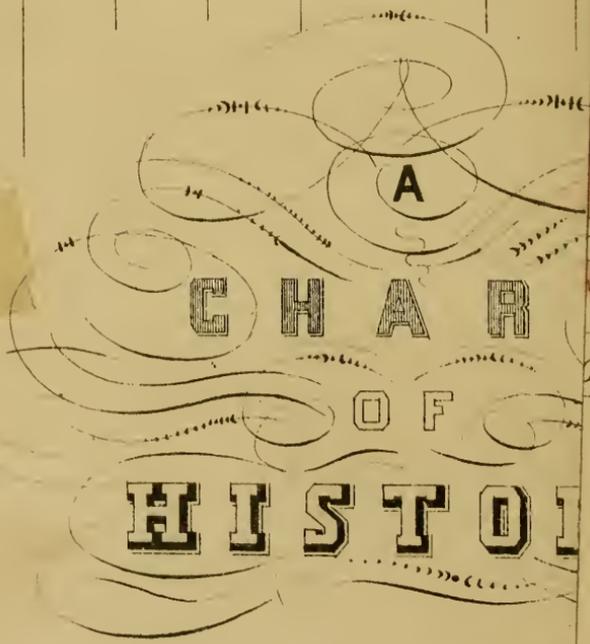
89 Sicyon

56 Argos

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GREECE

(Fabulous period)



to accompany the "World"

BY G. P. PUTNAM.

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THE HOME CYCLOPEDIA.

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

CHRONOLOGY,

OR

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS:

A

DICTIONARY OF DATES,

WITH

CLAR VIEWS OF GENERAL HISTORY, AND AN
HISTORICAL CHART.

EDITED BY GEORGE P. PUTNAM.



REVISED EDITION.

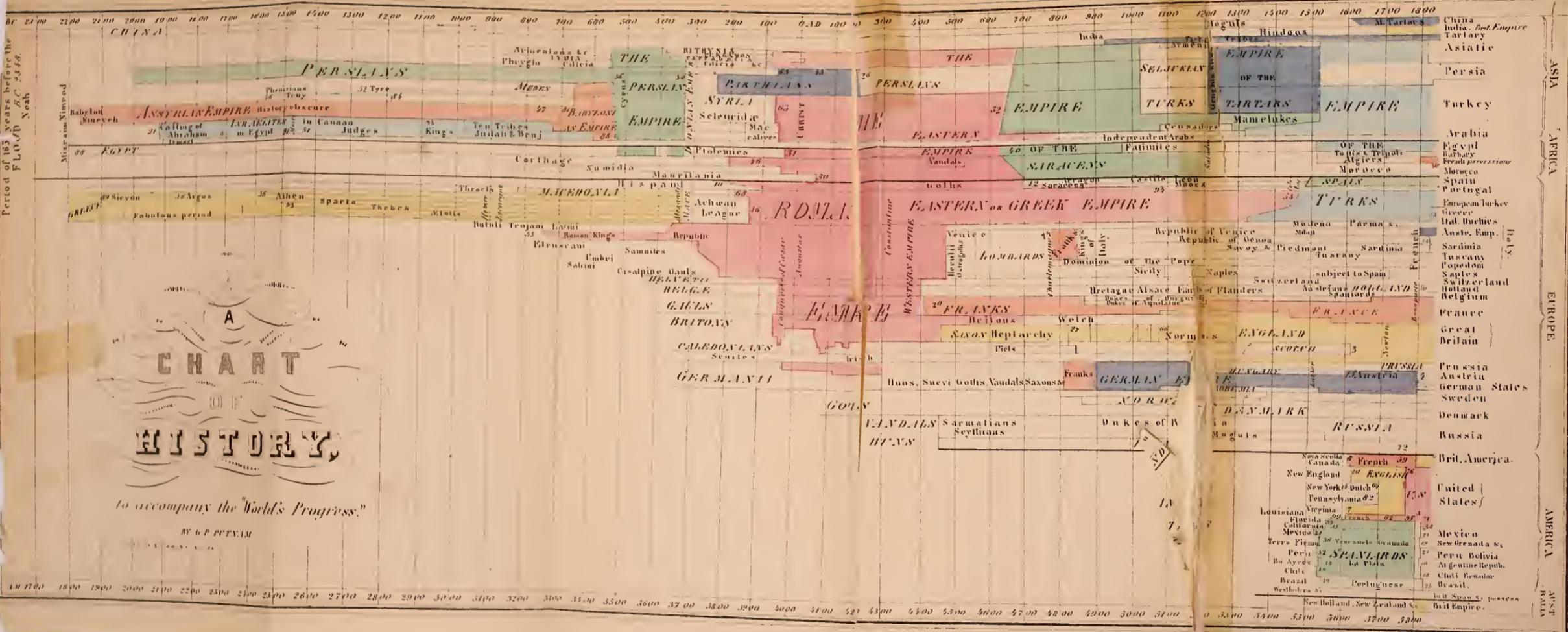
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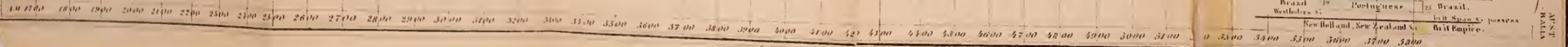
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A CHART OF HISTORY,

to accompany the World's Progress.

BY G. P. PETERLIN



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THE WORLD'S PROGRESS:

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EDITED BY GEORGE P. PUTNAM. ^{Palmer}



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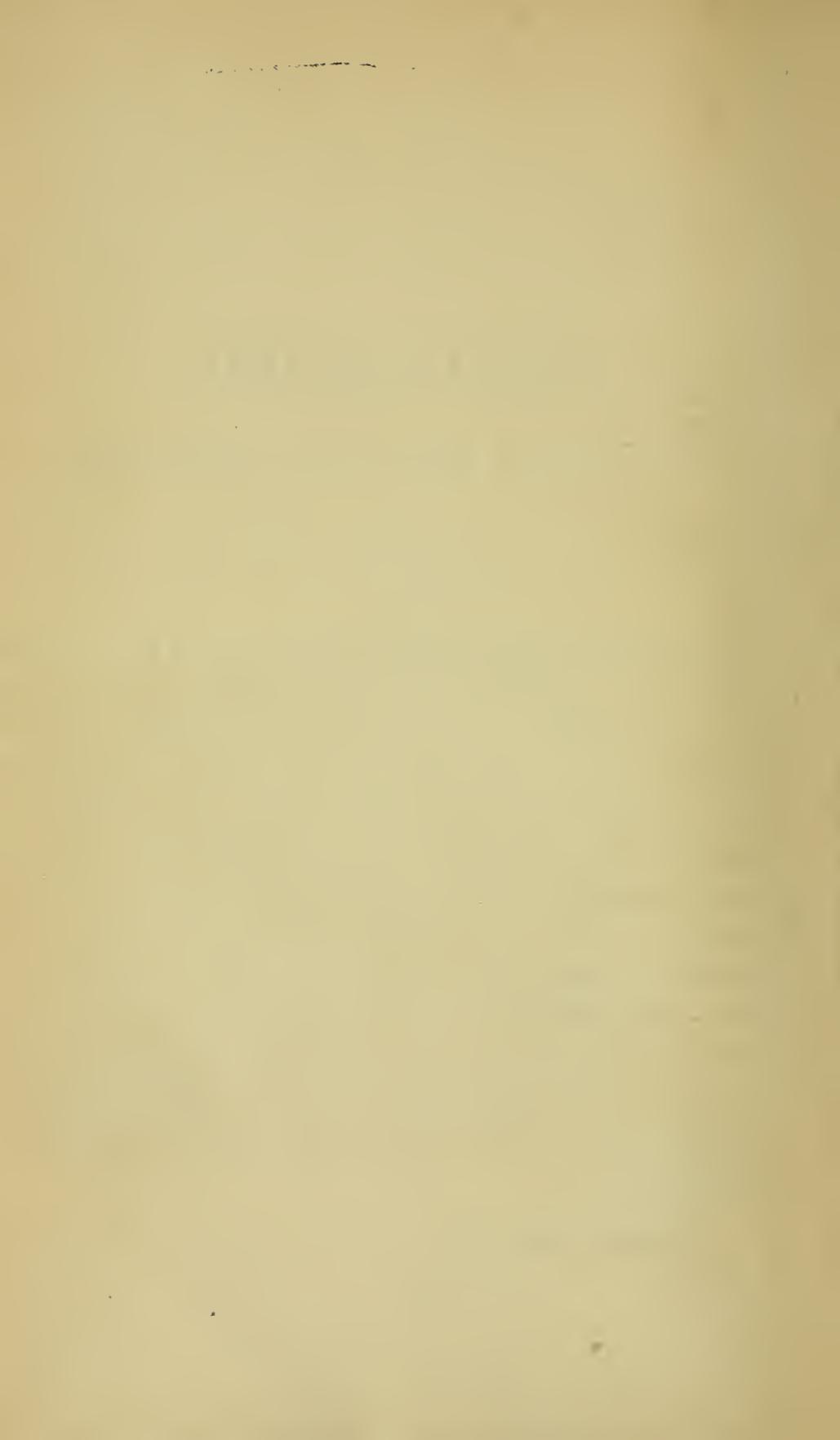
1860.

PREFATORY NOTE

TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

THE favorable reception of the former editions of this work has induced the new proprietors to have it revised and brought down to the close of 1854. A slight departure from the original plan will be observed in the continuation; the events which in the first part were placed under the heads of their respective countries, being now arranged in the supplement to the Chronological Tables. Of the various sources from which the materials have been drawn, particular mention is due to the "American Almanac," the "State of the Union," and some valuable articles in the "New York Tribune." The articles upon the British Museum, and Education in Europe, are taken, with the permission of the editor, from "Norton's Literary Almanac," a work which ought to be upon the table of every one who feels the importance of accurate information upon education and bibliography.

NEW YORK, *August*, 1855.



P R E F A C E .

WHILE revising a chronological manual, in compiling which I had, at the age of fifteen,* employed many midnight hours, I have found material assistance in the tables prepared by my late friend, D. A. Talboys, publisher, of Oxford, England, usually called the Oxford Chronological Tables. In the alphabetical part of the volume, the comprehensive and useful Dictionary of Dates, by Haydn,† has been incorporated almost entire, with such additions relating to the United States as were necessary to its completeness, and with continuations to the present year.

The contemporary tables which I had formerly prepared, had cost much diligent application, and I was glad to find on collating them with the more recent works, that some slight additions only were needed to make them as full and complete as was desirable for the purpose in view, viz. : a convenient and portable volume for reference, not over-burdened with details, but indicating to the intelligent reader all the great landmarks of history in their order of succession ; and showing also what was going on at the same time in different countries. To render this glance more comprehensive and clear, many of the *details* in the former tables are now omitted, as they are given more at large in the alphabetical part of the volume.

To a reader of history the utility of such a glance at contemporary persons and events, is too obvious to need illustration : but while the more elaborate and ponderous works of Blair, Talboys, and

* *Chronology*—An Index to Universal History, &c. 12mo. Leavitt, New-York, 1833. The volume has been long out of print.

† Fourth edit. 8vo. Lond., 1847. That work needs no praise here.

others, are available to the historian or the merely literary man, they are usually repulsive to the general reader, for the very reason that they contain *too much* for ordinary purposes; their very elaborateness serves to puzzle and to mystify.

What is here aimed at is simply to indicate, in brief and suggestive terms, the succession of the prominent occurrences and of the governments in the chief nations of the world—enough merely to recall to the reader of history the full pictures of these events, and to enable him to classify them correctly in his memory.

The *alphabetical* part of the volume gives, in most cases, more full and ample references to the same historical facts; but still the whole work is but an index to the sources of knowledge—a Dictionary of Dates. It has been planned so as to facilitate access to the largest amount of useful information in the smallest possible compass.

There are some discrepancies among the authorities, as to names and dates—especially in the Middle Ages—and in some instances the dictionary varies from the tables; but these instances are not numerous or important.

The Biographical List at the close of the volume will contribute, it is presumed, to render the contemporary tables far more variously useful than would be at first supposed. By ascertaining from it the dates of birth and death of any eminent person, the tables will show at a glance what events happened, and what other eminent persons lived during the life-time of that individual.

It would be superfluous to say more by way of explanation. That such a volume can be quite free from imperfections is not to be supposed; but the compiler trusts that it will be found to answer all reasonable expectations, as a compact manual of reference to the World's Progress in Arts, Literature, and Social Life, as well as in Politics and Government.

G. P. P.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART OF HISTORY,

Representing, in a Chronological Series, the Rise, Revolutions, and Fall of the principal Empires of the World.

ON THE PLAN OF DR. J. PRIESTLEY.

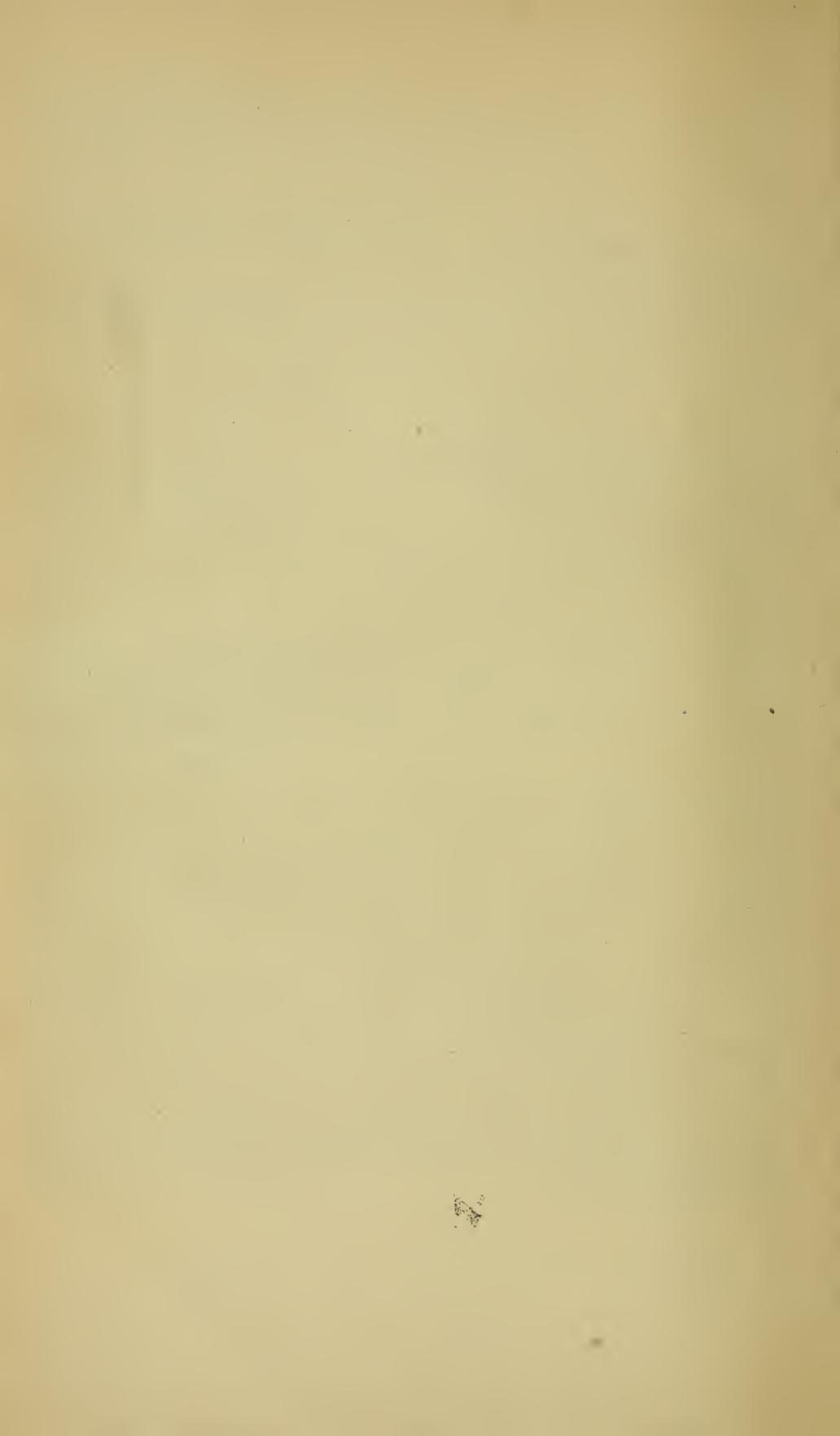
It is necessary to notice, that the space allotted to each country is rather according to its relative political importance, than to its geographical extent.

The spaces between the *vertical* lines which cross the chart, represent *time*, viz., each a century or 100 years; those between the *horizontal* lines represent countries, the names of which are expressed at the end of the chart.

By examining the vertical columns, we ascertain the contemporary state of different nations at the period we fix upon. For instance: about 1500 years before Christ, we see states forming in Greece; the Israelites in Egypt (from whence they depart nine years after); the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Chinese, and other kingdoms had been founded several centuries previous—but their history uncertain and obscure. At the time of Christ, we find the Roman Empire spread over a greater part of the then known world, but the Parthians, Britons, and Germans, as yet unsubdued by them. 700 years after, this empire exists only in Turkey, and its former territories are under barbarians: the Heptarchy in England; the Lombards in Italy, the Franks in Gaul; the African provinces, and a large part of Asia under the Saracens. In 1500 we find the Eastern or Greek Empire fallen under the Turks; the Tartars powerful in Asia: many of the modern states of Europe founded; America discovered by the Europeans, &c. &c.

On the other hand, the revolutions of each country may be seen in continuation by looking along the chart horizontally: the *Persian* empire is founded in remote antiquity; united with that of the Medes, about 600 B. C.; is extended by Cyrus into Assyria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, 536; falls in turn, under the Macedonians, Parthians, Saracens, Turks, and Tartars, successively.—The *Israelites* in Egypt from 1706 to 1491 B. C.; in Canaan 1451; under the Judges about 1300; under Kings, 1095; Ten Tribes separated, 975; they are conquered, 721, and Judah, 588, by the Assyrians; restored by the Persians, 535; under the Macedonians, 330; restored to independence by the Macabees, 150; conquered by the Romans, 63; by the Saracens, A. D. 622; afterwards by the crusaders, Mamelukes, and Turks, successively.—*England* subdued by the Romans in the first century; relinquished by them, A. D. 410; subdued by the Saxons, 500; by the Danes, 860; by the Normans (receiving French territories), 1066; united with Ireland, 1170; with Wales, 1280; with Scotland, 1600.—*Italy* in antiquity possessed by several petty tribes; by the Romans from 300—200 B. C. to 480 A. D., then by the Herulii, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and Franks, successively;—in modern times, divided into several small republics and principalities; joined to the French empire about 1800, and now divided chiefly between Austria, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, &c., the Pope, and the King of Naples.

“They are rather melancholy reflections which the view of such a chart of history is apt to excite in the minds of persons of feeling and humanity. What a number of revolutions are marked upon it! What torrents of human blood has the restless ambition of mortals shed, and in what complicated distress has the discontent of powerful individuals involved a great part of their species!”—*Priestley*.



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IN CONTEMPORARY COLUMNS.

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THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

PART I.

TABULAR VIEWS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

- I. ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY—from the Creation to the Birth of Christ—4004 years.
II. MODERN CHRONOLOGY—from the Birth of Christ to the present time—1850 years.
-

I. ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY.

DIVIDED INTO EIGHT PERIODS.

	B. C.*	
1. From the Creation, to the Deluge,	4004 2348.....	1656 years..... <i>The Antediluvian Period.</i>
2. From the Deluge, to the Call of Abraham,	2348 1921.....	427 years..... <i>The Dispersion Period.</i>
3. From the Call of Abraham, to the Exode from Egypt,	1921 1491.....	430 years..... <i>The Patriarchal Period.</i>
4. From the Exode, to the Kingdom of Saul,	1491 1095.....	396 years..... <i>The Theocratic Period.</i>
5. From Saul, to the Captivity of Israel,	1095 588.....	507 years..... <i>The Monarchical Period.</i>
6. From the Captivity, to Alexander the Great,	588 330.....	258 years..... <i>The Persian Period.</i>
7. From Alexander, to the Subjugation of Greece,	330 146.....	184 years..... <i>The Grecian Period.</i>
8. From the Subjugation of Greece, to the Birth of Christ,	146 0.....	146 years..... <i>The Roman Period.</i>

* From the Creation to the Christian era, the dates are reckoned B. C.—BEFORE CHRIST. They are then changed to A. D.—the Year of our Lord.

FIRST PERIOD—(the Antediluvian)—1656 years.

B. c.	THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.—(<i>Hebrew Pentateuch.</i>) [Hales places it 5411 B. c.*			
4004	The fall of man, and the promise of a Saviour.			
	The birth of Cain, the first-born of woman—a husbandman.			
3875	The death of Abel, the first subject of death. He was a shepherd.			
3874	Seth born, the third son of Adam.	Enoch born, the first son of Cain.†		
3769	Enos born.	Cain builds a city, which he calls Enoch. He introduces the use of weights and measures.— <i>Josephus. Tytler.</i>		
3679	Cainan born.	Irad.		
3609	Mahalaleel born.	Mehujael.		
3544	Jared “	Methusael.		
3332	Enoch “	Lamech—polygamy introduced.		
3317	Methuselah “ (lived 969 years.)	Jabal,	Jubal.	Tubal-cain.
3130	Lamech “	The first to build a <i>Tent</i> ed the <i>Harp</i> ed the mode		
3074	Death of Adam, aged 930 years.	for habita- and the <i>Or-</i> of preparing	gan, or wind and using	She intro- duced the
3017	Enoch translated.	tion, and to usecattle for; and stringed	instruments and other	arts of <i>Spin- ning</i> and
2948	Noah born.	purposes of husbandry.	of music.	<i>Weaving.</i>
2468	The building of the Ark commenced.			
2348	THE DELUGE. [Hales places it 3154 B. c.]			

* See alphabetical portion of this volume for the various dates of the chronologists. The *Samaritan Pentateuch* places the Creation B. c. 4700; the *Septuagint*, 5872; *Josephus*, 4658; the *Talmudists*, 5344; *Scaliger*, 3950; *Petavius*, 3984; and Dr. *Hales*, 5411. The last named enumerates above 120 various opinions on this subject, the difference between the latest and remotest date of which is no less than 3268. The Hebrew account is followed by *Usher*, and is here adopted as the most generally received standard.

† No dates are assigned in Scripture to the names here placed in the right-hand column.—They are however contemporary with those in the other column.

REMARKS.—The Antediluvian Period was nearly as long as the whole period that has elapsed since the birth of Christ. Of the progress of knowledge and the arts, during that period, nothing is known beyond what is given above, except that ship-building, calking, and the use of pitch, or paint, of measures by cubit, &c., and of doors and windows, were known. They imply, in their adaptation to the use of man, other arts, and a considerable advance in science and the mechanical powers.

THE TABULAR VIEWS ARE CONTINUED ACROSS TWO PAGES AT THE SAME TIME.

SECOND PERIOD—(*Dispersion of Mankind.*)—

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.		SACRED HISTORY.
2347	<i>Wine</i> made by Noah from the grape.	2347. The descendants of Noah dispersed through the earth: those of Shem probably in Asia, of Ham in Africa, and of Japhet in Europe.
2247	<i>Bricks</i> made, and cement used to unite them. Confusion of <i>languages</i> at Babel.	2347. The curse pronounced upon the descendants of Ham. 2247. The building of Babel.*
2234	<i>Astronomical</i> observations begun at Babylon.	2245. BABYLON founded by Nimrod, son of Cush, and Grandson of Ham. NINEVEH founded by Ashur, son of Shem.
2122	Athotes (son of Menes) invents <i>hieroglyphics</i> .	
2100	<i>Sculpture</i> and <i>Painting</i> employed to commemorate the exploits of Osymandyas.	
2095	<i>Pyramids</i> and <i>Canals</i> in Egypt. The science of <i>Geometry</i> begins to be cultivated.	
0998	Ching Hong teaches the Chinese the art of <i>Husbandry</i> , and the method of making <i>Bread</i> from wheat, and wine from rice.	1996. Abraham born.
		1921. The call of Abraham.

* The chronology here adopted is that of the Hebrew Pentateuch. The Samaritan place Babel 531 years after the deluge. Our knowledge of Grecian chronology begins in 776 B. C. —the first recorded Olympiad. Till then we give the most approved mythological dates.

427 years.—*The Deluge to Abraham.*

PROFANE HISTORY.—(In this period traditional and uncertain.)			
B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
2207	CHINA. The first imperial dynasty of Hia begins. Fohi (who is perhaps Noah himself) is mentioned as the first Chinese monarch.	2188. Misraim (Menes), the son of Ham, builds Memphis, in EGYPT, and begins the Egyptian monarchy.	
2124	Belus reigns in BABYLON.— [Some suppose Belus to be the Nimrod of Scripture. If so, there is a discrepancy of 121 years between the sacred and profane chronologies.] The origin of the kingdoms of Babylon and Nineveh, and of the Assyrian empire, is variously stated by the chronologists. See Sacred Hist.]	2111. THEBES founded by Busiris. 2100. Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, and conquers Bactria.	2089. SICYON, the first kingdom of GREECE, founded by Egialus, or Inachus.
2069	Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Nineveh.	2085. Egypt conquered by the shepherd kings of Phenicia, who hold it 260 years.	
2059	He establishes the ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.		2048. A colony of Phenicians land in Ireland. (?) 2042. Uranus arrives in Greece.
2017	Semiramis enlarges and embellishes Babylon, and makes it the seat of empire. [By others placed 2107 B. C.]		
1975	Semiramis invades Lybia, Ethiopia, and India.	1938. Lake Moeris constructed.	
1937	The Arabs seize Nineveh. (?)		Revolt of the Titans War of the Giants.

THIRD PERIOD—(*The Abrahamic or Patriarchal.*)—

		SACRED HISTORY.	
B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	B. C.	THE JEWS.
1920	Gold and silver first mentioned as <i>money</i> .	1921. Abraham called.	
		1920. —goes into Egypt.	
		1912. —delivers Lot from captivity, and receives the blessing of Melchizedec.	
		1909. Ishmael born.	
		1897. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed.	
		God renews his covenant with Abraham.	
		1896. Isaac born.	
1891	<i>Letters</i> first used in Egypt by Syphoas.	1871. Abraham commanded to offer Isaac in sacrifice.	
		1856. Isaac married.	
		1836. Jacob and Esau born.	
		1824. Abraham dies, aged 172.	
1822	Memnon invents the Egyptian <i>alphabet</i> .	1759. Jacob marries Leah and Rachel.	
		1739. His name changed to Israel.	
		1729. Joseph sold into Egypt.	
		1715. Is made governor under Pharaoh.	
		1706. Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.	
		1702. End of the seven years' famine.	
		1699. Death of Jacob.	
		1635. Death of Joseph.	
1588	Atlas, the astronomer.	1577. Israelites persecuted in Egypt.	
1582	The <i>chronology</i> of the Arundelian marbles begins.	1574. Aaron born.	
1580	The <i>cymbal</i> used at the feasts of Cybele.	1571. Moses born.	
1534	<i>Dancing</i> to music introduced by Curetes. Book of <i>Job</i> written about this time. (?)	1531. Moses flees into Midian.	
1506	The <i>flute</i> invented by Hyagnis, a Phrygian.	1513. The supposed era of <i>Job</i> .	
1497	Amphictyon gives interpretation to dreams and draws prognostics from omens.		
1491	Erichoneus teaches the Athenians husbandry.		
		1491. God appears to Moses in a burning bush at Horeb, and sends him to Egypt to deliver the Israelites.	
		The Ten Plagues in Egypt.	
		Institution of the Passover.	
		The EXODUS of the Israelites from Egypt.	

Abraham to Moses.—(430 years.)

PROFANE HISTORY.—(Still fabulous or uncertain.)		
B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.
		<p>1856. Inachus, the Phenician plants a colony in ARGOS.</p> <p>1807. Phoronæus reigns in Argos.</p> <p>1764. Ogyges reigns in Bœotia.</p> <p>1707. Apis, king of Argos.</p> <p>1732. The Ogygean Deluge in Attica.</p> <p>1711. The city of Argos built by Argus, the son of Niobe.</p> <p>1710. A colony of Arcadians emigrate into Italy under Cœnotrus.—Cœnotria afterwards called Magna Græcia.</p> <p>1641. Criasus succeeds his father, Argus.</p>
1766	China. The 2d Imperial dynasty begins.	<p>1618. Sesostris reigns in Egypt.</p> <p>1556. Rameses-Miamum reigns in Egypt.</p>
		<p>1556. ATHENS founded by Cœcrops.</p> <p>1552. Triopas, king of Argos The kingdom divided, Polycaon reigning in Messenia.</p> <p>1546. TROY founded by Scamander.</p> <p>1529. Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly.</p> <p>1520. Corinth founded.</p> <p>1516. Sparta founded, and the kingdom of Laconia, or Lacedæmon.</p> <p>1507. The Areopagus established in Athens.</p> <p>1506. Crotopas succeeds to the throne of Argos.</p> <p>1504. Deucalion arrives in Attica.</p> <p>The kingdom of Messenia commenced by Polycaon</p> <p>1493. THEBES in Bœotia founded by Cadmus, a Phenician, who introduces the alphabet into Greece.</p>

FOURTH PERIOD.—(*The Mosaic or Theocratic.*)—

		SACRED HISTORY.
B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.
1490	<i>Crockery</i> made by the Egyptians and Greeks.	1491. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given at Mount Sinai.
1486	Erichonius introduces the first <i>chariot</i> .	
	The fabulous or traditionary <i>Hermes-Trismegistus</i> placed about this period.	1471. Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram 1453. Aaron dies. 1451. Moses writes the Pentateuch, and dies.
	Bacchus, god of wine.	1451. Israelites enter Canaan under Joshua.
1453	<i>Olympic Games</i> first celebrated in Greece. <i>Apollo</i> , god of <i>music</i> and <i>poetry</i> .	1443. Joshua dies. 1405. Othniel judges Israel. 1390. The tribe of Benjamin almost extinct.
1370	<i>Bucklers</i> used in single combat invented by Prætus and Acrisius of Argos.	
1356	<i>Eleusinian mysteries</i> instituted by Eumolpus.	1343. Eglon, king of Moab, enslaves Israel. 1325. Ehud kills Eglon, and delivers Israel. 1317. Shamgar kills 600 Philistines with an ox goad. 1305. Israel subdued by Jabin, king of Canaan. 1285. Deborah and Barak defeat the Canaanites—Sisera killed by Jael.
1284	<i>Orpheus</i> and <i>Linus</i> , sons of Apollo, skilled in music.	
1263	The <i>temple of Apollo</i> at Delphi built by the council of Amphictyons.	
1263	Jason leads the Argonautic expedition; the first <i>naval</i> expedition on record.	1252. Israel enslaved by the Midianites. 1249. Gideon, with 300 men, defeats the Midianites.
	<i>Musæus</i> , a poet.	
1240	The <i>axe</i> , <i>wedge</i> , <i>wimble</i> and <i>lever</i> , also <i>masts</i> and <i>sails</i> for ships invented by Dædalus of Athens.	
1224	The game of <i>Backgammon</i> invented by Palæmædes of Greece.	1209. Abimelech judges Israel. 1206. Tola judges Israel.
		1183. Jair, judge of Israel.

396 years.—*Moses to Saul.*

PROFANE HISTORY.—(Still uncertain.)

B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
		1491. Pharaoh and his army drowned in the Red Sea. 1485. Egyptus reigns, and gives name to the country.	Sthenelus reigns in Argos.
1480	Dardanus, king of Troy, builds Dardania.		1474. Danaus usurps the kingdom of Argos. 1463. Damnonii invade Ireland.
			1457. The kingdom of Mycene begins under Perseus, late king of Argos. 1453. Olympic games first celebrated at Elis.
1449	Erichthonius reigns in Troy.		1433. Pandion begins to reign at Athens.
1413	Cushanrishathaim, king of Mesopotamia. (See <i>Scripture.</i>)		1400. Minos reigns in Crete. 1397. CORINTH becomes a kingdom under Sisyphus.
1400	Teucer, king of Troy.	1376. Sethos reigns in Egypt.	1383. Ceres arrives in Attica. 1376. The Isthmian games instituted. 1356. Eleusinian mysteries introduced.
1374	Troas, king of Troy.		
1314	Ilius, son of Troas, founder of Ilium.		
			1283. Ægeus reigns in Attica. 1266. Cædipus, king of Thebes. 1263. The Argonautic Expedition. 1257. Theseus unites the cities of Attica under one government. 1243. The Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.—Musaëus, a poet. 1239. Latinus reigns in Italy
1260	Laomedon, king of Troy.		
1259	Phœnicia: TYRE founded.		
1252	Second Assyrian Dynasty: Mithreus or Ninus II.		
1240	Troy taken by the Argonauts.	1233. Carthage founded by the Tyrians	
1225	Hercules arrives in Phrygia.		1225. First Theban War.—Euristhenes and Procles kings of Lacedæmon.
1222	Argon, a descendant of Hercules, first king of LYDIA.		1222. Hercules celebrates the Olympic Games.
1220	Priam, king of Troy.		1216. War of the Epigonii, or 2d Theban War.
1215	Tautanas, king of Assyria.		1213. Helen carried off by Theseus, is recovered by Castor and Pollux, and marries Menelaus.
1194	The TROJAN WAR begins.		
1184	Troy taken, 408 years before the 1st Olympiad.		
1183	Teutæus, king of Assyria.		1204. Helen elopes with Paris. 1182. Æneas lands in Italy.
1182	Trojans migrate into Italy.		1176. Salamis founded by Teucer. 1170. Epirus: Pyrrhus Neoptolemus.

Fourth Period.—(The Mosaic or Theocratic.)—

		SACRED HISTORY.	
B.C	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.	
		1161. Israel enslaved by the Philistines and Ammonites.—Samson born.—Eli judges a portion of Israel.	
		1143. Jephtha defeats the Ammonites, and becomes judge of a part of Israel.	
		1136. Samson slays 1000 Philistines with the jawbone of an ass.	
		1117. Death of Samson and Eli.	
		1116. Samuel, the last judge of Israel.	
1115	Mariner's compass said to be known in China. (?)		
1100	A standard <i>dictionary of the Chinese</i> containing 40,000 characters, completed by Pa-out-she. (?)	1096. The Philistines defeated at Ebenezer.	1095. Establishment of the HEBREW MONARCHY.—Saul anointed king of Israel.

396 years.—(Continued.)—*Moses to Saul.*

PROFANE HISTORY.—(Still fabulous or uncertain.)

B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
			1152. Alba-Longa built by Ascanius.
1141	Temple of Ephesus burnt by the Amazons.		
1139	Thinæus, king of Assyria.		
1122	China:—3d dynasty;—Tchcoo.		1124. Æolian migration. THEBES, the Capital of Bœotia, founded.
1109	Dercylus, king of Assyria.		1104. Return of the Heraclidæ. —End of the kingdom of Mycene.

FIFTH PERIOD.—(*The Monarchical*).--

		SACRED HISTORY.	
B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.	
		1095. Saul, King of Israel.	
		1085. David born.	
		1062. David kills Goliath.	
		1055. Death of Saul. David reigns in Hebron over Judah; Ishbosheth reigning in Mahanaim, over eleven tribes.	
		1048. Ishbosheth slain. David made king over all Israel.	
		1043. David subdues the Philistines, Moabites, Syrians, and extends his dominions to the Euphrates, on the East, the Red Sea, on the South, and Lebanon, on the North.	
		1036. Solomon born.	
		1023. Revolt and death of Absalom.	
		1014. Conspiracy of Adonijah.	
1015	Minos gives his <i>laws</i> to Crete.	1015. Solomon crowned in the presence of David.	
		1016. David dies.	
		1012. Solomon lays the foundation of the temple.	
		1004. DEDICATION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.	
		1000. Solomon extends his commerce, in connection with Hiram, king of Tyre, to India, via Red Sea, and to the shores of the Atlantic, via Straits of Gibraltar: builds Tadmor (Palmyra) in the desert, Baalbec, and other cities.	
		985. He is seduced into idolatry by his wives.	
		975. —dies, and is succeeded by Rehoboam.	
		JUDAH.	ISRAEL.
		975. Rehoboam, king.	Jeroboam, king.
		971. Shishak plunders the temple.	
		958. Abijah, king.	
		955. Asa, king.	
		954.	Nadab, king.
		953	Baasha, king.

507 years.—Saul to Cyrus.

PROFANE HISTORY.

B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
			1088. End of the kingdom of Sicyon. 1070. Heremon, from Gallicia, conquers Ireland. 1069. Codrus devotes himself for Athens. 1060. Athens governed by Archons.
1044	The Ionian emigrants settle in Asia Minor.		
	Alliance between Solomon and Hiram, king of Tyre.	Alliance between Solomon and Pharaoh.	
986	Samos built.	986. Utica built.	
		978. Sesac, (Shishak in Scripture, and supposed Sesostris,) king of Egypt.	976. Caphs reigns in Alba Longa.
971	Shishak plunders Jerusalem.		

Fifth Period.—(The Monarchical).—

		SACRED HISTORY.	
B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.	
		JUDAH.	ISRAEL.
		942. Asa defeats Zerah, king of Ethiopia, with a million of men.	
		941. —makes a league with Benhadad, king of Syria.	930. Elah, king. 929. Zimri, king. Omri, king. 918. A. ab, king.
937	<i>Breastplates</i> invented by Jason.		
		914. Jehoshaphat, king.	907. Benhadad, king of Syria, besieges Samaria, but is repulsed.
		898. Jehoshaphat assists Ahab.	
		894. War with Moab.	
		839. Jehoram, king.	897. Ahaziah, king. 896. Jehoram, king. 895. Elijah translated.
886	<i>Homer's poems</i> brought into Greece.	884. Ahaziah, king.	884. Jehu, king.
884	<i>Lycurgus</i> reforms the constitution of Sparta.	Athaliah, queen; usurps the throne.	856. Jehoahaz, king.
869	Gold and silver coined by Phidon, tyrant of Argos.	878. Jehoash, king.	
	<i>Prophecies of Jonah.</i>	The Prophet Jonah.	841. Jehoash, king. 825. Jeroboam, king. 784. <i>Interregnum.</i> 773. Zachariah, king. Shallum, king. 772. Menahem, king. 770. Pul invades Israel, and is bribed to depart with 1000 talents. 762. Pekahiah, king. 759. Pekah, king. <i>Interregnum.</i> Hoshea, king.
800	<i>Carpets</i> in use for tents.	839. Amaziah, king.	721. CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL.
786	The Corinthians employ <i>triremes</i> or vessels with three banks of oars.	810. Azariah, king.	
776	First recorded Olympiad and beginning of authentic chronology in Greece.		
772	<i>Sculpture</i> first mentioned in profane history—an Egyptian art.		
		758. Jotham, king.	
721	The first <i>eclipse of the moon</i> observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon.	742. Ahaz, king.	
	The <i>Buddha religion</i> introduced by Gautama into India.		
710	<i>Roman Calendar reformed.</i> The year divided, 12 months instead of 10 as before.	717. Hezekiah, king.	
	Augurs instituted by Numa.	712. Sennacherib invades Judah.	
685	<i>Iambic verse</i> introduced by Archilocus, Tyrtaeus, and Erander, poets.	711. His army (185,000) destroyed by a pestilence.	
680	<i>Chess</i> invented	696. Manasseh, king.	

507 years.—Saul to Cyrus.—(Continued.)

PROFANE HISTORY.			
B.C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
971	Homer born. (?)		935. Bacchus, king of Corinth.
			916. Calpetus, king of Alba.
			903. Tiberinus, king of Alba.
			895. Tiberinus drowned in the river Albula, which is thence called the Tiber.
			864. Romulus, king of Alba Longa.
840	Jonah preaches to the Ninevites.	869. Dido arrives in Africa, and builds Byrsa.	845. Aventinus, king of Alba.
820	Arbaces, king of Assyria.—Media revolts.	825. The dynasty of the Tanites in Egypt; begins with Peterbastes.	
797	Ardyssus, 1st king of LYDIA.		814. The kingdom of MACE- DON founded by Caranus.
771	Pul, king of Nineveh.		808. Procas, king of Alba.
			794. Numitor, " "
			794. Amulius, " "
767	Sardanapalus, king of Nineveh. Media subjected to Assyria.	781. The dynasty of the Saïtes in Egypt.	Olam Fodla, king in Ire- land. (?)
761	Alyattes, king of Lydia.		769. Syracuse founded by Archias of Corinth.
747	ERA OF NABONAZZAR.— Assyrian empire destroyed. —Meles, king of Lydia.		753. BUILDING OF ROME.
744	Pharnaces, king of Cappadocia.		Catania founded by a colony from Chalcis.
736	Tiglath-Pileser conquers Syria and part of Israel.		747. Union of Romans and Sabines.
735	Candaules, king of Lydia.		743. 1st Messinian War.
721	Shalmanezzer king of Nineveh, takes Samaria, and carries the Ten Tribes into captivity.	737. Sebacon invades Egypt.	
713	Gyges usurps the throne of Lydia.		716. Romulus murdered by the senators.
717	Sennacherib, king of Nineveh.		715. Numa Pompilius.
710	MEDIA becomes a kingdom under Dejoces.		713. Gela in Sicily founded.
709	Ecbatana founded by Dejoces.		703. Corcyra built by the Corinthians.
680	Babylon and Nineveh under Esarhaddon.		685. 2d Messinian War.

Fifth Period.—(The Monarchical).—

		SACRED HISTORY.	
B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.	
		677. Marasseh carried to Babylon, is afterwards restored.	
660	Attempt to discover the primitive language of mankind; <i>Interpreters</i> instituted by Psammeticus; children educated in the language and manners of Greece.		
651	<i>Se-Matsien's</i> history of China begins.		
640	The <i>Spherical form of the earth</i> and the true cause of lunar eclipses taught by <i>Thales</i> , who discovers the electricity of amber.	640. Ammon, king of Judah. 641. Josiah, king of Judah.	
629	Periander encourages learning at Corinth.		
621	<i>Draco</i> frames his bloody code of laws at Athens.	Josiah killed at Megidco, oy Pharaoh Necho.	
610	Pharaoh-Necho begins a canal between the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The lives of 120,000 men lost in the attempt. He sends out a Phœnician fleet which, sailing through the Straits of Babelmandel, returned the third year by the Straits of Gibraltar, thus circumnavigating Africa.	609. Jehoahaz, king, deposed and carried to Egypt. Jehoiakim, king.	
606	<i>Sappho, Alcaus, Pittacus, Bias, Chilo, Myson, Anacharsis, Æsop, Ilychis, Theognis, Stesichorus, Phocytides, and Cadmus</i> (of Miletus), flourish at this time.	606. CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM by Nebuchadnezzar.	
601	Thales' prediction of a solar eclipse accomplished.—(See Asia.)		
594	<i>Solon's</i> legislation in Athens, supersedes that of Draco.	598. Jehoiachin, king, reigns three months, and is carried captive to Bahylon. Zedekiah, king.	
591	The <i>Pythian Games</i> at Delphi.	591. <i>Ezekiel</i> begins to prophesy in Chaldea.	
		588. CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH completed. JERUSALEM DESTROYED—the temple burnt. <i>Obadiah</i> prophesies.	

507 years.—Saul to Cyrus.—(Continued.)

PROFANE HISTORY.			
B. C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
	Ardysus II., king of Lydia.		678. Argæus, 1st king of Macedonia.
676	Holofernes, Assyrian general.		672. Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome.
			668. Messina in Sicily founded.
			665. Alba destroyed.
		660. Psammeticus, king of Egypt.—Memphis becomes the capital of the kingdom.	664. Sea fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans.
658	Phraortes, king of Media.		658. BYZANTIUM founded.
648	Saracus, king of Babylon and Nineveh.		
647	Phraortes conquers Persia, Armenia, &c.		640. Ancus Martius.—The port of Ostia built.—The Latins conquered by the Romans.—
			Philip, 1st king of Macedonia.
634	Cyaxares, king of Media.		
631	Sadyattes, king of Lydia.		629. Periander rules at Corinth.
626	Nabopolassar revolts from Saracus.		
624	The Scythians invade Lydia and Media.		
619	Alyattes II., king of Lydia.		
612	Nineveh a second time destroyed.		616. Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome.
	Nabopolassar, king of Babylon.		
		610. Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt.	
606	Pharaoh-Necho defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Circesium, on the Euphrates.		
604	Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.		602. Æropus, king of Macedonia, conquers Illyria.
601	Daniel interprets the king's dream.	600. Psammis, king of Egypt.	
	A solar eclipse predicted by Thales—separates the Medes and Lydians in battle. (<i>Newton's Chron.</i> , 535.)		
599	Birth of Cyrus.		
596	Astyages of Media drives out the Scythians.	594. Pharaoh-Hophra, king of Egypt.	594. Solon, Archor of Athens

SIXTH PERIOD.—(*The Persian.*)—

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	JEWS.	ASIA.
585			582. Nebuchadnezzar invades Elam—takes Susa.
578	<i>Money coined at Rome by Servius Tullius.</i>		572. Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
568	Depceus and Scyllis open a school of <i>statuary</i> at Athens. <i>Naucrates</i> given to the Greeks by Egypt as a <i>factory</i> . Egypt possesses 20,000 inhabited cities.		569. Nebuchadnezzar losing his reason is deposed. New Tyre founded.
562	<i>First comedy</i> acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon. <i>Dials</i> invented by Anaximander of Miletus. Anaximenes, Cleobulus.	559. Handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast.	562. Cræsus, king of Lydia. Solon and Æsop at his court. 561. Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon. 559. Neriglissar or Belshazzar killed in the night. Cyaxares II. (Darius) king of Media. Cyrus the Persian assists him. <i>Asia Minor</i> subjected to Cræsus.
540	The <i>Corinthian order</i> of architecture invented by Calimachus. <i>Zoroaster</i> , the Persian Philosopher. <i>Simonides</i> , <i>Anacreon</i> , poets.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Cræsus made prisoner.—THE LYDIAN KINGDOM ENDED. 538. BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus.
535	<i>Thespis</i> performs the first <i>tragedy</i> at Athens.	536. Edict of Cyrus for the RETURN of the JEWS. Joshua, Zerubbabel. 535. Rebuilding of the temple begins. Zechariah, Haggai.	536. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded by CYRUS, composed of Assyria, Media and Persia. 529. Cambyses, king of Persia.
527	<i>Learning encouraged</i> at Athens.—First <i>public library</i> founded.		
522	<i>Confucius</i> the Chinese philosopher. The <i>Daric</i> issued by Darius.	516. Dedication of the second temple.	522. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.

258 years.—Cyrus to Alexander the Great.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
581	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadnezzar.	585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. 582. Corinth becomes a republic.	578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome.
571	Apries taken prisoner, and strangled in his palace.		
569	Amasis, king—connection between Greece and Egypt.		567. Conquest of the Etrurians by Rome. 565. First census of Rome: 84,700 citizens.
		560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	
		549. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt by the Pisistratidæ.	
		547. Amyntas, king of Macedonia.	
		539. The Phocians emigrate to Gaul and build <i>Massilia</i> (now Marseilles).	
536	Pythagoras visits Egypt.		534. Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome. 530. CADIZ built by the Carthaginians (near the ancient <i>Tarshish</i>).
		527. Pisistratus dies.	
525	Psammenitus, last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis. EGYPT BECOMES A PERSIAN PROVINCE.	522. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. 514. Hipparchus killed.	
		510. The Pisistratidæ expelled.—Democracy established at Athens.—Statues erected to Harmodius and Aristogiton, leaders in the revolution.	

Sixth Period.—(The Persian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
509	Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of <i>Republic</i> at Rome.		508. Darius conquers India.
507	<i>Heraclitus, Theano, Protagoras, Anaxagoras</i> , philosophers.— <i>Corinna</i> , poetess.		
500	The <i>Phœnician letters</i> carried to <i>Ireland</i> from <i>Spain</i> . Pythagoras teaches the doctrine of <i>celestial motions</i> . The temple of <i>Minerva</i> built.		500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis.
			490. Darius sends an army of 500,000 men into Greece.
483	The <i>Etrurians</i> excel in music, the drama and architecture.	483. Joachim, High Priest.	487. Artabazes, king of Pontus. 486. Xerxes, king of Persia.
479	<i>Æschylus, Pindar</i> , poets.		481. The expedition of Xerxes into Greece. 480. The family of Archeonactes, from Mytilene, settle in Bosphorus (now Circassia.)
477	Simonides, of Cos, obtains the prize at Olympia, for teaching a system of <i>Mnemonics</i> , which he had invented.		478. Death of Confucius.—China distracted by internal wars.
473	<i>Empirics</i> instituted by <i>Acron</i> , of <i>Agrigentum</i> .		
471	Thucydides born.		
468	<i>Sophocles</i> , the tragic, and <i>Plato</i> , the comic poet.		466. Persians defeated by sea and land. 465. Xerxes assassinated. 464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus,) king of Persia.
460	Voyage of the Carthaginians to <i>Britain</i> for tin	458. Esther. 457. Ezra goes to Jerusalem, collects the Jewish Scriptures: and 453. —writes the Chronicles.	

The Sixth Period.—(The Persian.)—

B. C	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
450	The Britons inflict punishment of death by drowning in a quagmire.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus. Peace with Greece.
445	<i>Empedocles</i> , <i>Parmenides</i> , <i>Aristippus</i> , and <i>Antisthenes</i> , philosophers.— <i>Phidias</i> the finest sculptor of antiquity.— <i>Euripides</i> , gains the first prize in tragedy.	445. Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah. Sect of Samaritans.	
441	The <i>Battering Ram</i> invented by <i>Artemon</i> .		438. <i>Spartacus</i> takes possession of the Bosphorus.
434	<i>Aristophanes</i> , prince of ancient comedy.		
432	<i>Meton</i> begins his <i>lunar cycle</i> . <i>Socrates</i> , the greatest of heathen moralists. <i>Hippocrates</i> , of Cos, the father of <i>medicine</i> . <i>Thucydides</i> , <i>Ctesias</i> , historians. <i>Democritus</i> , the laughing philosopher.		425. Xerxes II. k. of Persia. 424. Darius II. k. of Persia.
414	An <i>eclipse of the sun</i> causes the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse		
410	<i>Thucydides'</i> history ends, and <i>Xenophon's</i> begins.		404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon.) king of Persia.

258 years.—Cyrus to Alexander.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		454. Perdiccas, II., king of Macedonia.	451. Decemviri—the laws of the 12 tables. Virginia killed by her father.
		449. Cimon dies.	
		448. First Sacred War.	
		447. Athenians defeated at Cheroneæa.	446. Syracuse reduces Agrigentum.
			445. Military Tribunes.
			444. Office of <i>Censor</i> instituted.
		440. Pericles takes Samos.	440. Famine in Rome.
		437. <i>Amphipolis</i> planted by Athenians.	437. The Veii defeated.
		436. Corinth at war with Corcyra.	
			434. War with the Tuscans.
			433. The temple of Apollo dedicated.
			431. The Equi and Volsci defeated.
		432. Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.	
		431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica.	
		430. The Plague at Athens.	
		429. Pericles dies, having governed Athens 40 years.	
		425. An earthquake separates the peninsula of Eubœa from the main land.	
		424. Exile of Thucydides. Campaign of Brasidas in Thrace.	
		420. The 90th Olympiad. <i>Alcibiades</i> effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.	
		416. <i>Nicias</i> , general of the Athenians. War in Sicily.	
414	Amyrtæus, king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.	413. The Athenians alarmed by an eclipse.—Their army in Sicily destroyed.	
		413. Archelaus, king of Macedonia.	
		411. Athens governed by the 400.—Alliance of Sparta with Persia.	
		411. <i>Alcibiades</i> at the court of Tissaphernes.	
		410. <i>Alcibiades</i> defeats the Spartans.	
407	The Carthaginians send 300,000 men into Sicily.		
		408. Capture of Byzantium.	
		405. <i>Lysander</i> defeats the Athenians, 404, takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants.	
		End of the Peloponnesian War.	
		Death of <i>Alcibiades</i> .	

The Sixth Period.—(The Persian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
			401. Cyrus the younger defeated.—Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
399	<i>Catapultæ</i> invented by <i>Dionysius</i> .		400. <i>The city of Delhi</i> founded.
396	<i>Cynics</i> , sect of philosophers founded by <i>Antisthenes</i> .		
388	<i>Plato</i> , the philosopher. <i>Philoxenes</i> , the poet.		387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia.
380	Treatise on <i>conic sections</i> by <i>Aristæus</i> .		383. BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates 1st, king of PONTUS.
377	<i>Diogenes</i> , the cynic; <i>Isocrates</i> and <i>Isæus</i> , orators.		
368	A <i>celestial globe</i> brought into Greece from Egypt.	366. Jeshua slain by Johanan in the inner court of the temple, for which a heavy fine is laid on the daily sacrifices.	362. Ariobarzanes king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor.
360	Philippics of <i>Demosthenes</i> .		361. Darius Ochus, or Artaxerxes III. king of Persia.
	<i>Commerce of Rhodes</i> with <i>Africa</i> and <i>Byzantium</i>		360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.

258 years.—Cyrus to Alexander.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		401. Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants. Death of Socrates.	
		399. Amyntas II., king of Macedon.	400. Siege of Veii begun.
		396. <i>Agésilau</i> s goes into Asia. 395. Corinthian War begun.— Battle of Coronea.	397. Lake Alba drained.
		382. Thebes taken by Phœbidas.	391. CAMILLUS, Dictator, takes Veii, after a siege of ten years.
379	The Carthaginians land in Italy.	380. Thebes delivered by Pelopides and EPAMINONDAS. 100th Olympiad.	390. Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under <i>Brennus</i> — The Capitol besieged.— Camillus delivers his country.
		377. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos.	386. <i>Damon</i> and <i>Pythias</i> .
		372. Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus. swallowed up by an earthquake.	384. M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
		371. Battle of <i>Leuctra</i> . Alexander II., king of Macedon. <i>Predominance of Thebes</i> .	379. The Volsci defeat the Romans.
		370. Perdiccas III., king of Macedon.	376. <i>Lucius Sextus</i> , first plebeian consul. <i>Camillus</i> , the fifth time Dictator.
362	Tachos, king of Egypt. <i>Agésilau</i> s, the Spartan, aids the Egyptians.	364. Pelopidas killed in battle. 362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas.	371. The <i>curule</i> magistrates appointed.
		DECLINE OF GÆCIAN REPUBLICS.	
360	Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno.	360. Philip II., king of Macedon. defeats the Athenians at Methone. The Macedonian phalanx. War of the allies against Athens.	362. Curtius leaps into a gulf in the Forum.
		358. Philip takes Amphipolis and loses his right eye by an arrow from Astor.	
		357. The 2d Sacred War.	
		356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.	357. Dionysius, the younger expelled from Syracuse.
		ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	

SEVENTH PERIOD.—(*The Grecian.*)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
343	<i>Aristotle</i> , the logician and philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics; <i>Æschines</i> , orator. <i>Demosthenes</i> ; <i>Icetas</i> , of Syracuse.		
342	The Lyceum built in Attica.		
336	Alexander spares the house of Pindar. <i>The revolution of eclipses</i> first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian.		336. Mithridates II., king of Pontus.
335	<i>Caustic</i> painting or the art of burning colors into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias, a painter of Sicyon.		334. Battle of the <i>Granicus</i> . 333. Battle of <i>Issus</i> .—Parthia, Bactria, Hyrcania, Sogdiana, and Asia Minor, conquered by Alexander. 332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege. Damascus taken.—Gaza surrenders.
328	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. <i>Apelles</i> , the painter; <i>Calisthenes</i> , philosopher. <i>Menander</i> , the inventor of the new comedy. Lysistratus invents moulds from which to cast wax figures.	Alexander enters Jerusalem.—On seeing Jaddus, the High Priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen him in a vision, inviting him to Asia, and promising him the Persian empire. He goes to the Temple, offers sacrifices to Jehovah, and departs.	331. <i>Battle of Arbela</i> .—The Persian army totally defeated. 330. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE. 329. Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits Alexander, with a train of 300 women. 328. Alexander extends his conquest to the Ganges. 323. <i>Alexander dies at Babylon</i> . 322. Perdicas takes Cappadocia.
320	First work on <i>mechanics</i> , written by Aristotle.— <i>Diving Bell</i> first mentioned.	320. Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews into Egypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.

184 years.—*Alexander to the Fall of Greece.*

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE—MACEDON.	ROME, ETC.
349	Darius Ochus conquers Egypt, and pillages its temples.	353. The Phocians defeated by Philip. 348. End of the Sacred War. Philip takes Olynthus. 346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council. 345. Duras buried by an earthquake. 343. Thrace tributary to Macedon. Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander.	354. Dion put to death, and Syracuse usurped by tyrants. 345. Twelve cities in Campania buried by an earthquake. 343. Samnian War, which continues 53 years.
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon.	341. Philip makes war upon Athens. 340. —lays siege to Byzantium. Timoleon recovers Syracuse, expels Dionysius, the tyrant, and defeats the Carthaginians at Agrigentum. 338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Cheronea. 336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias. ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great.—He ravages Greece, destroys Thebes, sparing the house of Pindar. 335. —is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia.	340. P. Decius devotes himself for his country. All Campania is subdued.
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander. Alexandria built.	334. —invades Persia, and after several great battles (see "Asia") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India. 330. Æschines, the orator, banished.	332. The Caledonian monarchy (Scotland) founded by Fergus I.
323	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus.)	325. Demosthenes banished. 323. <i>Death of Alexander.</i> —The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled. 322. The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon. <i>Death of Demosthenes.</i> 321. Antipater, regent. 319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities.	325. Papirius Cursor, Dictator. 321. The Samnites make the Romans pass under the yoke. 320. The Samnites defeated at Luceria.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
317	Commerce of Macedon with India, through Egypt.		
312	The <i>Appian Way</i> constructed.—The <i>Gnomon</i> invented to measure altitudes.		312. SYRIA. Seleucus, Nicator.
310	<i>Aqueducts</i> and <i>baths</i> in Rome.	311. Judea subject to Artigonus.	311. Seleucus Nicator retakes Babylon. <i>Era of the Seleucida.</i> 310. <i>Euneces</i> usurps the throne of Bosphorus, putting to death all his brothers. After a reign of six years, is murdered.
			305. War in India, against Sandrocottus.
300	<i>Euclid</i> , of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.— <i>Zeno</i> , founder of the <i>Stoics</i> ;— <i>Pyrrho</i> , of the <i>Skeptics</i> ; <i>Epicurus</i> , of the <i>Epicureans</i> .— <i>Bion</i> , of Borysthenes, philosopher. The great <i>Chinese Wall</i> built.	301. Judea under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301. <i>Battle of Ipsus</i> .—Antigonus killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts.—Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus. Mithridates III., king of Pontus.
293	The first <i>sun-dial</i> erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.		291. Seleucus founds Antioch, Edessa, and Laodicea.
290	Fabius introduces <i>painting</i> at Rome. The <i>Colossus of Rhodes</i> built by Chares, of Lindus.		
285	<i>Theocrites</i> , the father of pastoral poetry. <i>Dionysius</i> , the astronomer at Alexandria, begins his era. He found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.		285. The Scythians invade Bosphorus.
284	The <i>Septuagint</i> translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.	284. The sect of the <i>Sadducees</i> .	

184 years.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		318. Phocion put to death by the Athenians.	
		317. C a s s a n d e r assumes the government of Macedon. Demetrius Phalerius governs Athens.	317. Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles.
		315. Cassander rebuilds <i>Thebes</i> , and founds <i>Cassandra</i> .	
		312. Epirus: P y r r h u s II., the greatest hero of his time.	312. War with the Etruscans.
			310. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse.
			308. F a b i u s M a x i m u s defeats the Samnites.
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians.		
306	Peace between Sicily and Carthage.	306. Democracy established at Athens by Demetrius.	
		304. Athenians repulsed from Rhodes.	
		303. <i>Demetrius Poliorcetes</i> , general of the Grecian States.	303. Establishment of the <i>Tribus Urbane</i> .
		300. Restoration of Democracy at Athens.	300. First Plebeian High Priest.
		291. Death of Cassander.—Alexander and Antipater succeed.	
		296. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius.	
		294. Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the throne of Macedon.	290. End of the Samnite War.
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.	
		286. Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon.	286. Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the people had the force of those of the senate.
		284. The Achæan Republic.	

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
	The <i>Pharos</i> built at Alexandria, the first light-house on record.		
283	Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts, especially Architecture. <i>Alexandria</i> , the resort of the learned, and centre of trade.		282. The kingdom of PER-GAMUS founded by Philetærus.
281	Chariots armed with <i>scythes</i> , and <i>fortified camps</i> , in use.		281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus.—Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus.
276	First society of <i>critics</i> formed.		
267	Ptolemy makes a <i>canal</i> from the Nile to the Red Sea.		
266	<i>Silver</i> money first coined.		266. Ariobarzanes III., king of Pontus.
264	The <i>Parian Chronicle</i> composed. <i>Gladiators</i> first exhibited at Rome.		262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis.
256	<i>Berosus</i> , the historian of Babylon.		256. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces.
255	The armillary sphere invented by <i>Erastosthenes</i> , who made the first attempt to determine the length of a degree.		255. The fourth imperial dynasty of China begins.
	Greece instructs the Romans in the arts and sciences.		252. Mithridates IV., besieged in his capital by the Gauls.
		248. Onias II., high priest	

184 years.—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
283	Ptolemy Philadelphus king of Egypt.	283. Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.	283. The <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Etruscians</i> subdued.
		281. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus. The Achæan League of 12 states, under Aratus, of Sicyon.	281. The Tarentine War.
		279. Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus.	280. The Tarentines seek the alliance of Pyrrhus, who conquers the Romans at Pandosia, and at
		278. —they are defeated near Delphi.	279 —Asculum.
		277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	278. Sicily conquered by Pyrrhus.
		274. Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	275. Curius defeats Pyrrhus, and compels him to leave Italy.
		272. Pyrrhus besieges Sparta and Argos—is slain, and Antigonus is restored.	272. Fall of Tarentum.
269	Egypt first sends ambassadors to Rome.	268. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	266. Rome mistress of all Italy : census of the city 292 224.
		255. Antigonus liberates Athens. Athens joins the Achæan league.	264. The first PUNIC WAR. —Appius Claudius drives Hiero from Syracuse.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xantippus, a Spartan general.		260. Duillus gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet.
			256. Regulus gains another victory.
			255. The Lacedæmonians assisting Carthage. — Xantippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.
			254. Palermo besieged by the Romans. — About this time the Huns are first heard of, governed by <i>Teuman</i> .
251	Metellus defeats Asdrubal.	251. Sicyon joins the Achæan league. 250. The Romans begin to resort to Greece for improvement in knowledge. — Parthia revolts from Macedon.	249. Naval fight at Drapanum.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
	<i>Agrarianism</i> attempted in Sparta, but is put down.		246. Antiochus II. poisoned by his wife.
240	Comedies first acted at Rome, those of <i>Livius Andronicus</i> .		241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
		237. Simon II., High Priest.	
233	The original MSS. of <i>Æschylus</i> , <i>Euripides</i> and <i>Sophocles</i> , lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy, on a pledge of 15 talents.		
			226. Seleucus III., k. of Syria.
225	<i>Fabius Pictor</i> , the first Roman historian. <i>Appollonius Rhodius</i> , poet.— <i>Chrysippus</i> , Stoic philosopher.		
224	<i>Archimedes</i> , the mathematician, demonstrates the properties of the lever, and other mechanical powers, also the art of measuring solids and surfaces, and conic sections—constructs a <i>planetarium</i> .		224. The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down.
219	The art of <i>Surgery</i> introduced. An <i>eclipse of the moon</i> observed in Asia Minor.		
			213. Chi Horg Ti destroys the records of the Chinese empire.
			211. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

184 years.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
247	Hamilcar Barcas, general of the Carthaginians.		247. Hamilcar defeats the Romans at Lilibœum.
246	Ptolemy Eurgetes subdues Syria.	243. Corinth taken by Aratus. 242. Demetrius II., of Macedon. 241. Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish an Agrarian law. 240. Cleanthus, the Stoic, starves himself.	241. End of the first Punic War.
238	End of the Libyan War.		
237	Hamilcar with Hannibal, passes into Spain.	232. Philip III., of Macedon. 228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth. The fortress of the Athenœum built.	231. Sardinia and Corsica conquered by Rome.
227	Carthagera in Spain, built by Asdrubal.	226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans.—Lyscades killed.—The Agrarian law restored. 225. The Romans send another embassy to Greece. They are admitted to a share in the Isthmian games, and granted the freedom of Athens. 223. Cleomenes takes Megalopolis. 222. Battle of Sellasia.	225. The Gauls repulsed in Italy. 224. The Romans first cross the Po. 223. Colonies of Placentia and Cremona. 222. Insubria (Milan) and Liguria (Genoa) conquered by Rome.
221	Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt.	220. The Social War.—Philip, of Macedon, assists the Achæans.—Cleomenes dies in Eyypt.—Agesipolis and Lycurgus elected kings of Sparta. 218. Acanania ceded to Philip.	219. Hannibal takes Saguntum, and crosses the Alps. 218. The Second Punic War.—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at Ticinus and Trebia. 217. Flaminius defeated at Thrasymene. 216. Varro at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal. Fabius Maximus, Dictator.
219	Conquests of Hannibal, the Carthaginian, in Spain; He crosses the Alps.	215. Aratus poisoned at Ægium. 214. First Macedonian War. 211. Alliance of Philip with Hannibal.	212. Syracuse and Sicily conquered by Marcellus.—Archimedes killed. 211. The Carthaginians driven from Capua.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
207	<i>Ennius</i> , of Calabria, poet; <i>Sotion</i> , of Alexandria, a grammarian.		
206	<i>Plautus</i> , of Umbria, the co- mic poet; <i>Appollonius</i> , of Perga, mathematician; <i>Ze- no</i> , of Tarsus, the philoso- pher. <i>Gold coined at Rome.</i>		206. The dynasty of H a n in China.
		203. JUDEA CONQUERED BY ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT.	
202	The art of <i>printing</i> in China.	201. Onias III., High Priest.	
200	<i>Aristonymus</i> 4th, librarian of Alexandria. <i>Caius Lelius</i> , the Roman orator.	200. Jesus, the son of Sirach, writes <i>Ecclesiasticus</i> .	
193	<i>Books, with leaves of vellum</i> , introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamus, in lieu of rolls.	193. The Jews assist Antio- chus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem.	197. Eumenes, king of Perga- mus. 196. Hannibal joins Antiochus, who seizes the Thracian Chersonese.
		First mention of a <i>Senate</i> or <i>Sanhedrim</i> .	192. Syria at war with Rome. 190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus at Magnesia.
188	A total <i>eclipse of the sun</i> at Rome. Asiatic <i>luxuries</i> brought to Rome.		187. Antiochus killed in the temple of Jupiter Belus.— Syria becomes a Roman province. 186. The city of Artaxata (in Armenia) built. 185. Seleucus IV., king of Sy- ria. 183. Pharnaces I., king of Pon- tus, conquers S i n o p e .
183	A <i>comet</i> visible 80 days. <i>Bion</i> and <i>Moschus</i> , comic poets.		
180	<i>Staius Cæcilius</i> , comic poet.		

184 years.—(Continued.)

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		208. Battle of Lamia, near Elis.—Philip, of Macedon, defeats the Ætoliens.	210. Scipio takes New Carthage, and conquers Asdrubal.
205	Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt.	206. BATTLE of MANTINEA: Philopœmen, the Prætor of Achaia, defeats the Spartans.	207. Nero and Livy defeat Asdrubal at Metaurus—Asdrubal killed.
204	The Roman general Scipio besieges Utica, and takes in one day the camps of Asdrubal and Syphax.		206. The Carthaginians driven out of Spain.
	Hannibal recalled.—Sophonisba poisoned by Masinissa.		204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama.—End of the 2d Punic War.	200. The Rhodians defeat the Macedonian fleet near Chios.—Siege of Abydos.—Second Macedonian War begins.	201. Scipio carries Syphax in triumph to Rome.
199	Treaty of Carthage with Masinissa, king of Numidia.	193. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedon.	
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	197. Philip III. defeated at Cynocephalæ by the Romans, under Flaminius.	197. Flaminius victorious in Macedon.
		195. Flaminius, the Roman, quarrels with Nabis, king of Sparta.	195. Cato in Spain.
193	Masinissa harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		
		189. Epirus declared free by the Romans.	190. War with Antiochus, of Syria, who is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio, and
		188. Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	188. Syria is made a Roman province.
			187. Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.
		183. Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, king of Messinia.	183. Cato, the elder, censor
			181. Plague at Rome.
180	Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt.		180. Death of Scipio Africanus.
			179. Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome.

The Seventh Period.—(The Grecian.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		176. Heliodorus in Jerusalem. 175. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption.	
		172. Jason defeated by Menelaus.	172. Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes) king of Syria. 171—declares war against Ptolemy Philomater.
172	<i>Paper invented in China.</i>	170. Jerusalem and the temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes, who attempts to abolish the Jewish religion, and commits great cruelties.	170. An irruption of Tartars into China.
169	<i>Polybius</i> , historian of Greece and Rome. The comedies of <i>Terence</i> performed.		
168	An eclipse of the moon, which was predicted by Q. S. Gallus.		
167	The <i>first library</i> opened at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon. The Roman treasury is so rich that the citizens pay no taxes.	167. Matthias, High Priest.	166. Prusias, king of Bithynia.
162	<i>Hipparchus</i> of Nice fixes the first degree of longitude and latitude at Ferro, whose most western point was made the first general meridian—lays the foundation of Trigonometry.	165. JUDAS MACCABEUS expels the Syrians, and purifies the temple.	164. Antiochus Epiphanes died. 162. Demetrius Soter, king of Syria. Mithridates Philopater, king of Cappadocia.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas kills Nicanor—is succeeded by Jonathan. First treaty with the Romans.	
		158. Jonathan compels the Bacchides to withdraw—is murdered by Tryphon.	
159	The <i>clepsydra</i> or <i>water clock</i> invented by Scipio Nasica.		157. Mithridates V., king of Pontus.
			153. Ariarathes VII., king of Cappadocia.
150	<i>Hipparchus</i> , of Rhodes, astronomer. — <i>Aristarchus</i> , of Alexandria, grammarian.	150. Jews take Joppa.	150. Alexander Bala kills Demetrius, and takes the throne. 149. Prusias, of Bithynia, killed by his son Nicomedes.

184 years.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
174	Cato's embassy to Carthage.	178. Perseus, king of Macedonia.	
		171. Third Macedonian War.	170. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.
		168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Paulus Emilius.—MACEDON BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.	167. Census 327,032.
		165. Romans enter Achaia.	
		155. Embassy of Diogenes, Carniades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. Romans unsuccessful in Spain.
152	Massinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus usurping the government of Macedonia, is conquered by Metellus.	
151	Joint reign of Philometer and Physcon in Egypt.		151. Defeat of Galba.
		147. Metellus defeats the Achæans in Greece.	149. THIRD PUNIC WAR.
146	CARTHAGE TAKEN and destroyed.	146. Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.—GREECE becomes a ROMAN PROVINCE under the name of Achaia.	Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth. Greece annexed to the Roman empire.

EIGHTH PERIOD.—(*The Roman.*)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
146	<i>Alexandria</i> , the centre of commerce.		
143	<i>Hipparchus</i> begins his new cycle of the moon.	142. Simon, High Priest.	
140	<i>Toothed wheels</i> applied to the clepsydra by Ctesibius.		
137	<i>Learning and learned men</i> liberally patronized by Ptolemy Physcon. <i>Diodorus</i> and <i>Satyrus</i> , peripatetics; <i>Nicander</i> , physician and poet; <i>Lucius Accius</i> , tragic poet; <i>Aristobulus</i> , the Jewish peripatetic.	135. End of the Apocrypha.—Jerusalem besieged by Antiochus IV.	137. Antiochus IV., (Sidetes), king of Syria.
133	<i>Equestrian order</i> , a distinct class.		134. Antiochus invades Judea.
130	<i>Revival of learning</i> in China.	130. John Hyrcanus delivers Judea from the Syrian yoke:—reduces Samaria and Idumea.	130. Antiochus IV. defeated and killed in a war with Parthia. 129. Demetrius II. (Nicator) regains Syria. 123. Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus.
120	<i>The theory of eclipses</i> known to the Chinese.		
116	<i>L. Cælius Antipater</i> , historian; <i>Lucillius</i> , the first Roman satirist; <i>Apollodorus</i> , of Athens, chronologist; <i>Castor</i> , of Rhodes, chronologist; <i>Anthemon</i> , philosopher.		
110	First <i>sumptuary law</i> at Rome.	103. Hyrcanus destroys Samaria. 107. —succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king. 105. Alexander Jannes at war with Egypt—takes Gaza.—Rebellion excited by the Pharisees.	111. Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, &c.

146 years.—*Fall of Greece to the Christian Era.*

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		<i>In the East.</i>	<i>In Europe.</i>
146	Commerce of the world centres at Alexandria.		
145	Ptolemy Physcon becomes sole king of Egypt by the death of Philometer.		
			141. Numantian War.
			140. The Picts from the north of England settle in the south of Scotland.
			135. Servile war in Sicily.
		133. PERGAMUS, a Roman Province.	133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio: SPAIN BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE. Death of Tiberius Gracchus.
129	Ptolemy Physcon driven from his throne for his cruelty.		
128	Pestilence in Egypt.		
123	Carthage rebuilt.		
118	Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and the assassination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha.	118. DALMATIA, a Roman Province.	123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus.
116	Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt.		
112	Jugurthine War.		113. <i>First great migration of the German nations.</i>
			109. War of the Teutoni and Cimbri.
107	Alexander I, king of Egypt.		
105	Jugurtha is defeated and surrenders Numidia to the Romans.		105. <i>Numidia becomes a Roman province by the defeat of Jugurtha.</i>
			104. The Teutoni defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone.
			102. Marius victorious over the Teutoni and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextæ.
			101. Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri.
			100. Marius buys his sixth consulate. Banishment of Metellus.

The Eighth Period.—(The Roman.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
			93. China still submits to the Hian dynasty; Semat-zin, Emperor.
			97. Mithridates conquers Cappadocia.
			95. Cappadocia declared free by Rome. — Ariobarzanes elected king.
			94. Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated by Seleucus.
			93. Tigranes, king of Armenia.
			89. Pontus at war with Rome.
86	<i>Libraries of Athens</i> sent to Rome by Sylla.		86. Mithridates takes Bythi- nia and several Roman pro- vinces.
82	<i>Decline of Agriculture</i> in Italy; corn supplied from the provinces.		83. Tigranes made king of Syria.
79	<i>Posidonius</i> calculates the height of the atmosphere to be about 800 stadia.	79. Alexandra, widow of Jan- neus, governs Judea.	
78	<i>Zeno</i> , of Sidon, the Epicurean; <i>Apellicon</i> of Athens; <i>Alexander Polyphistor</i> , the gram- marian; <i>Photius Gallus</i> , rhetorician; <i>Q. Valerius</i> <i>Antias</i> , Roman historian; <i>Q. Hortensius</i> , orator.		75. By the death of Nicome- des Bythi- nia becomes a province.
74	The <i>cherry tree</i> brought to Europe from Asia by Lu- cullus. — <i>Terentius Varro</i> writes three books on <i>agri- culture</i> . The Romans possess <i>gold</i> mines in Asia Minor, Mace- donia, Sardinia and Gaul; and productive <i>silver</i> mines in Spain.		
70	The first <i>water mill</i> described near a dwelling of Mithri- dates.	70. Hyrcanus II., High Priest, deposed by his brother Aris- tobulus.	70. Damascus possessed by the Romans.
66	<i>Ebony</i> introduced at Rome by Pompey. <i>Vikramaditya</i> king of Ozene, in India, patron of literature —at his court flourish <i>Ame- ra Sinka</i> , lexicographer; <i>Varuruchi</i> , grammarian; <i>Kalidasa</i> , poet.	67. Aristobulus and Hyrcanus appeal to Pompey, who en- ters Judea and takes Jerusa- lem, and restores Hyrcanus to the priesthood.	69. Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus.
			66. Mithridates defeated by Pompey.
			65. Antiochus XII. defeated by Pompey.—The race of the Seleucidæ becomes ex- tinct. — Ariobarzanes II., king of Cappadocia. — An earthquake in Bosphorus lays in ruins several towns.
			64. Dejotarus, king of Galatia, seizes Armenia Minor.
		63. JUDEA A ROMAN PRO- VINCE.	63. Pharmaces, king of Pontus.

146 years.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		<i>In Asia and Africa.</i>	<i>In Europe.</i>
97	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, CYRENE becomes a Roman province.	97. Annexation of Cyrene.	99. Lusitania conquered by Dolabella, and becomes a Roman province.—Birth of Julius Cæsar.
		89. <i>Mithridatic War</i> ; Sylla commands the Roman army.	91. Social War in Italy.
		88. The Athenians seek assistance from Mithridates against Rome.	88. Sylla defeating the Marsi and Peligni, puts an end to the Social War.
		86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sylla.	Civil War between Marius and Sylla.
82	Revolt in Upper Egypt.—Thebes destroyed.	83. Second Mithridatic War.	82. Sylla defeats Marius, and is created <i>perpetual dictator</i> .
81	Alexander II., king of Egypt.	82. Sylla plunders the temple of Delphi.	80. JULIUS CÆSAR'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.
		79. Pompey defeats Domitius in Africa.	77. Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
		75. Bythinia a Roman Province.	73. War of Spartacus, the gladiator.
		74. Third Mithridatic War under Lucullus.	71. Spartacus defeated by Crassus.
		66. Metellus subdues Crete.	70. Pompey and Crassus Consuls.
		Pontus becomes a Roman Province.	69. Census 450,090.
65	Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt.	65. Syria, a Roman Province.	65. M. T. CICERO, Consul.
			63. Cataline's Conspiracy detected and suppressed by Cicero.

The Eighth Period.—(The Roman.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
62	<i>Magnificent houses of the nobles; marble theatre of Scæurus, to hold 30,000 spectators.</i>		
60	<i>Cicero, statesman and orator; Sallust, historian; Lucretius and Catullus, poets; Apollonius, of Rhodes, rhetorician; Aristomedes, of Crete, grammarian; Andronicus, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.</i>		
55	<i>Iron chain cables used by the Veneti.</i>		
50	<i>A water mill on the Tiber at Rome.</i>	53. Crassus plunders the temple of 10,000 talents.	53. Parthian War.—The Romans defeated. — Crassus slain.
50	<i>A water mill on the Tiber at Rome.</i>		49. <i>The era of Antioch.</i>
47	<i>The Alexandrian library (400,000 vols.) burnt.</i>	48. Antipater, the Idumean, is made lieutenant in Judea by Cæsar.	
46	<i>The year of confusion — so called because the calendar was altered by Sosigenes.</i>		47. Battle of Zela.—Pharnaces conquered by Cæsar.
45	<i>Cæsar reforms the Calendar, by introducing the solar instead of the lunar year.—First Julian year.—Vitruvius, the greatest Roman architect.</i>		
43	<i>Cornelius Nepos, historian; Diodorus Siculus, historian.</i>	43. Judea oppressed by Crassus. Malichus poisons Antipater. 40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—takes Jerusalem—marries Mariamne—is made king by the Romans.	44. A comet seen in China.
			39. The Parthians, under Parcorus, defeated by Ventidius. Darius, king of Pontus. 38. Ariobarzanes dethroned by Marc Antony.

146 years.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
58	Ptolemy goes to Rome, Berenice reigns in his absence.		60. <i>First Triumvirate</i> :—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar. Scioild, first king of Denmark.—Boh, a fierce son of Odin. 58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.—The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar. 57. Cicero recalled.—Salust expelled from the senate.—Gylf, king of Sweden. 55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans and Gauls, and IN VADES BRITAIN. 54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
		53. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	52. Pompey, sole consul. 51. Cæsar completes the conquest of <i>Gaul</i> , which becomes a Roman province.
		48. Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey. <i>Battle of Pharsalia</i> :—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender. 48. Battle of Dyrrhachium.
46	The African War.—Scipio and Juba defeated at Thapsus—Cato kills himself at Utica.—Ptolemy Dionysius drowned in the Nile.	47. Cæsar takes Alexandria, and conquers Egypt.—Cæsar victorious at Zela, in Asia.	
45	Cæsar rebuilds Carthage.	45. Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar.	45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—he subdues the two sons of Pompey, and acquires the sole power. 44. Cæsar assassinated in the Senate House.
43	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone		43. <i>Second Triumvirate</i> :—Octavius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero proscribed and murdered. 42. <i>The Battle of Philippi</i> :—Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.

The Eighth Period.—(The Roman.)—

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
	<i>Golden age of Roman literature.</i>		
30	The <i>revenue</i> of the empire amounts to about 40 millions sterling.—First <i>standing army</i> in Rome.—Direct trade of Rome with India.— <i>Silk</i> and <i>linen manufactories</i> in the empire.	30. Herod kills Mariamne.	
29	Temple of Janus at Rome closed—there being now a general peace.		29. Ephesus, next to Alexandria, the chief place of trade in the Roman empire.
27	Treasures of Egyptian art brought to Rome.—The Pantheon built.		
25	HORACE, VIRGIL, <i>Tibullus</i> , <i>Propertius</i> , poets; <i>Varrus</i> and <i>Tucca</i> , critics; <i>Livy</i> , historian; <i>Mæcenas</i> , minister of Augustus, patron of literature; <i>Strabo</i> , geographer; <i>Æmilius Macer</i> , of Verona, poet; <i>Agrippa</i> , warrior, and patron of the arts. <i>Worship of Isis</i> at Rome.		
22	<i>Pantomimic dances</i> introduced on the Roman stage.		
19	<i>Aqueducts</i> constructed by Agrippa.	19. The Temple rebuilt by Herod—he also builds Cypron, Antipatris, Pharsælis, and the tower of Phasæl in Jerusalem.	20. Porus, king of India, solicits an alliance with Rome. Parthians defeated by Tiberius.
17	<i>Dedications of books</i> first introduced.		14. Polemon conquers Bosphorus.
12	The <i>legions</i> distributed over the provinces in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities—among them were <i>Bonn</i> and <i>Mayence</i> .		
8	The <i>calendar</i> corrected by Augustus.		
5	<i>Dionysius, of Halicarnassus</i> , historian; and <i>Dionysius</i> , geographer.	5. Cyrenius taxes Judea.	
4	BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR,	JESUS CHRIST, 4 years before the Vulgar Era.	
		3. Archelaus succeeds Herod with the title of Ethnarch.	

146 years.—(Continued.)

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
36	Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene and Cyprus.		36. Sextus Pompey defeated in Sicily.
34	—receives all Asia from the Mediterranean to the Indus.		
31	Cleopatra and Marc Antony defeated by Octavius, at <i>Actium</i> .		32. Antony quarrels with Octavius. 31. By the BATTLE OF <i>ACTIUM</i> Octavius acquires the empire.
30	Alexandria taken by Octavius.—Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves. Egypt becomes a Roman province.		30. THE REPUBLIC BECOMES A MONARCHY.
			29. Octavius 83 days triumph at Rome. <i>Temple of Janus shut.</i> Rome contains 4,101,017 citizens.
			27. The titles of Augustus and Emperor conferred on Octavius for 10 years.
			23. Agrippa in Spain.
		21. Athens finally subjected to Rome.	22. Conspiracy of <i>Muræna</i> .
		20. CXCth Olympiad.	21. Augustus visits Greece and Asia.
			16. <i>Lollius</i> defeated by the Germans.
			15. <i>Cantabria</i> , <i>Austria</i> , <i>Rhœbia</i> , <i>Vindelencia</i> and <i>Mœsia</i> become Roman provinces—being conquered by <i>Drusus</i> .
			13. Augustus assumes the title of <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> .
			12. <i>Pannonia</i> , conquered by <i>Tiberius</i> , becomes a Roman province.
			11. Germany subdued by <i>Germanicus</i> .
		8. <i>Tiberius</i> at <i>Rhodes</i> .	
		5. <i>Q. Varrus</i> appointed governor of <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Cyrenius</i> governor of <i>Judea</i> .	
			4. <i>Cymbeline</i> , king of <i>Britain</i> .

PART II.

MODERN CHRONOLOGY,

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Epochs or Periods.

I.	From the Christian Era to the Reign of Constantine the Great, A. D. 306	}	<i>Period of the Ten Persecutions of Christians.</i>
II.	“ Extinction of the Western Empire, “ 476	}	“ <i>Northern Invasions.</i>
III.	“ Flight of Mahomet, “ 622	}	“ <i>Justinian and Belisarius.</i>
IV.	“ Crowning of Charlemagne at Rome, “ 800	}	“ <i>Saracen Empire.</i>
V.	“ Battle of Hastings, “ 1066	}	“ <i>New Western Empire.</i>
VI.	“ Founding of the Turkish Empire, “ 1299	}	“ <i>The Crusades.</i>
VII.	“ Taking of Constantinople, “ 1453	}	“ <i>Tamerlane, Wickliffe, and Huss.</i>
VIII.	“ Edict of Nantes, “ 1598	}	“ <i>The Reformation; Discoveries and Inventions.</i>
IX.	“ Death of Charles XII. of Sweden, “ 1718	}	“ <i>The English Commonwealth and Wars of Louis XIV.</i>
X.	“ Battle of Waterloo, “ 1815	}	“ <i>American and French Revolu- tions.</i>
XI.	“ present time, (1850.)	}	“ <i>European Revolutions Litera- ture and the Arts.</i>

MODERN CHRONOLOGY.—PERIOD 1st.—(*The Ten Persecutions.*)—

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED.
		The BIRTH OF CHRIST :—(<i>see p. 44.</i>) Herod Antipas being at this time tetrarch of Galilee.
9	<i>Celsus</i> , the physician; <i>Phædrus</i> , the fabulist; <i>Vekius Paterculius</i> , Roman historian.	8. Christ reasons with the doctors.
26	The <i>Druids</i> in Germany.	25. <i>Pontius Pilate</i> , governor of Judea. 26. <i>John the Baptist</i> begins his ministry. 27. Christ baptized by John 28. —at the marriage in Cana. — Matthew called. 29. Twelve disciples sent abroad, "two and two."
30	<i>Philo</i> , Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato. <i>Seneca</i> , moral philosopher.	30. CRUCIFIXION of our SAVIOUR, Friday, April 3, at 3 P. M.; <i>Resurrection</i> , Sunday, April 5; <i>Ascension</i> , Thursday, May 4.
33	<i>Valerius Maximus</i> , historian.	33. <i>St. Peter</i> baptizes Cornelius. 34. <i>St. Paul</i> converted to Christianity.
37	<i>Appion</i> , of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	39. <i>St. Matthew</i> writes his gospel. 40. The disciples first called <i>Christians</i> at Antioch.
		41. Herod's persecution; <i>St. Peter</i> imprisoned
		44. <i>St. Mark</i> writes his gospel. — Death of <i>St. James</i> . 45. Barnabas and Paul preach in Cyprus.
48	A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to 6,900,000.—(<i>Univ. Hist.</i>)—[More than three times the number of London at present.]	
50	<i>Columella</i> , born in Spain; left twelve books on husbandry.	50 Paul preaches in the Areopagus, at Athens.
		52. Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
		55. Paul preaches at Ephesus, and at Cæsarea.
		57. —pleads before Felix. 59. —pleads before Festus, and appeals to Cæsar.

306 years.—From the Christian Era to the reign of Constantine.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
1	Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.	Tiberius returns to Rome.
		3. Cinna's conspiracy detected. —Caius Cæsar dies.
		6. Q. Varrus encamped on the Weser, governs Lower Germany like a Roman province.
		9. The Germans, under <i>Arminius</i> , defeat and kill Varrus. <i>Ovid</i> is banished to Tomos.
		14. Augustus dies at Nola, aged 76, and is succeeded by
		————— Tiberius ,  —————
17	<i>Germanicus</i> conquers Cappadocia.	19. The Jews banished from Rome.—The Marcomanni conquered by Drusus.
19	<i>Germanicus</i> poisoned at Antioch.	21. The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire.
26	Thrace becomes a Roman province.	26. Tiberius retires to Capræa.
		31. Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
		33. Conquest of Mauritania.
		37. Tiberius dies, aged 78.
		————— Caligula ,  ————— (noted for his profligacy and folly.)
		41. Caligula assassinated by Chereas.
		————— Claudius ,  ————— succeeds to the throne.
		43. —invades Britain with his general, <i>Plautius</i> .
		45. <i>Vespasian</i> , general in Britain.
		48. Census of the city, 6,900,000.
		51. <i>Caractacus</i> , the chief of the Britons, conquered and brought to Rome.
		54. ————— Nero ,  ————— a profligate and bloody tyrant.
		55. —poisons <i>Britanicus</i> .
		56. <i>Rotterdam</i> built.
		59. Nero's mother, <i>Agrippina</i> , put to death by his order.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.
		59. Paul is shipwrecked on the Island of Melita (Malta).
		60. Paul imprisoned at Rome
		63. Paul set at liberty.
64	Nero's golden palace built; of great extent, inclosing fields, &c. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	64. <i>The first persecution of Christians by Nero.</i>
		63 to 66. Paul visits Jerusalem, and travels through the greater part of the known world.
66	<i>Pliny, the elder, author of the first natural history; Quintius Curtius, historian; Perseus, satirist.</i>	66. Pope Linus.* The Jews at war with the Romans, and Paul beheaded. <i>St. Peter crucified.</i>
67	<i>Josephus, the Jewish historian.</i>	67. The Jews massacred by Florus.—Josephus, governor of Galilee. Pope St. Clement.—Gamaliel
		68. Vespasian invades Judea.
69	The <i>Coliseum</i> of Vespasian.	
		70. <i>The destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus.</i>
		77. Pope St. Cletus
78	The Capitol rebuilt.	
	Circumnavigation of Scotland.	
79	Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.	
80	Very beautiful <i>paintings</i> in the Baths of Titus; the group of the <i>Laocoon</i> .	
81	<i>Quintillian, orator; Valerius Flaccus, poet; Martial, Epigrammatist; Apollonius, Pythagorean philosopher; Epictetus, stoic; Dio Chrysostom, Greek rhetorician and philosopher; Philo By⁴sius; Ignatius and Papias, two of the fathers of the church.</i>	83. Pope Anacletus.
		95. Second persecution of the Christians by Domitian. <i>St. John</i> writes his Gospel and Apocalypse, and is banished to the isle of Patmos.
96	<i>Tacitus, historian; Juvenal, satirist; Statius, poet; Aul. Gellius, Latin grammarian; Plutarch, moralist and biographer; the younger Pliny.</i>	96. Pope Evaristus.
		97. <i>Timothy</i> stoned. <i>St. John</i> returns from exile.
98	The <i>Ulpian library; Public schools</i> in all the provinces; <i>Jurisprudence</i> flourishes; the city adorned with the <i>Forum; Pillar of Trajan, and baths; bridge</i> built over the Danube.	98. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan.

* The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by their Pontiffs till several centuries after.

ROMAN EMPIRE.	
A. D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
	East. West.
60	Corbulus subdues Armenia.
65	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.
70	Judea subdued and Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
73	Vespasian conquers Lycia, Rhodes, Thrace, Cilicia, Byzantium and Samos.
77	Revolt of the Parthians.
	61. Revolt of the Britons under queen <i>Boudicca</i> ; they burn London. The queen, defeated by <i>Suetonius</i> , poisons herself.
	64. Nero sets Rome on fire, and accuses the Christians of the crime. —persecutes the Christians— <i>Seneca, Lucian</i> , and others put to death.
	68. — Galba,  reigns 9 months, and is put to death by
	69. — Otho,  (2 months) defeated and killed by
	— Vitellius,  who is defeated by the army of
	70. — Vespasian. 
	77. A great plague at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day.
	79. — Titus,  (beneficent.) <i>Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an irruption of Vesuvius.</i>
	80. <i>Julius Agricola</i> , conqueror and governor of Britain, reduces Wales, enters Caledonia.
	81. — Domitian,  (a cruel tyrant.)
	86. Dercebal, leader of the German hordes, defeats Domitian, and compels him to pay a yearly tribute.
	88. Capitoline and secular games. War with Dacia 15 years.
	96. Domitian put to death by Stephanus.
	— Nerva,  (well intentioned but enfeebled by age.)
	98. — Trajan,  (a great sovereign and a warrior.) The Roman Empire at its greatest extent. <i>J. Severus</i> , general in Britain.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		100. <i>St. John</i> dies at Ephesus, æt. 94.
107	<i>The first credible historian</i> among the Chinese.	107. Third persecution of the Christians by Trajan. 109. <i>St. Ignatius</i> devoured by wild beasts. Pope Alexander I.
120	The great buildings of <i>Palmyra</i> .— <i>Temple of the Sun at Baalbec</i> . The Roman mosaics.	118. Fourth persecution of the Christians by Adrian. 119. Pope Sixtus I.
132	<i>Jurisprudence</i> improved by the publishment of <i>Adrian's perpetual code</i> . <i>Ptolemy</i> , the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer— <i>Arrian</i> , <i>Appian</i> , <i>Maximus</i> , <i>Lysius</i> and <i>Pausanius</i> , Greek historians; <i>Lucian</i> , a satirical writer; <i>Hermogenes</i> , rhetorician of Tarsus.	126. <i>Quadratus</i> , bishop of Athens. 127. Pope Telesphorus. 130. Heresy of Prodicus, chief of the <i>Adamites</i> .
136	<i>Tschang Heng</i> , the Chinese astronomer	134. Heresy of Marcion, who acknowledges three Gods. 135. <i>Polycarp</i> and <i>Aristides</i> , Christian fathers. 139. Pope Hygenus.
169	<i>Galen</i> , Greek physician; <i>Atheneus</i> , a grammarian; <i>Diogenes Laertius</i> , Greek historian.	142. Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine. 150. Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time. 154. <i>Justin Martyr</i> publishes his apology for the Christians. 162. Pope Soter.
180	The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.	167. <i>Polycarp</i> and <i>Pionices</i> martyred in Asia 171. Pope Eleutherus. 177. The Christians persecuted at Lycus, — <i>Theophilus</i> , <i>Tatian</i> , and <i>Montanus</i> . 185. Pope Victor I. <i>St. Irenæus</i> .

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
102	Pliny, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.—Great victories of Trajan.	100. The Huns emigrate westward. 101. Trajan reduces Dacia.
114	Trajan's expedition against the Parthians.	115. Massacre of the Greeks and Romans by the Jews of Cyrene.
116	Seizure of Ctesiphon.	117. ————— Adrian ,  —————
117	Armenia Major again governed by its own kings dependent upon Rome.	120. —makes a progress through all the provinces.—visits Britain, builds there a wall from the Tyne to Solway Frith.—A wall built from the Rhine to the Danube.
120	Nicomedia and other cities destroyed by an earthquake.	
126	Adrian in Asia Minor for seven years.	
130	Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina, and erects there a temple to Jupiter.	
132	The rebellion of the Jews crushed after a war of five years.—The Jews banished from Judea.	133.— Antoninus Pius ,  ————— (eminent for his virtues and love of peace.)
		140. Lollius Urbicus extends the Roman dominion in Britain, and erects a second rampart, called the Wall of Antoninus.
		145. Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.
		146. —introduces the worship of Serapis into Rome.
		152. —stops the persecution of the Christians.
160	Embassy sent by Antoninus to China.	161.— Marcus Aurelius ,  (Antoninus) (the stoic philosopher.) Escape of the thundering legion.
168	War with the Parthians, lasts 3 years.	158. Plague over the whole known world.
		169. The Marcomanni at war with Rome.
		180. The emperor dies at Sirmium: succeeded by ————— Commodus ,  ————— (profligate and cruel;) makes peace with the Germans. GOTHS in Dacia.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		197. Pope Zephyrinus.
208	<i>Papinian</i> , the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity— <i>Julius Africanus</i> , chronologer.	202. Fifth persecution of the Christians under Severus.— <i>Tertullian</i> , an able defender of Christianity.— <i>Clemens</i> , of Alexandria, and <i>Minutius Felix</i> , C. F.*
215	Caracalla grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to the taxes, <i>inheritances</i> , &c.	217. Pope Calixtus I. The Septuagint found in a cask.
235	<i>Ammonius</i> , founder of a new school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria. <i>Dio Cassius</i> , Greek historian.	223. Pope Urban I. 234. Pope Pontianus. 235. — Anterus. <i>Origen</i> , C. F. Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximinus, in which <i>Leonidas</i> , <i>Irenæus</i> , <i>Victor</i> , <i>Perpetua</i> , and <i>Felicitas</i> are martyred.
242	<i>Censorius</i> , a critic and grammarian.	244. <i>Gregory Thaumaturgus</i> , and <i>Dionysius</i> of Alexandria, C. F.
249	<i>Herodian</i> , Greek historian.	
250	<i>Longinus</i> , philosopher and critic.	250. Pope St. Cornelius. Seventh persecution of the Christians.

* Christian Father.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>
189	The SARACENS defeat the Romans.	189. The Capitol of Rome destroyed by lightning.
		191. Rome nearly destroyed by fire.
		192. Commodus assassinated by Martia and Laetus.
		193. ——— Pertinax ,  ——— proclaimed by the Prætorian guards— murdered after a reign of 3 months.—The empire bought by <i>Didius Julianus</i> , who is put to death by order of the senate.
		——— Septimus Severus ,  ——— (governs with vigor.) —defeats his competitors, Niger and Albi- nus.
		194. —besieges Byzantium.
		202. —persecutes the Christians.
		203 —his sons Caracalla and Geta go to Bri- tain, where 50,000 Roman troops died of plague.
		The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde built.
		211. Severus dies at York, in Britain.
		——— Caracalla and Geta ,  ——— Caracalla murders Geta.
		212. —visits the provinces along the Danube.
		—Wars with the Catti and Alemanni.
		217. Caracalla is assassinated.
		——— Macrinus ,  ——— put to death by the soldiers.
		218. — Heliogabalus ,  ——— (a monster of vice and cruelty.)
		222. — Alexander Severus ,  ——— (a beneficent and enlightened prince.)
223	PERSIA ; the new kingdom begun by Artax- erxes ; (the dynasty of the Sassasidæ).	The Romans agree to pay an annual tri- bute to the Goths, to prevent them from molesting the empire.
226	Parthia tributary to Persia.	226. The victory of Severus over the Persians at Tadmor.
		235. Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army ; succeeded by
		——— Maximinus ,  ——— who defeats the Dacians and Sarmatians.
		236. Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquilea.
		——— Balbinus and Gordian ,  ———
242	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor.	241. The FRANKS first mentioned in his- tory ; they invade Gaul.
		244. —are repulsed at Moguntiacum. Gordian put to death by
		——— Philip ,  (the Arabian,) ——— who makes peace with Sapor.
		247. The secular games restored.
		249. ——— Decius ,  ——— persecutes the Christians.
		250. —slain by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
251	<i>Plotinus</i> . <i>Odin</i> in Scandinavia.	251. <i>St Cyprian</i> , bishop of Carthage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about <i>baptism</i> .
268	<i>Paulus</i> , a Roman poet.	259. Pope Dionysius.
270	Longinus at the court of <i>Zenobia</i> .	262. <i>Paul</i> , bishop of Samosatta, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ
274	Rome surrounded with a wall. Longinus dies.	269. Pope Felix I. 272. Ninth persecution under Aurelian.
276	<i>Porphyry</i> , the Greek philosopher and opposer of Christianity.	274. Pope Eutychianes. <i>Manes</i> originates the heresy of the Manichæans—rejects all the sacraments; refuses allegiance to temporal sovereigns, &c.
277	Extraordinary <i>naval expedition</i> of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern Seas.	283. Pope Caius. The Jewish <i>Talmud</i> and Targum composed. <i>Paul</i> , the Theban, the first hermit.—Religious ceremonies multiplied.—Pagan rites imitated by the Christians.
284	Diocletian's <i>Oriental form of government</i> —the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers. <i>Diocletian's baths</i> , containing 3,000 benches of white marble, while the walls were adorned with <i>paintings</i> .	286. <i>Hierax</i> , chief of the <i>Hieraxians</i> ; asserts that Melchizedec was the Holy Ghost, and denies the resurrection.

ROMAN EMPIRE.		
A. D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East. West.	
251	HUNS on the Caspian Sea.	251. ————— Gallus  ————— purchases a peace with the Goths.—Confederacy of the Franks between the Rhine and Elbe. —a great pestilence prevails in the empire.
		253. ————— Emilianus.  —————
		254. ————— Valerian.  ————— —is successful against the Germans and Goths.
259	The Persians victorious in Asia Minor. Persia:—Sapor's victory over the Roman arms.	256-69. Four great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
260	The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.	259. Valerian defeated and taken prisoner and flayed alive by the Persians.
261	Sapor, the Persian, takes Antioch, Tarsus and Casarea.	————— Gallienus.  ————— Period of the 30 tyrants. The Persians penetrate to Ravenna.
264	Odenatus, king of Palmyra—he is succeeded by his wife. <i>Zenobia</i> , who reigns with the titles of 'Augusta,' and 'Queen of the East.'	264. Alliance with Odenatus. 267. Cleodamus and Athenius defeat the Goths and Scythians. 268. Gallienus killed at Milan.
269	Zenobia conquers Egypt, a part of Armenia, and Asia Minor.	————— Claudius II.  ————— defeats an army of 320,000 Goths. 269. —dies at Sirmium.
273	Zenobia defeated at Edessa, by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	270. ————— Aurelian,  ————— (a great warrior.) 271. —defeats the Goths and Alemanni.
		273 —reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen Zenobia prisoner. 274. France, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience. The Temple of the Sun at Rome burnt.—Dacia given up to the barbarians. 275. Aurelian killed near Byzantium. <i>An interregnum of 6 months.</i>
		————— Tacitus,  ————— (a descendant of the historian,) reigns with wisdom 6 months.
280	The Persians defeated by Probus.	277. ————— Probus,  ————— (a warlike prince.) —obtains several victories over the barbarians.—The Franks permitted by Probus to settle in Gaul. 282. Probus slain by his soldiers.
		————— Carus  ————— killed by lightning.
		Carinus and Numerianus,  ————— (effeminate and cruel.) 288. Fingal, king of Morven, dies.
		284. ————— Diocletian  ————— sends ambassadors to China. "The <i>Era of Diocletian</i> ," or of "the martyrs," August 29.
		287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants.—Maximianus, a colleague of the Emperor.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY. ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
290	The <i>Gregorian</i> code.	
304	<i>Gregory</i> and <i>Hermogenes</i> , lawyers; <i>Elius</i> , <i>Spartianus</i> , and <i>Vopiscus</i> , historians; <i>Trebellius Pollo</i> .	296. <i>Monks</i> in Spain and Egypt. Pope <i>Marcellinus</i> 303. Tenth Persecution of the Christians. 304. <i>Arnobius</i> , of Africa, C. F., converted from idolatry.
MODERN: PERIOD SECOND.—170 years —		
312	The <i>prætorian guard</i> broken up by <i>Constantine</i> .	306. Persecution of the Christians stopped by <i>Constantinus</i> . 310. Pope <i>Eusebius</i> , <i>Arius</i> excommunicated. 311. Pope <i>Malchiades</i> . 314. Pope <i>Sylvester I</i> . 319. Toleration of Christianity by <i>Constantine the Great</i> .
323	Foundation of <i>Constantinople</i> by <i>Constantine the Great</i> .—Celebrated dome of <i>St Sophia</i> : the splendor of the court so great that it cost more than the legions.	325. The <i>Council of Nice</i> (from June 19th, 325 to August 25th) consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn <i>Arianism</i> .— <i>Eusebius</i> , bishop of <i>Cæsarea</i> , C. F., and ecclesiastical historian.— <i>Lactantius</i> . <i>Athanasius</i> , <i>Arius</i> , <i>Ephraim</i> and <i>Basil</i> , C. F., flourish in the reign of <i>Constantine</i> .
330	<i>Constantinople</i> becomes the seat of art and literature.	336. Pope <i>Marcus</i> . 337. Pope <i>Julius</i> . Eleventh persecution.—Saints invoked, the cross revered, and incense used by the Christians.
340	<i>Ossian</i> , the <i>Caledonian</i> bard, supposed to have flourished about this time.	341. Christianity propagated in <i>Ethiopia</i> by <i>Frumaintius</i> .
357	<i>Eutropius</i> and <i>Marcellinus</i> , historians; <i>Jamblicus</i> and <i>Eunapius</i> , Greek historian.	356. Pope <i>Felix II</i> . <i>St. Hilary</i> and <i>Gregory Nazianzen</i> , of <i>Constantinople</i> , an eminent writer, C. F.— <i>Elius Donatus</i> , bishop of <i>Carthage</i> .— <i>Cyril</i> , bishop of <i>Jerusalem</i> .—Monasteries in <i>Thebais</i> .

ROMAN EMPIRE.			
A. D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.		
<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>		
294	291. The Franks make themselves masters of Batavia and Flanders. 293. The Franks expelled from Batavia.		
296	296. Britain restored to the emperor.		
301	304. Diocletian and Maximian resign the Empire to <i>Constantius and Galerius.</i>		

<i>From Constantine to Odoacer.</i>			
325	306.— CONSTANTINE THE GREAT ,  (first Christian emperor.) <i>Licinius, Maximian, and Maxentius</i> , his three colleagues. Constantine defeats the Franks.		
328	312. Maxentius defeated and killed. 314. Civil war with Licinius. 319. Constantine favors and tolerates Christianity. 321. —appoints the observance of Sunday. 322. —defeats and banishes Licinius, and becomes sole emperor. 325. —abolishes the combats of gladiators and assemblies.		
333	331. Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.		
334	-----		
337	-----		
----- Constantius, Constans, and Constantine.  -----			
340	340. Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquilea.		
350	350. Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius.		
354	357. Six German kings defeated by Julian at Strasburg.		
361	361.— Julian , the Apostate,  —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. 363. —is slain in a war with the Persians.		
----- Jovian.  -----			
364. Death of Jovian, and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the EMPIRE IS DIVIDED:			

<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia. </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas. </td> </tr> </table>		EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.
EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		373. The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
380	<i>Aurelius Victor</i> , author of lives of celebrated Romans.	379. The prerogatives of the Roman See much enlarged. 381. The second general Council of Constantinople.
		384. Symachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose. 385. Pope Syricius.
392	<i>Prudentius</i> and <i>Ausonius</i> , Latin poets; <i>Pappus</i> and <i>Theon</i> , of Alexandria, mathematicians.	392. <i>St. Chrysostom</i> , patriarch of Constantinople; <i>St. Ambrose</i> , archbishop of Milan; <i>St. Jerome</i> , <i>St. Martin</i> , and <i>St. Augustine</i> , 'Christian Fathers.' <i>Image worship</i> .—The Christian hierarchy begins.
395	<i>Claudian</i> , Latin poet.	401. Pope Innocent I.
		412. <i>Cyril</i> , bishop of Alexandria; <i>Isidore</i> and <i>Socrates</i> , ecclesiastical historians; <i>Orosius</i> , a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and <i>Pelagius</i> , a British monk, who denied original sin, &c. 416. The <i>Pelagian heresy</i> condemned by the African bishops. 417. Pope Zozimus. 418. Pope Boniface I. 422. Pope Celestine I.
412	<i>Macrobius</i> , Platonic philosopher.	
425	Theodosius establishes <i>public schools</i> , and attempts the restoration of learning.	429. <i>Nestorius</i> , bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ. 431. Third general Council at Ephesus. 432. Pope Sixtus III. <i>St. Patrick</i> preaches the Gospel in Ireland.
435	The <i>Theodosian code</i> published.	435. <i>Nestorianism</i> prevails in the East. 440. Pope Leo I. (the Great). 443. The <i>Manichaean books</i> burned at Rome. 445. <i>Flavian</i> , patriarch of Constantinople.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
364	Valens. 	364.—Valentinian I.  elected by the army. 368. The Saxons invade Britain, but are defeated by Theodosius.
376	HUNGARY, (ancient Pannonia,) invaded by the Huns, from whom it is named.—The Goths expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.	375.—Gratian  gains a victory over the Germans; succeeds to the eastern empire on the death of Valens; Maximus is proclaimed emperor.—Gratian killed at Lyons.
378	Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.	
379	Theodosius the Great,  a zealous supporter of Christianity.	379. The LOMBARDS first leave Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals.
		383.—Valentinian II.  is dispossessed by Maximus, but is restored by Theodosius; makes Treves his capital. 384. —is strangled at Vienna by Arbogastes, a Gaul, commander of the army.
388	Theodosius defeats Maximus, the tyrant of the western empire.	
392	Theodosius  becomes sole emperor Complete down	of the East and West. fall of Paganism.
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper Final division of the empire be	per of the West, and Arbogastes, the Gaul. tween the sons of Theodosius.
395	Arcadius. 	Honorius. 
408	Theodosius II.  a child; Athenius, minister.	401. Europe overrun by the VISIGOTHS.
		403. Alaric defeated by Stilicho. 406. The Vandals permitted to settle in Spain, Gaul, &c.
414	Regency of the emperor's sister, Pulcheria.	410. Rome sacked and burned by the Goths under Alaric. 412. Beginning of the Vandal power in Spain. 413. Burgundian kingdom begun in Alsace.
		414. The Visigoths plant themselves in Toulouse.
420	Persian War.	417. The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths. 420. FRANKS:—Pharamond, their first king, on the lower Rhine.
431	Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.	424.—Valentinian III. 
433	A great part of Constantinople destroyed by fire.	426. Britain evacuated by the Romans. 427. Pannonia recovered from the Huns. 428. Ætius, the Roman general, defeated by the Franks and Goths.
437	Pannonia, Dalmatia and Noricum gained from the western empire.	Franks:—Clodion, king, extends his conquests to the river Somme. 433. Attila, "The scourge of God," forms an immense empire from China to the Atlantic. 437. Ætius defeats the Goths.
		439. The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, under Genseric, who takes Carthage and plunders Italy.
		441. The Roman territories invaded by the Huns, Persians and Saxons.
		445. The famous embassy from Britain, soliciting aid against the Picts.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
450	<i>Zozimus</i> and <i>Olympiodorus</i> , Greek historians.	<p>447. <i>Eutyches</i> asserts the existence of only one nature in Jesus Christ.</p> <p>449. <i>Ibas</i>, bishop of Edessa; and <i>Eusebius</i>, bishop of Doryleum, deposed.</p> <p>450. <i>Sozomen</i> and <i>Theodoret</i>, ecclesiastical historians.</p> <p>451. The fourth general Council at Chalcedon, at which Eutycheanism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned</p>
468	<p>The principle established that every accused person shall be <i>tried by his peers</i>, or equals.</p> <p>Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain—Eric being king, and founder of the Gothic monarchy.</p>	<p>461. Pope Hilarius.</p> <p>465. Pope Simplicius.</p> <p>Oligarchy of the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—all striving for the supremacy.—The church now begins to assume a political aspect.</p>
476	<p>The tottering empire of the west was finally overthrown by Odoacer's sack of Rome, the great event which precedes the <i>middle</i> or "<i>dark ages</i>." The form of the old Roman government remained—the senate, the consuls, &c.—but Italy, ravaged by a succession of wars, plagues, famines, and every form of public tyranny and domestic slavery, was nearly a desert.</p>	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
450	<p>————— Marcian,  ————— a Thracian, refuses to pay the annual tribute to the Huns.</p>	<p>448. Franks:—Merovæus 1st, king of the Merovingians. Ætius defeats the Huns.</p>
457	<p>————— Leo I., (the Thracian),  ————— first emperor ever crowned by the patriarch. War with the Goths.</p>	<p>451. The arrival of the Saxons in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa. 452. The city of VENICE founded. 455. Valentinian assassinated by</p>
461	<p>Peace with the Goths; Theodoric is received from them as a hostage.</p>	<p>————— Petronius Maximus,  —————</p>
474	<p>————— Zeno,  ————— a turbulent reign: debaucheries and conspiracies.</p>	<p>————— Avitus,  —————</p>
475	<p>Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths, and invades the empire. He ravages Thrace.</p>	<p>457. ————— Majorian,  ————— 458. Franks:—Childeric I., conquers as far as the Loire and takes Paris.</p>
		<p>461. ————— Severus,  —————</p>
		<p>467. ————— Athenius,  ————— (The last three emperors slain by Ricimer.)</p>
		<p>468. Spain:—The Visigoths, under Eric, establish their kingdom.</p>
		<p>472. ————— Olybius,  ————— Eruption of Vesuvius, seen at Constantinople.</p>
		<p>473. ————— Glycerius,  —————</p>
		<p>474. ————— Julius Nepos,  —————</p>
		<p>475.— Romulus Augustulus,  ————— 476. ROME taken by ODOACER, king of the Herulii: END of the WESTERN EMPIRE, 1228 years after the building of Rome; and commencement of the kingdom of Italy under Odoacer.</p>

MODERN: PERIOD III.—146 years

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY. ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
486	Rise of the <i>feudal system in France</i> , under Clovis.	483. Pope Felix III. —excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople. 484. Christians persecuted by Huneric, king of the Vandals.
493	Theodoric introduces the <i>architecture of Greece</i> to improve the buildings of Italy.	492. Pope Ge. asius I. 494. <i>The Roman Pontiff asserts his supremacy.</i> 496. Christianity introduced into France.
498	Publication of the Gemara or Talmud of Babylon.	
501	<i>Burgundian laws</i> published, being a collection of the rights and customs of the Burgundians.	
511	The <i>Salic law</i> established in France.	
513	<i>Boethius</i> , the Roman poet and philosopher.	513. Christianity embraced by the Persian king, Carbadès.
514	Use of <i>burning glass</i> in warfare at Constantinople.	514. Pope Hormisdas.
516	<i>The Christian Era proposed and introduced by Dionysius</i> , a monk.	519. The orthodox bishops restored by Justin.
		523. Pope John I. 525. The Arian bishops deposed. 526. Pope Felix IV. <i>Extreme Unction</i> introduced.
529	The schools of Athens suppressed.	529. <i>The Order of Benedictine monks</i> instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples.
530	The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian.	530. Pope Boniface II.
531	Chess introduced into Persia from India.	
533	<i>Justinian's pandects and code of laws.</i>	533. Pope John II. 535. Pope Agapetus. 536. " Sylvester I.
538	Architecture: the church of <i>St Sophia</i> built at Constantinople. <i>Proclus</i> , a learned Platonist.	Separation of the <i>Armenians</i> from the Greek church. 538. Pope Vigilius.

—*Odoacer to Mahomet.*

[The "Middle or Dark Ages" begin here.]

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, generally.
480	An earthquake, lasting 40 days, destroys the greater part of Constantinople.	481. FRANCE:—Clovis I.,  founder of the French monarchy.
481	Zeno makes Theodoric general and consul.	484. Alaric II., king of the Visigoths in Spain. 485. France:—Battle of Soissons gained by Clovis.
491	<p data-bbox="187 513 425 530">— Anastasius I.  —</p> <p data-bbox="135 530 467 548">The Green and Blue factions.</p> <p data-bbox="109 548 513 610">The emperor's persecution of the Catholics, and protection of the Manichæans, occasions a rebellion headed by Vitalianus.</p>	487. Britain:—The Saxons defeated by Prince Arthur and Ambrosius. 490:—Italy:—ravaged by the barbarians. Britain:—kingdom of Sussex. 491. France:—Clovis subdues Thuringia.
502	The empire ravaged and the imperial army destroyed by Carbadès, king of Persia.	493. Italy:—conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death.
507	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	499. France:—Clovis concludes a peace with Theodoric in Italy. 500. —Burgundy becomes his tributary.
511	A great insurrection in Constantinople, 10,000 killed.	507. —Clovis defeats Alaric near Poitiers. 510. France:—Clovis makes Paris his capital. 511. France:—Clovis dies.
514	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is consumed by the <i>burning glass</i> of Proclus.	<p data-bbox="627 857 860 874">— Childebert I.  —</p> <p data-bbox="529 874 881 901">512. The HERULII settle in Thrace.</p>
518	Anastasius killed by lightning.	516. The Christian Era adopted. 517. Getæ ravages Illyricum, Macedon, &c.
518-565	<p data-bbox="213 1060 394 1077">— Justin I.  —</p> <p data-bbox="203 1077 415 1104">a peasant of Dalmatia.</p> <p data-bbox="94 1104 477 1121">Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire.</p>	519. Britain:—Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, who begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.
527	<p data-bbox="177 1210 436 1227">— JUSTINIAN I.  —</p> <p data-bbox="125 1227 487 1280">celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, <i>Belisarius</i> and <i>Narses</i>.</p>	522. Spain:—Amalaric, the first Gothic king, who establishes his court in Spain—his capital, Seville.
529	Belisarius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	530. Britain:—kingdom of Essex. 531. Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric. 532. Burgundy conquered by Childebert.
532	—quells a conspiracy in Constantinople.	536. Vitiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the Fred king.
534	—defeats the Vandals in Africa.	537. Italy conquered by Belisarius.
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples.	
537	—takes Rome, defeats the Ostrogoths in Italy.	
538	—the Huns in Thrace, and	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		540. The <i>Monothelites</i> , who acknowledged but one will in Jesus Christ.
551	The <i>manufacture of silk</i> introduced from China by the monks.	552. The Fifth general Council at Constantinople 555. Pope Pelagius I.
555	<i>Procopius</i> , a Roman historian—the last of the classic writers.	557. The church of St. Germain de Pres, built at Paris.
559	<i>The Saxon laws</i> ; the king's authority limited by the <i>Wittenagemot</i> . <i>Three orders</i> ; the <i>noble</i> , the <i>free</i> , and the <i>servile</i> .— <i>Trial by ordeal</i> .	560. Pope John III. The <i>Tritheists</i> acknowledge three Gods, and deny the resurrection.
565	Christianity introduced among the Picts by Columbi.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards—and the feudal system established. <i>Written laws</i> compiled among the nations of German origin—first by the Visigoths in Spain. <i>Semi-circular arches</i> introduced in the architecture of churches, with much grotesque sculpture.	573. Pope Benedict I. 575. The first monastery founded in Bavaria . Great increase of <i>miracles</i> . 578. Pope Pelagius II.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	
584	The origin of <i>fiefs</i> .	
586	The Roman Catholic faith established in Spain.	
588	<i>Gregory of Tours</i> , the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I. called The Great. The doctrine of <i>purgatory</i> first taught.— <i>Mass</i> introduced.
596	Bretwalda, king of England, converted to Christianity.	
597	<i>Agathus</i> , a Grecian historian. <i>Gildas</i> , the first British historian. <i>Evagrius</i> , ecclesiastical historian.— <i>Cassiodorus</i> , the historian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric. The Saxons, having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans.	598. <i>St. Augustine</i> , first archbishop of Canterbury, introduces Christianity into Britain. 604. Pope Sabianus, or Sabinian. 606. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas.—The title of Universal Bishop assumed. The Waldenses refuse submission to Rome

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, GENERALLY.
540	Vitiges at Ravenna. — North Africa, Corsica and Sardinia, annexed to the Eastern empire.	539. Italy: War, famine, and pestilence. The City of Milan ravaged by the Goths.
542	Plague at Constantinople — during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily.	542. Britain:—Prince Arthur murdered in Cornwall.
548	The Lombards settle in Pannonia. — The Turkish monarchy founded in Asia.	
549	Siege of Petra.	
552	Narses defeats and kills Totila.	550. POLAND a dukedom—Lech, its first duke and legislator. His brother, Zech, first duke of Bohemia.
554	Italy governed by Greek exarchs.	The Greeks form settlements on the Spanish coast, from the Straits to Valencia.
		556. Civil wars in France.
558	A plague extending over Europe and Asia, and lasting nearly 50 years.	558. France:—Clotaire I. 
		559. Britain:—the Saxon Heptarchy commences.
		560. Britain:—the kingdom of Northumbria, formed by the union of Bernicia and Deira. —Ethelbert, king of Kent, subdues most of the Saxon kings.
561	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	561. France:—Charibert I. 
562	“ restored:—he quells a conspiracy.	
563	Great fire in Constantinople—the city nearly destroyed.	565. Europe ravaged by a pestilence.
565	Justinian dies.	
	— Justin II.  — Belisarius dies in prison.	568. Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He fixes his capital at Pavia.
569	The TURKS first mentioned in history.— They send embassies to Justin, and form an alliance.	571. Britain:—Bretwalda II., king of Wessex.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.	575. “ East Anglia formed into a kingdom, and called Angle-land, whence the origin of the name England.
576	Justin defeats Chosroes, king of Persia.	
578	— Tiberius II.  —	
582	Maurice, the Cappadocian, king; under his reign the empire extends to the Araxes, and almost to the Caspian Sea.	583. Spain:—the Suevi subdued by the Visigoths.
		France:—Clotaire II. 
		586. Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded.
		Spain:—Recared, king.
		588. The city of Paris destroyed by fire.
		589. Rome inundated by the Tiber.
570-600	The Avars flourish under Baian—invalidate the Eastern empire, and spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.	591. Britain:—Ethelbert, king of Kent, gains the pre-eminence, and becomes Bretwalda III.
		Italy:—the Lombards, under Autharis, successful against the Greeks and Franks.
		595. Istria, Bohemia, and Poland invaded by the Sclavonians.
		596. France:—Thierry II., king of Burgundy.
		597. Britain:—Christianity introduced by St. Augustine.
602	—Phocas,  —a centurion, elected king. The empire invaded by the Persians.	600. Italy ravaged by the Sclavonians.
		607. Britain:—Supremacy of the Pope acknowledged.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
	<p>The <i>aristocracy</i> acquire great power in France, somewhat restrained by the mayors of the palace.</p> <p><i>Rites and superstitions</i> increase in all Europe.—<i>Relics</i> sought for, and worshipped.—<i>Litanies</i> addressed to the <i>Virgin</i>.—The burning of <i>candles</i> by day.—<i>Exorcisms</i>, &c.</p> <p><i>Hereditary fiefs</i>.—<i>Aristocratic class</i>.</p>	<p>606. Pope Boniface III.</p> <p>607. Pope Boniface IV.</p> <p>The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints.</p> <p>609. The Christians massacred by the Jews at Antioch.</p>
615	<p><i>Scundus</i>, historian of the Lombards.</p>	
617	<p>Ethelbert publishes the <i>first code of laws in England</i>.</p>	<p>618. Pope Boniface V.</p>

MODERN: PERIOD IV.—178 years.

	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
620	<p>Isidorus, historian of Spain, grammarian and philosopher.</p>	<p>625. Pope Honorius I. He had a taste for splendid cathedrals and processions.</p> <p>Monks and monasteries increase.</p>
632	<p><i>Islamism</i>, and the power of the Caliphs established in the East. In the Caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.</p>	<p>Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.</p>
636	<p>Christianity introduced into China.</p> <p>In England, some improvement in <i>ecclesiastical architecture</i>; <i>circular arches</i> introduced; churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, &c.</p> <p>In civil architecture, forts and castles—Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire; Castletown in Derbyshire, &c.</p>	<p>640. Pope Severinus.</p> <p>640. Pope John IV.</p>
644	<p><i>University of Cambridge</i> founded.</p>	<p>642. Pope Theodorus. He assumes the title of "Sovereign Pontiff."</p> <p>644. Pope Martin I. He ordains <i>celibacy of the clergy</i>.</p> <p>Separation between the Greek and Roman churches.</p>
	<p>Some of the <i>monasteries</i> of Europe continue to be the repositories of <i>learning</i> and the <i>arts</i>.</p> <p><i>Celibacy of the clergy</i> enjoined.</p>	<p>654. Pope Eugenius.</p> <p>657. Pope Vitalian. He established the universal use of the <i>Latin language in the service of the church</i>.</p>
		<p>672. Pope Adeodatus.</p>

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, GENERALLY.
		604. Britain:—St. Paul's Church founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent.
610	Heraclius takes Constantinople, kills Phocas, and makes himself king.	
612	MAHOMET publishes his <i>Koran</i> .	612. Britain:—Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and destroys the monastery of Bangor.
614	Syria ravaged by the Arabs. Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	615. War between Lombardy and Ravenna. 617. Britain:—St. Peter's (now Westminster Abbey) founded by Sabert, king of Kent. Britain:—Bretwald IV.
618	Constantinople taken and pillaged by the Avari.	

—From Mahomet to Charlemagne.

[Dark Ages, continued.]

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
622	The HEGIRA; or Mahomet's Flight from Mecca to Medina. <i>Era of the Mahometans.</i> Heraclius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	628. France:—Dagobert I.  —He builds the church of St. Deny, the burial place of the French kings.
632	Death of Mahomet. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph of the Saracens.	631. Samo, a merchant of France, makes himself king of Bohemia. 633. Britain:—Bretwald V.; he embraces Christianity.
633	Omar, caliph.	
634	“ takes Jerusalem, which is held by the Saracens 463 years.	634. Britain:—Bretwald VI.
636	Omar takes Alexandria, and destroys another famous library.	
641	— Constantine III.  —	638. France.—Clovis II.  5 years old. The kingdom divided, Sigebert, (18 years old,) being king of Austrasia.
642	— Constans II.  — (11 years of age.)	642. Britain:—Bretwald VII.
647	The Saracens become masters of Africa and Cyprus.	644. Britain:—The University of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of E. Anglia.
653	The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus. Persia becomes a part of the empire of the Caliphs.	650. Britain:—Mercia converted to Christianity.
659	The Saracens obtain peace from Constans, by agreeing to pay him 100,000 crowns yearly.	656. France:—Clotaire III. 
661	Constans goes to Rome, and plunders the Treasury. Moawiah, caliph, makes Damascus his capital.	660. France:—Childeric II. 
668	Constantine IV.  invades Sicily.	663. Lombardy conquered by Grimoald, duke of Beneventura.
670	Grand Cairo founded.	
673	Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the <i>Greek fire</i> of Callinicus. The caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years, by paying a yearly tribute.	672. The Saracens driven from Spain, by Wamba, king of the Goths.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY. ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
674	<p><i>Stone buildings and glass</i> come into use in England.</p> <p>The abbey of Whitby, and the monastery of Gilling founded.</p> <p>The <i>Anglo-Saxons</i> advance in <i>civilization and power</i>, by the introduction of <i>Christianity</i>.</p> <p>In France, the <i>Teutonic language</i> supersedes the Latin.—National assemblies established, though confined to the aristocracy.</p>	<p>676. Pope Domnus. The popes become independent of the Greek emperor.</p> <p>679. Pope Agatho.</p> <p>680. The sixth general Council at Constantino-ple, called by the emperor Constantine, who presides.</p> <p>682. Pope Leo II. He usurps the right of investiture.</p> <p>684. Pope Benedict II.</p>
687	<p>In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.</p> <p>Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.</p>	<p>685. " John V.</p> <p>686. " Conon.</p> <p>687. " Sergius.</p>
691	<p><i>Julian</i>, of Toledo, historian and moralist.</p>	
697	<p>The venerable <i>Bede</i>, Ecc. historian.</p>	
698	<p>A king first elected in Poland.</p> <p><i>Adhelm</i>, the first British writer in prose and verse.</p> <p><i>Sclavonian republics</i> in Bohemia.</p> <p>Christianity greatly extended among the German nations and other people in the north of Europe; but almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism.</p>	<p>701. Pope John V..</p> <p>704. The first province given to the pope.</p> <p>705. Pope John VII.</p> <p>708. " Sissinius (20 days).</p> <p>708. " Constantine.</p>
709		<p>711. Custom of kissing the Pope's feet introduced.</p>
		<p>714. Pope Gregory II.</p>
716	<p>The <i>art of making paper</i> brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.</p>	
718	<p><i>George Syncellus</i>, a Grecian chronologist.</p> <p>Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ina.</p>	<p>Leo (Eastern Emperor) attempts to procure the assassination of the Pope. The Romans defend him.</p>

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
		673. France:—Thierry I. 
		675. Spain:—Wamba gains a naval victory over the Arabs, who attempt to invade his kingdom.
680	The kingdom of Bulgaria founded. Yezid, caliph of the Saracens.	
683	Moawiah II., caliph.	
684	Abdallah, caliph.	682. Spain:—Wamba abdicates and turns monk.
685	Justinian II.  —— Abdulmelek, caliph. He discontinues the tribute to the Greek emperor	690. France:—Pepin d'Heristel,  mayor of the Palace and duke of Austrasia, defeats Thierry, and becomes king.
695	Justinian II. deposed, and his nose cut off by	691. France:—Clovis III.  ——
697	Absimerus Tiberius. Armenia and the provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas subdued by Caliph Abdulmelek.	695. " —Childebert II.  ——
698	Carthage rased, and the north coast of Africa completely subjugated.	698. Poland:—Cracow founded.—An elective monarchy established. Venice:—Luc Anafetto, first Doge.
705	Justinian II. restored. Syria recovered, 200,000 Saracens slain.	700. Britain:—Anglo-Saxon Octarchy. France:—Aquitaine, Burgundy and Provence become separate dukedoms.
		705. Britain:—Alfred the Wise, in Northumbria.
709	Africa subdued by the Saracens.	
		710. Spain:—Roderic, king,  (the last of the Goths)
711	Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.	711. France:—Dagobert II.  ——
713	Anastasius II.  ——	713. Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muca. By the marriage of Abdallah, the Moor, with the widow of the Gothic king, the two nations are united in interest.
714	Theodosius III.  ——proclaimed by the revolted army of Anastasius.	714. France:—Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia.
716	Leo III., (the Isaurian,)  ——son of a shoemaker.	715. France:—Childeric II.  —— 716. Britain:—Ethelbald, king of Mercia.
		718. Spain:—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias.
		720. France:—Thierry II.  ——

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Increasing power, spiritual and temporal of the Popes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dark period of European literature.</p>	
731	<i>Winifred</i> , an Anglo-Saxon, preaches the gospel to the Frisons.	726. Image worship being forbidden by the emperor Leo, causes great disturbance. 727. <i>Peter's Pence</i> first collected in England. 728. Leo orders the pope to be seized.
735	The venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, philosopher, historian, and theologian.	730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor. The <i>Iconoclasts</i> , or image breakers. 731. Pope Gregory III.
740	The Abassidae, caliphs of the Saracens, encourage learning.	736. The images throughout the empire destroyed by order of the emperor. Monks persecuted. 741. Pope Zachary
742	<i>Fredegaire</i> , a French historian.	
748	<i>Virgilius</i> , a priest, is condemned as a heretic, for believing in the existence of antipodes.	752. The Pope dethrones Childeric, king of France, by a papal decree. 752. Pope Stephen III. at war with the Lombards, assisted by Pepin.
757	An <i>organ</i> sent by Constantine to France.	754. —he journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.
760	<i>John of Damascus</i> , a founder of the scholastic philosophy. <i>Fredegaire</i> continues the history of Gregory of Tours. The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova, promoted by the Abassidae caliphs.	755. Commencement of the Pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna. 757. Pope Paul I.
	Ignorance, profligacy, and misery, characterized the age preceding Charlemagne.	768. — Stephen IV. 769. Council of the Lateran. 770. The Eastern monasteries dissolved by the emperor. 772. Pope Adrian I., on whom the Ecclesiastical state is conferred by Charlemagne.
783	The first palm-tree planted in Spain.	779. <i>Imposition of Tithes</i> enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.
785	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid.	785. forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
788	Pleadings in courts of justice first practised.	787. The <i>seventh general Council at Nice</i> , in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned.
793	Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals, by Charlemagne.	
794	The Gregorian chant. The Synod of Frankfort. George, the monk.	794. Pope Leo III. sends to Charlemagne for confirmation. <i>Masses said for money.</i>

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
	<p>The Arabs invest Constantinople by land with 120,000 men, and by sea with 1800 ships. The city is saved by the Greek fire—the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. Leo confiscates Calabria and Sicily.</p> <p>The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.</p>	<p>725. France:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues Bavaria.</p> <p>727. Britain:—Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax called Peter's pence, to support a college at Rome.</p> <p>732. France:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Tours.</p> <p>740. Spoleto taken by the Normans, but recovered by the Pope.</p>
741	Constantine V. (Coprnyomus).	
746	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.—Rhodes, Cyprus, and Antioch captured.	742. France:—Childeric III.  —
		752. France:—End of the Merovingian line of French kings.
		—————Pepin le Bref,  ————— first of the Carolingian line.
		753. Pepin le Bref aids the Pope with a large army against the Lombards.
		Italy:—Ravenna a dukedom.
		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate: A b d e r h a m a .
762	Almanzor, caliph; builds Bagdad and makes it his capital.	761. Spain:—Froila, grandson of Pelagius, builds Oviedo, and makes it the seat of his kingdom.
766	Asia Minor ravaged by the Turks.	768. France:—CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771.
774	Great victory over the Bulgarians.	774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Didier, king of Lombardy, and annexes Italy to his empire.
775	—————Leo IV.  —————	End of the Lombard kingdom.
		778. A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles.
		779 Charlemagne conquers Navarre, Sardinia, and the Saxons.
781	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenetus). 	Charlemagne conquers the Avari.
		—attempts to unite the Rhine and the Danube.
785	Irene (Queen mother) restores image worship.	787. Britain:—First recorded invasion of the Danes:—The <i>Sea Kings</i> and <i>Vikings</i> .
786	The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid, caliph of Bagdad.	
786	Constantine imprisons his mother, Irene, for her cruelty.	
788	—————Irene  ————— puts him to death, and assumes the sole power.	
793	—proposes to marry Charlemagne —is dethroned by Nicephorus. The Saracens ravage Thrace.	794. Charlemagne extirpates the Huns. Sweden conquered by Iva Viasamo.

PERIOD. V.—*The Middle Ages.*—266 years.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	NEW WESTERN EMPIRE.
800	<i>Agriculture and horticulture</i> encouraged by Charlemagne; both flourish in Spain under the caliphs.	800. <i>The Pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme Bishop of the Western.</i>	800. NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, king of Italy, Germany, and France.
801	<i>Gold mines</i> worked in Spain. <i>Paul Warefredus</i> (Diaconus) the historian.	Charlemagne reforms the church.	
802	Haroun al Raschid, courting his alliance, presents Charlemagne with a <i>striking clock</i> . This clock was adorned with automaton figures, which moved and played on various musical instruments.	Many bishoprics founded. —Great increase of monastic institutions.	802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus, and from Haroun al Raschid.
804	Fine <i>Arabian breed of horses</i> introduced into Spain. <i>Alcuin</i> , of York, a pupil of Bede, forms schools at Tours —patronized by Charlemagne.		806. Charlemagne divides the empire between his three sons. 808. First descent of the NORMANS upon France.
813	Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne. <i>Eginhard</i> , historian, secretary to Charlemagne. The reign of Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustinian age of Arabian literature.	813. Insurrection at Rome against the pope.	813. Charlemagne dies, Jan. 28.
		816. Pope Stephen V. 817. " Paschal I. The <i>College of Cardinals</i> founded.	814. —Louis I.  — (Debonaire) an inglorious and turbulent reign. 817. Louis divides the empire between his three sons. 820. Invasion of the Normans.
		824. Pope Eugenius II. Christianity in Denmark and Sweden. 827. Pope Valentine. 828. " Gregory IV. Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.	
828	St. Mark's Church at Venice built.	831. Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation. This doctrine disowned by the English Church.	833. Lothaire, a fourth son of Louis, associated in the government.
829	Turpin, archbishop, to whom is attributed the famous " <i>De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi.</i> "	<i>Ratramus</i> and <i>Scotus Eri-gena</i> , theologians, holding much the same opinions as Luther.	840. —Lothaire.  — 841. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the <i>battle of Fontenoy</i> . Division of the empire. France:—Charles I.  — —(the Bald). Ger.:—Louis I.  — —surnamed the German. Italy:—Lothaire  — —with imperial dignity. The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris.

(A. D. 800-1066.)—*Charlemagne to William the Conqueror.*

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
			801. DENMARK becomes a kingdom under Gotricus
802 803	—Nicephorus.  The Saracens ravage Asia Minor, capture Cyprus, and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.		
811	—Michael I.  (Caropates); at war with the Bulgari.		
813	—Leo V.  (the Armenian).	813. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons.	
816	Earthquakes, famine, fire, &c. ravage the empire.		
821 822	—Michael II.  (Balbus or the Stammerer). Constantinople besieged by the Saracens. The Bulgarians raise the siege. The Saracens obtain possession of Crete, and name it Candia.	827. The seven kingdoms of the Hephtharchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex, under the name of ENGLAND, or the Land of the Angles.	818. Al Mamun (caliph) a patron of learning. 820. First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan. 826. The Danish prince, Harold, is baptized at Ingelheim.
829	—Theophilus. 	—Egbert.  Invasion of the Danes.	833. Motassim, caliph. He builds Saumora, which he makes the seat of government.
842	—Michael III.  (the Drunkard).	838. —Ethelwolf,  — a weak prince. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats and extirpates the Picts, and becomes sole monarch. The Danes return, and ravage the country unmolested, and burn the city of London. Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY.
	<p>The <i>aristocratic Feudal system</i> in all its power. <i>Hereditary nobility</i>, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state.</p> <p>The <i>barons independent</i> of the king. Gradual introduction of the <i>Roman</i> and <i>common law</i>.</p>	<p>844. Pope Sergius III. (<i>Bucca Porci</i>). Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. Persecution of the Christians in Spain.</p> <p>847. Pope Leo IV.</p> <p>850. Christianity propagated by Auscharius in Denmark and Sweden.</p> <p>855. Pope Benedict III.</p>	<p>855. Lothario retires to a monastery and dies. New division of the empire at Mersen.</p> <p>856. Germ.:—Louis II.  —has Italy with the imperial dignity. —establishes his court at Pavia.</p> <p>858. France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire.</p>
	<p>First <i>inclosure of lands</i> at Spalding, where Richard de Rules does much to improve agriculture.</p>	<p>858. Pope Nicholas I. First coronation of a pope.</p> <p>859. Eulogius, archbishop of Cordova, martyred.</p> <p>860. The schism of the Greeks begins.</p>	
		<p>864. The Bible translated into Slavonian.</p> <p>867. Pope Adrian II. 8th Council at Constantinople.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed.</p>	<p>868. Lorraine annexed to France.</p>
872	<p>Clocks brought to Constantinople from Venice.</p>	<p>872. Pope John VIII.</p>	
	<p>The Faroe Isles, and Iceland discovered in this century.</p>	<p>882. Pope Martin II.</p> <p>884. “ Adrian III.</p> <p>885. “ Stephen VI.</p>	<p>877. Fr.:—Louis II. — (the Stammerer).</p> <p>879. ——— Louis III. and Carloman  ——— reign jointly.</p>
			<p>884. France:—Charles  the Fat, an usurper.</p> <p>885. Paris besieged by the Normans; gallantly defended by archbishop Goslin.</p> <p>886. Charles makes a disgraceful peace with the Normans.</p> <p>887. Germany:—Arnold, emperor,  ——— (the imperial dignity transferred from France to Germany).</p> <p>888. France:—Eudes  ———</p>

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
844	Decline of the Caliphate begins.—Jews and Christians persecuted.—Frequent wars between the Greeks and Saracens.	849. Alfred the Great, born.	845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany.
851	—Basil I.  (the Macedonian), defeats the Saracens.	852. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes in the Isle of Thanet.	846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome.
	Crete and the Sicilies recovered from the Arabs.	857. Ethelbald and Ethelbert  —reign jointly:—increase the influence of the clergy.	849. —defeated by the Pope's allies. 851. Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens.
867	Basil commences the Macedonian dynasty.	866. —Ethelred.  —	860. Gorm the Elder, (descended from Odin,) unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark.
868	Publication of the Basilica.	867. The Danes conquer Northumberland.	861. Iceland discovered by the Normans.
		872. ALFRED THE GREAT  —defeats the Danes.	862. RUSSIA:—Ruric, first grand Prince, builds the city of Lagoda.
		879. Alfred abandoned by his subjects, retires to the Isle of Athelney, but soon draws together his friends and conquers the Danes.	868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
			874. Iceland, a republic, founded by the Normans.
			875. NORWAY:—Harold Harfrage, first king.
886	—Leo VI.  (the philosopher)		886. The Scythians seize Croatia.
			889. Hungary:—Arpad lays the foundation of the kingdom.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
890	<i>Oxford University</i> founded.—Alfred the Great establishes a regular <i>militia</i> and <i>navy</i> , and the mode of <i>trial by jury</i> ; institutes <i>fairs</i> and <i>markets</i> . — <i>Johannes Scotus Erigena</i> , a learned philosophical writer.	891. Pope Formosus. 896. " Boniface VI. " Stephen VII. 898. " John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail.	890. Arnold, emperor of Germany, takes Rome. 898. Fr.:—Charles III.  —(the Simple).
900	England divided into <i>counties</i> , <i>hundreds</i> , and <i>tithings</i> . The county courts, held monthly, become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. <i>Hired troops</i> substituted for the feudal.	900. Pope Benedict IV. 903. " Leo V. 905. " Sergius III.	899. Ger.:—Louis III.  Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests between the nobles and bishops
915	The <i>University of Cambridge</i> founded. The Anglo-Saxon monarchy rises into importance.	912. The Normans in France embrace Christianity. 914. Pope John X. 921. The Bohemians embrace Christianity.	912. France:—Robert, duke of Normandy. The Normans, under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy. Ger.:—Conrad I.  —(the empire becomes elective).
929	<i>Azophi</i> , Arabian astronomer.	928. Pope Leo VI 929. " Stephen VIII. Eudes, monk of Cluni. 931. Pope John XI. Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church.	919 Ger.:—Henry I.  —(the Fowler), first of the Saxon line. 921. France:—Robert I. defeated and killed by his brother at Soissons. 923. France:—Rudolph elected duke. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, oppresses the aristocracy, who call to their aid Berenger. France:—Civil wars. 929. " —Charles dies a prisoner at Peronne.
933	Printing invented among the Chinese (?)	936. Pope Leo VII.	936. Ger.:—Otho I.  —(the Great).
939	Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce. Its celebrated schools of geometry, astronomy, chemistry and medicine, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world. <i>Luitprand</i> , the historian.	939. " Stephen IX.	Fr.:—Louis IV.  —(the Stranger).
940	<i>Mints</i> established in Kent or Wessex.	943. Pope Martin III.	940. Burgundy, a fief of the empire.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
890	Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.	891. Invasion of the Danes.	
897	War with the Bulgarians, Lombards, and Saracens—the latter take the island of Samos.	The first <i>land tax</i> .	
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.	901. —E d w a r d  — (the Elder), the first who takes the title of "Rex Anglorum." War with the Danes.	900. Scotland:—Constantine III. 901. Italy:—The republics of Venice and Genoa founded.
910	—Constantine VII.  — associates his four sons, so that there are five emperors.	908. The race of Fatimites in Egypt.	910. Spain:—Kingdom of Leon founded by Garcia. 912. Spain:—Abderrahman III. the greatest Arab prince of Spain—builds the splendid city and palace of Zehra.
917	Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians.	914. Spain:—Ordogno II., king of Oviedo, makes Leon his capital.	Commencement of the heroic age in Spain.
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, usurps the empire, with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen, and	921. Poland:—Lesko IV. " —Zemormysl.	923. Spain:—Fruela, king of Leon.
	—Constantine VIII.  —	924. —A t h e l s t a n .  —	924. " —Alphonzo IV. 927. " —Ramiro II.
937	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, who, led by Igor, enter the Black Sea with 10,000 ships or canoes.	934. —by the victory of Brunanburgh, he becomes king of all Britain.	930. Denmark:—Harold VI., first Christian king. 932. Arnolf of Bavaria, defeated near Verona. 933. Norway:—Eric, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
942	Naples annexed to the empire.	940. —E d m u n d I.  — brother of Athelstan.	940. Spain:—Ramiro, king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simacus.
945	The empress Helen usurps the throne.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
941	<p>The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane.</p> <p>The figures of arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens.</p> <p>Silver mines in the Hartz Mountains.</p> <p>Manufactories of linens and woollens in Flanders, which becomes the seat of western commerce.</p>	946. Pope Agapetus II.	950. Germany:—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho. 953. The Hungarians subdued.
961	<p>Geber, Arabian astronomer.</p> <p>Suidas, grammarian and lexicographer.</p> <p>Rhazes, Arabian physician.</p>	<p>955. Baptism of Olga, and conversion of Russia to Christianity.</p> <p>956. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture.</p> <p>959. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, attempts to reform the church—enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased.</p>	<p>954. Fr.:—Lothaire I. —confers the dukedoms of Burgundy and Aquitaine on Hugh the Great.</p> <p>957. Germany:—Otho defeats the Slavonians in Saxony.</p>
978	<p>The Saxon fleet, consisting of 360 sail, in three squadrons, makes the circuit of the island, under the command of king Edgar.</p>	<p>963. Pope Leo VIII. elected by Roman citizens.</p> <p>964. Benedict V. elected by a council.</p> <p>965. John XIII. Poland receives Christianity under Miecislus.</p> <p>972. Pope Benedict VI. 973. Boniface VII.: deposed and banished for his crimes. 974. Domnus II. 975. Benedict VII.</p>	<p>964. Italy united to the empire of Germany. Tuscany becomes a dukedom.</p> <p>973. Ger.:—Otho II. —subdues the Bohemians.</p>
981	<p>Abbo, monk and astronomer.</p>	984. Pope John XIV.	979. Otho at war with Lothaire.
982	<p>Albirunius, Arabian geographer.</p> <p>Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.</p> <p>Aimoin, historian.</p>	986. " John XV.	<p>983. —Otho III., —(3 years of age).</p> <p>986. Fr.:—Louis V., —"the Slothful," last of the Carolingian race.</p>
	<p>Dublin much frequented for trade, also many places on the Baltic.</p>	989. Christianity propagated in Russia by Waldimir—they hold to the Greek church.	988. Fr.: Hugh Capet,  —founder of the third or Capetian line of French kings.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &C.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		946.—Eldred  — governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.	
	Constantine III. retires into a cloister.	952. Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	950. Spain:—Ordone III., king of Leon.
		955. Scotland:—Indulf, king.	955. Spain:—Sancho I., king of Leon.
		955. —Edwy  — insulted by Dunstan, and deposed—his queen, Elgiva, put to death.	
959	—Romanus II.  — poisoned by his wife, Theo- phano.	959.—Edgar  — marries the beautiful El- frida, after the violent death of Athelwold, her lover.	958. Italy:—War between the Normans and Saracens.
963	—Nicephorus II.  —	960. Scotland:—Duff, king. Wolves expelled from England and Wales, in con- sequence of a reward being offered for the purpose by the king. Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	961. Candia recovered from the Saracens. 962. Poland:—Miecislus esta- blishes Christianity.
967	—he recovers Cyprus and An- tioch from the Saracens.		967. Spain:—Ramiro III., king of Leon.
969	—is murdered by —John Zimisce.  —		968. The Northmen devastate Galicia, but are defeated and almost exterminated.
975	Basil and Constantine VIII.  —	975. —Edward  — (the martyr), murdered by his stepmother, Elfrida.	973. Hungary:—St. Stephen, first hereditary king, extends the kingdom eastward; gives it a constitution and written laws.
980	Apulia and Calabria recover- ed and united to the empire.	978.—Ethelred II.,  — ("the Unready.")—Dunstan still minister.—The people become discontented.	976. Spain:—Hixem, caliph of Cordova. Almansor, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
		985. Danish invasion, under Sweyn. The king purchases their retreat.	980. Russia:—Waldimir I; marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II. 983. Italy:—Venice distracted by violent commotions. 985. Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades Eng- land.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
997	Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe. Stephen, duke of Hungary, propagates Christianity among his subjects.	993. First canonization of saints. 996. Pope Gregory V. 997. " John XVI.	995. Fr.:—Robert II.,  —(the Wise,) succeeds his father Hugh.
		999. Pope Sylvester II. Hungary a fief of the Romish church.	993. —is excommunicated by the pope for marrying his cousin Bertha.
1002	<i>Paper made of cotton rags.</i>	1003. Pope John XVIII.	1002. Ger.:—Henry II.,  —(duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoïn, margrave of Ivrea, elected king.
	Spain, the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.	1009. Pope Sergius. 1012. " Benedict VIII.	1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party —Ardoïn loses most of Italy and resigns. — Pavia burnt in a quarrel between the troops and people.
	Churches first built in the Gothic style. Foundation of the House of Wisdom at Cairo. The French language first begins to be written. Leo, the grammarian. The arts faintly revive in Italy —paintings in fresco and mosaic.	Persecution of the Albigenses in Languedoc.	1015. Germany:—The emperor receives an annual tribute from Poland.
1024	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghizni. Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by Guido Aretino. Avicenna, a famous Arabian chemist and physician. Glaber Rad, historian. Campanes, of Navarro, astronomer. Hermannus Contractus, monk and mathematician.	1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.	1024. Ger.:—Conrad II.,  —(the Salic,) first of the Franconian line. 1025. Expedition into Italy.
		1029. War with the Poles. 1031. Fr.:—Henry I., 	1029. War with the Poles. 1031. Fr.:—Henry I., 
		1033. Pope Benedict IX., (ten years old). "Peace of God," published by the bishops.	1032. Burgundy annexed to the empire.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		994. Scotland : — Constantine IV. slain by 995. Kenneth IV., (the Grim).	995. Norway :—Olaf I. Christianity introduced. 997. Drontheim founded. Mahmud Sultan of Ghizni, adds Transoxiana, Cabul, and part of India to his dominions; patronizes literature. 998. Spain :—Division of the Mohammedan kingdom of Cordova.
1000	Basil drives the Bulgarians from Thessaly.	1002. Dreadful massacre of all the Danes in England—upon which Sweyn lands a large armament, and brings war and all its miseries upon the country. 1003. Scotland :—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	1000. Sancho III., (the Great,) king of Navarre, takes the title of emperor. 1000. Savoy :—independent under Bervald, its first count. Poland : — Boleslas I., (the Lion-hearted).
		1012. An annual tribute promised to the Danes. 1013. The Danes, under Sweyn, become masters of England.	1006. Pestilence in Europe for three years. 1012. Spain :—Suleiman, caliph.
		1016. — Edmund II.,  — (Ironside,) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom.	1014. Denmark :—Harold III., king. 1015. Norway :—Olaf II. 1016. Denmark :—Canute II., (the Great).
1018	Bulgaria again reduced to a Grecian province.	1016. — Canute  — the Great, patronizes literature and the church.	1019. Norway conquered by Canute. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa rise into importance. 1025. Poland :—Miecislus II.
1028	—Romanus III.,  — (Argyrus).	1027. Ireland :—Brian Boru, sole monarch.	
1031	—expels the Saracens from Syria. —poisoned by his wife Zoe.	1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm. 1032. —performs a pilgrimage to Rome.	
1034	—Michael IV.,  —	1034. Scot'd :—Duncan, king. 1035. —Harold I.,  — (Harefoot,) cruel and unpopular—ruled by Earl Godwin.	1035. Spain :—Ramiro I, king of Arragon. 1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans. 1036. Denmark : — Hardicnute III. 1037. Norway :—Magnus I., (the Good).

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
		1038. The Pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor, Conrad.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III.  —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians—claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.
	<i>Ferdusi</i> , the Persian Homer.	1044. —again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. After three months Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory. —deposed for simony, by a council called by Henry III.	1046. France:—Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques, for the duchy of Normandy.
	<i>Franco</i> , mathematician.	1046. Pope Clement II. 1043. Damascus II., 23 days. " Leo IX., the first who kept a regular army.	
	<i>George Cedrenus</i> , historian.	1053. —is defeated and taken prisoner by the Normans. 1054. The papal chair vacant one year. Excommunication of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Greeks.	1053. Germany:—Henry III. causes his son, Henry, to be proclaimed king of the Romans. This title was applied, for several centuries, to the king's eldest son.
1055	<i>Michael Psellus</i> , a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.	1055. Pope Victor II. Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.	
	English parents prohibited by law from selling their children.	1057. Pope Stephen IX.	Ger.:—Henry IV.  —(the Great), aged six years, under the tutelage of his mother.
	First age of scholastic philosophy.	1058. Nicholas II. Benedict X., (antipope). The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals. 1059. Quarrel between the popes and the German emperors, respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy See. 1061. Pope Alexander II.	1058. Roger, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope.
		1062. Berenger, a celebrated French ecclesiastic. Alexander forbids the massacre of the Jews.	
		1065. Alexander deposes Harold, and gives England to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy.	1060. Fr.:—Philip I. 

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1038	Earthquakes and famine at Constantinople.	1039. —Hardicanute,  — Scot'd. :—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne.	
1041	—Michael V.,  — (Calaphales).	The Saxon line restored under	
1042	—Zoe & Theodora,  —	1042. —Edward,  — (the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway.	1042. Denmark:—Magnus, (the Good), of Norway, king.
1042	—Constantine X.,  — (Monomachus). First invasion of the Seljuk Turks.		
1043	The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men, and are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.		
1054	—Theodora,  — the last of Macedonian dynasty.	1051. Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	1050. The Pisans and Genoese take Sardinia and Corsica from the Saracens.
1054	The Greek church becomes independent.	1053. The Dane-gelt abolished. Earl Godwin dies. The Welch and the Irish several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	
1056	—Michael VI.,  — (Stratitichus).	1054. Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan, by Siward, earl of Northumberland.	1055. The Turks reduce Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs.
1057	—Isaac,  — (Comnenus).	1057. Scotland:—Malcolm III.	1059. Sweden:—Ingeldus or Ingo I, the first Christian king.
1059	—Constantine XI.,  — (Ducas).	1066. —Harold II.,  — elected king; killed at the BATTLE of HASTINGS.	1060. Robert Guiscard, the Norman, is created by the pope, duke of Apulia.
		—WILLIAM I.,  — duke of Normandy, styled "the Conqueror." End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland.	1062. 70,000 Europeans are killed, or made prisoners by the Turks in Palestine.
			1065. Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
			1065. Castile and Leon:—Alphonzo, king.

PERIOD. VI.—*The Middle Ages.*—(Continued.)—

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
	Feudal System introduced in England by the Normans.	<i>Popery at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.</i>	1066. William, Duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it
1062	Surnames first used among the English nobility.		1071. Philip engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.
1063	Knights errant in Spain.	1073. Pope Gregory VII., (Hildebrand,) who attempts to free all the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor.	1072. Henry IV. of Germany, summoned before the pope, for selling <i>the investiture of bishops</i> . Treats the mandate with contempt.
	<i>Ingulphus</i> , historian, secretary to William the Conqueror.	1074. Simony and celibacy forbidden.	1073. —summoned again by Gregory VII.
	<i>Marianus Scotus</i> .	1075. The pope sends legates to the various courts of Europe.	
	Booksellers first heard of.	to depose the pope—is excommunicated to his holiness, makes his feet.	1076. —sends an ambassador to communicate by Gregory. Goes humble submission, and kisses
	London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.	1076. Tuscany and Genoa bequeathed to the Holy See by the Empress Matilda.	1076. Spain:—The Cid.
		1078. The pope sets up Rudolph, of Bavaria, as anti-emperor. Rudolph dies in 1080. Ger.:—Henry IV. detrigues against him, and makes procures another pope to be elected. The war continues till 1084, when Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, and dies in exile in 1085.	
1081	Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury. <i>Doomsday Book</i> compiled by order of William the Conqueror.	grades Gregory for his in an expedition into Italy, and elected. The war continues over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, and dies in exile in 1085.	
1084	William of Spices, mathematician. A rigid <i>police</i> established in England.— <i>The curfew</i> . Norman French taught in all the schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings. Literature patronized in the East by Melek Shah.	1084. The order of the <i>Carthusians</i> instituted by Bruno.	1085. Spain:—Toledo taken from the Moors, by Don Rodrigo, the Cid, assisted by Raymond, count of Toulouse.
		1086. Pope Victor III.	1086. Spain:—The battle of Zalaca.
		1088. " Urban II.	1087. France: — War with England: Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
1090	Fortress of Newcastle, and of Carlisle built.		
1092			

1066—1299.—*William the Conqueror to Olhman I.*

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1067	— Eudocia.  — She marries	1066. — WILLIAM I.,  — "THE CONQUEROR," first of the <i>Norman line</i> .	1067. Poland : — Boleslas II., —he conquers Russia.
	— Romanus III.,  — (Diogenes.) He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks — is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, Emir of Omrah.	1068. Edgar Atheling, heir of the Saxon line, takes refuge in Scotland. His sister, Margaret, marries Malcolm III.	1068. Poland : — Romanus Diogenes.
1071	— Michael VII.,  — (Parapinaces).	1070. The feudal system introduced by the king. All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans. The Norman language introduced.	1070. Norway : — Bergen built.
	— Andronicus I.  —	Malcolm III. of Scotland, ravages Durham.	
	— Constantine XII.  —	1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots	
1074	Syria and Palestine subdued by Melek Shah.	1076. Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy.	1074. Syria : — Melek Shah, (Emir,) extends his dominions from the Jaxartes to the Mediterranean. 1076. Denmark : — Harold IV. Palestine invaded and subdued by Melek Shah.— Jerusalem taken.
1078	— Nicephorus,  — (Bottoniates).		1077. Hungary : — Ladislas I.
1081	— Alexius I.  — (Comnenus). The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who defeats Alexius at Durazzo.	1087. William invades France, and is killed at Mantes.	1079. Poland : — Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. The king excommunicated and dethroned. 1079. Poland : — Uladislas I.
	After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed and oppressed, which gives rise to the crusades. — Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.	1087. — William II.,  (Rufus). Revolt of the Norman nobles.	1083. Italy : — Rome taken after a siege of two years, by Henry IV. 1084. BOHEMIA erected into a kingdom by the emperor Henry IV.
			1090. Sicily conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
			1093. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels.
		The popes continue to	struggle against the empire.
			1094. Spain:—Pedro I., k. —of Navarre and Arragon.
1095	The Crusades:—Peter, the Christendom.	Hermit, preaches against the	Turks in all the countries of
		THE COUNCIL OF CLERMONT.	
1096	The FIRST CRUSADE;—out with a vast rabble, 300,	Peter the Hermit, 000 of whom perish before the	and Walter, the Pennyless, set warriors are ready to start.
		The chieftains of the	first crusade were, 1. Godfrey of Brailor or Boulogne. 2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Chartres. 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond. 8. Tancred. 600,000 warriors, 100,000 cavalry.
	<i>Nathan Ben Jechiel</i> , learned Jew.		
1099	<i>Knights of St. John</i> instituted.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	
	<i>Anna Comnena</i> , daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian.		
1100	<i>William of Poitou</i> , first troubadour.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonzo I., king of Navarre and Arragon.
			1106. Ger.:—Henry V.  —maintains the right of investiture.
	<i>Abelard</i> , French scholastic. <i>Jeffrey of Monmouth</i> , historian.		1108. Fr.:—Louis VI.,  —Le Gros. Abbé Sugar, minister.
			1109. Germany:—Henry enters Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him.
			1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
1118	<i>The Knights Templars</i> .	1118. Pope Gelasius II.	1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. captures Saragossa.
		1119. " Calistus II.	
1120	<i>Tograï, Hairi, and Abdallah Sharfaddin</i> , Arabian poets.		
	<i>Scholastic Philosophy</i> attains its highest point by the writings of <i>Peter Abelard</i> , <i>Peter, the Lombard</i> , (master of sentences).	1123. First Lateran, or ninth general council. 1124. Honorius II.	1120. Rivalry between England and France commences.
			1125. Germany:—Lothaire I.  —opposed by Frederick, and Conrad, duke of Suabia.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III. invades England, and is slain near Alnwick Castle by Roger de Mowbray.	
		1094. Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. William again invades Normandy. Scot'd.:—Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.	1095. Hungary:—Coloman.
	Order, learning, and commerce revive. By the courage and talents of the Convent, the empire is feared or respected by the nations of Asia and Europe.	1098. Scotland:—Edgar puts out Donald's eyes and de-thrones him.	1096. Egypt:—Mustali, the eighth Fatimite caliph. He takes Jerusalem. 1097. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa.
1099	Invasion by the crusaders: great numbers pass through Constantinople.		1099. Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey who is elected king.
	Battle of Dorylæum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1100. William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. —Henry I.,  — (Beauclerc.) grants the English a charter, and marries Maud, a Saxon, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests.	
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.	1101. Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England.	1102. Poland:—Boleslas III.
		1106. Henry invades Normandy; takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai. Scotland:—Alexander I.	1105. Denmark:—Nicholas. 1106. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the crusades.
1109	Tripolis taken by crusaders.	1107. Henry quarrels with Anselm.	
1111	Berytus and Sidon taken by the crusaders.		1109. Norway:—Segurd's expedition to Palestine.
1118	—John I.,  —(Comnenus), a noble prince; reforms the manners of his people.		1117. Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand.
	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William and 140 noblemen. 1124. Insurrection in Normandy suppressed. Scotland:—David I. promotes civilization.	1119. War between Pisa and Genoa. 1120. Italy:—Rise of the house of Guelph. Zengi, governor of Mosul, a great prince.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	Aristotle's logic comes into repute.	1127. —makes war against Roger, king of Sicily. 1130. Innocent II. and Anacletus, rival popes.	1112. Spain:—Alfonzo VII., king, Leon and Castile. 1134. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre. Ramiro II., king of Arragon. 1135. Lothaire in Italy—capture of Amalfi.
1137	<i>Pandects of the Roman law</i> , (Justinian,) discovered at Amalfi, and the <i>study of the civil law</i> revived.	1137. A pretended Messiah in France. 1138. —another in Persia.	1137. Fr.:—Louis VII.  —(le Jeune). 1138. Germany:—House of Suabia: —Conrad I. 
1140	Gratian collects the canon law. <i>William of Malmesbury</i> , English historian. <i>Vacarius</i> teaches civil law at Oxford. Otho, bishop of Friesengen, historian, introduces the peripatetic philosophy into Germany. <i>Benjamin of Tudela</i> , a Jew, travels from Spair to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt.	1139. Second Lateran, or tenth general council. 1143. Pope Celestin II. 1144. " Lucius II. 1145. " Eugenius III.	1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom.—Henry of Besarçon, king. 1141. Germany and Italy:—Dissensions of the Gueifs and Ghibelines.
1150	The <i>magnetic needle</i> known in Italy. <i>Suidas</i> , lexicographer. <i>Eben Ezra</i> , of Toledo, Jewish historian.	1147. The Second Crusade and joined by the emperor <i>Frederic Barbarossa</i> , and Louis	excited by St. Bernard, Conrad and his nephew <i>Frederic VII.</i> of France. 1149. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards king of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France. 1150. Spain:—Sancho V., king of Navarre. 1152. Germany and Italy:—
1155	<i>Arnold, of Brescia</i> , condemned and burnt. <i>Eustathius</i> , commentator on Homer and Dionysius Per.	1153. Pope Anastasius IV. 1154. Pope Adrian IV. (an Englishman, <i>Nicholas Breakspeare</i>).	<i>Frederic I.</i> ,  (Barbarossa).
1558	<i>Bank of Venice</i> established.— <i>Fairs</i> at Leipsic. London contains 40,000 inhabitants Poem of the <i>Cid</i> . Colleges of theology, philosophy and law at Paris. English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.—A woollen manufactory established at Worsted, and soon after at Norwich.	1159. Pope Alexander III. <i>Victor IV.</i> , antipope. 1160. Order of the Carmelites instituted. The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear. 1164. <i>Pascal III.</i> , antipope. 1167. Rome taken by <i>Frederic Babarossa</i> .	1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under <i>Ferdinand II.</i> and <i>Sancho II.</i> 1158. Germany:—The emperor <i>Frederic</i> receives the title of king of Bohemia at the diet of Ratisbon:—conquers Poland, and makes it tributary. 1162. <i>Frederic</i> destroys Milan Spain:— <i>Alfonzo II.</i> , king of Arragon.
		1168. <i>Calistus III.</i> , antipope.	

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		Kelso, Melrose, and Holyrood house founded.	
		1127. Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	1130. Sweden:—Ragwald I. 1133. “ Magnus I.
		1135. —Stephen  — of Blois.	
		1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne; David, king of Scotland, assists her.	
		1138. —is defeated in the “battle of the Standard.”	
1143	—Manuel Commenus.  —	1141. Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.	1139. PORTUGAL becomes a kingdom, under Alfonso I.  Sweden:—Suercher II.
	Edessa being retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the second crusade.	Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	1147. Russia:—the city of Moscow founded.
1148	The Normans, under Roger, arrive before Constantinople; are repulsed by Manuel.	1149. Henry Plantagenet invades England.	
		1154. —Henry II.  — (Plantagenet).	1150. Denmark:—The coasts infested with pirates. 1150. Sweden:— Etc X
1155	The Greeks reduce Apulia and Calabria.		
1156	Manuel forms the design of conquering Italy and the western empire, but fails.		1157. Denmark: Waldemar I.
		1158. <i>Thomas a Becket</i> introduced to the king's notice by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury—becomes chancellor and preceptor of the prince.	1158. Venice a great maritime power.
		1159. Becket sent as ambassador to France.	
		1162. —made archbishop of Canterbury —opposes the king.	1162. Sweden:—Charles VII.
		1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon —flies to France.	
		1166. Scotland:—William.	1167. Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
			1170. France:—The Waldenses. They derived their name from <i>Peter Waldo</i> , a merchant of Lyons.
1175	Foundation of the military order of Santiago.		1174. Frederick's fourth expedition into Italy.
1177	Circuit Judges appointed in England.		1176. Frederick defeated at the battle of Legnano.
1178	The pope Alexander, by a special act, relieves the clergy of Berkshire from keeping the dogs during his visitation.	1178. <i>Innocent III.</i> , antipope.	1178. Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, deposed, and Saxony divided.
	The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the Sacred Scriptures of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted.		
	<i>Robert Wace</i> , first French poet. Translation of his <i>Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre</i> , by Layamon, the first English composition.	1179. Third Lateran, or <i>Eleventh General Council</i> .	
	<i>John Tzetes</i> , Greek grammarian.	1181. Pope Lucius III.	1180. Fr.:—Philip II.,  (Auguste).
	<i>Maimonides</i> , of Cordova, one of the most learned of the Jews.		1183. The <i>Peace of Constance</i> re-establishes the independence of Italian republics.
	<i>Henry</i> , of Huntington, and <i>William</i> , of Newbury, historians.	1185. Pope Urban III.	
	Rainulph de Glanville makes a digest of laws and customs of England.	1187. Pope Gregory VIII. 1187. " Clement III.	
1189	Dreadful massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.		1188. Spain:—Alfonzo IX. king of Leon.
1190	<i>Teutonic order</i> instituted. Boahodli Ibu Shadad, author of a <i>Life of Saladin</i> , in Arabic.	1190. Third Crusade led by Philip Augustus, of France, and Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa.	
		1191. Pope Celestine III.	1190. Ger.:—Henry VI.,  emperor and king of Italy and the Sicilies.
1193	The Jews become the principal bankers of the world. Order of the Holy Trinity instituted in Germany.	1198. Pope Innocent III.	1196. Richard Cœur de Lion seized and retained in captivity. 1198. Philip, of Suabia, and Otho, of Saxony, dispute the crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines, and the latter by the Guelfs.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1170. Becket returns to England, and is murdered at the altar.</p> <p>1172. Henry conquers Ireland.</p> <p>1174. Treaty of Falaise, in which William agrees to do homage for Scotland. Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.</p>	<p>1171. Egypt:—SALADIN, sultan. —He extends his dominions in Egypt, and conquers Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia.</p> <p>1174. Poland:—Miecislavus III.</p> <p>1175. Portugal—a fief of the Holy See.</p> <p>1178. Poland:—Casimir, (the Just)</p>
1180	—Alexius II. 		
1183	—Andronicus I. 		<p>1182. Denmark:—Canute.</p> <p>1183. Saladin takes Aleppo, and deposes the sultan of Mosul.</p>
1185	—Isaac II.  (Angelus).		<p>1185. Portugal:—Sancho I.</p> <p>1186. Saladin directs all his efforts against the crusaders.</p>
	The empire invaded by the Bulgarians.		<p>1187. —gains the victory of Tiberias, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to</p> <p>1189. —Richard I.  (Cœur de Lion). He engages in the third crusade.</p> <p>1190. The third crusade.</p>
1190	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		<p>1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded.</p> <p>1191. Acre taken by the crusaders.</p>
1195	—Alexius Angelus,  usurper and tyrant.	<p>1193. Richard defeats Saladin abandoned by his associates, years.</p> <p>1193. John attempts to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.</p>	<p>in the battle of Ascalon; but, concludes a truce of three years.</p> <p>1193. Saladin dies.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	The power of the pope supreme	— Rome mistress of the	world, and kings her vassals
1200	The University of Bologna contains 10,000 students.	1200. The pope excommunicates Philip of France.	
1203	<i>Ville Hardouin</i> , historian. <i>Saxo Grammaticus</i> , historian.	1202. The fourth crusade by the French, Germans, and Venetians under the Marquis of Monserrat. They take Constantinople.	
		1204. The Inquisition in France.	Normandy reunited to France.
1206	<i>University of Paris</i> founded.		
1209	The order of <i>Franciscan friars</i> instituted.		
	The works of Aristotle, imported from Constantinople, condemned by the council of Paris.	Bitter persecution of the Albigenses.	1210. Germany:—Otho placed under the ban of the pope.
	Period of the <i>Troubadours</i> in France; the <i>Minstrels</i> in England; and the <i>Minnesingers</i> in Germany.	The doctrine of transubstantiation and auricular confession established.	1212.—Frederick II. 
		1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses, and all heretics.	Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa.
		1216. Pope Honorius III.	1215. Otho loses the battle of Bovines.
		1217. The fifth crusade by Andrew II., king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Castile.
1222	<i>University of Padua</i> founded.		
	<i>Stephen Langton</i> , archbishop of Canterbury.	1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1223. Fr.: Louis VIII.  —(The Lion). Crusade against the Albigenses.
		1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse. The <i>Scriptures</i> forbidden to all laymen.	1226. Fr.: Louis IX.  —(Saint). 1227. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated. 1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, &c. from the Moors.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks. —declares war against France. 1199. Richard dies.	
		1200.—John,  — (Lackland.) 1201. Prince Arthur supported by France.	1202. Denmark:—Waldemar II. Poland:—Lesco, (the white). Livonia:—Institution of the order of short swords to conquer the Prussians.
1204	—Alexius IV.  — The crusaders plunder Constantinople. Baldwin, count of Flanders.		
1206	—Henry II.  —	1207. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1208. John excommunicated. London obtains the right to elect its own Lord Mayor.	1206. Genghis Khan subdues the north of China.
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper. John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope. 1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	1210. Italy:—First war of Venice and Genoa.
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede.	1213. Russia:—Jurje II.
1216	—Peter  —	1216.—Henry III.  — (4th Plantagenet.) Earl of Pembroke, protector.	1214. Frederick cedes to Denmark all the provinces beyond the Elbe and Eiser. 1216. Tartary:—Overrun by the hordes of Genghis Khan. 1217. Norway:—Haco V.
1221	—Robert  —		
		1224. Henry's province of Poitou seized by the king of France.	1222. Two Greek kingdoms in Asia, Nice and Trebizond. John Ducas, emperor of Nice. Hungary:—Charter of Andrew II. Foundation of the national liberty.
1228	—John of Brienne,  — king of Jerusalem, and emperor.	1229. First expedition of Henry into France for the recovery of his estates.	1224. Italy:—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick of Germany.
1237	—Baldwin II.  —	1233. First discovery of coal at Newcastle.	1236. Dreadful invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	<i>Robert, of Gloucester</i> , the first English writer in rhyme.	1241. Pope Celestine IV.	1238. Germany : — Frederic again excommunicated.
		1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederic.	1243. The Hanseatic league—the chief towns are Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzic.
		Sect of the <i>Flagellants</i> .	1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and
1247	First war fleet in Spain at the conquest of Seville.		1247. William, of Holland.
	Foundation of the <i>Alhambra</i> near Granada.		1248. France :—Louis sets out on the seventh crusade.
1249	St. Edmund, of Canterbury, dies.		
1250	The <i>University of Salamanca</i> founded.		1250. Germany :— —Conrad IV.  —
		1254. Pope Alexander IV. The Jews every where persecuted.	1252. Spain :—Alfonso X. — king of Castile and Leon.
	<i>Silk manufactory</i> in <i>Lucca</i> ; woollen in <i>Milan</i> and <i>Tuscany</i> .		
	<i>Peter, of Albano</i> , astrologer, physician, and naturalist.		
	<i>Rubruquis</i> travels among the Mongols.		
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. The popes claim the right of presenting to every benefice in the world.	1261. France :—Burgundy falls to the crown.
1261	<i>Parliament</i> in England.		
	<i>The monastic orders, by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence, become powerful aids to pontifical ambition.</i>	1265. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
		1265. Pope Clement IV.	
		1266. Henry of Castile, a Roman senator.	1268. Pragmatic sanction—foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church.
		1268. No pope for about three years.	
		1271. Pope Gregory X.	1270. France :—Louis IX. sets out on the eighth and last crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by —Philip III.  — (The Hardy).

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads the sixth crusade, and redeems Jerusalem.	1241. Denmark:—Eric VI.
		1242. Second expedition into France—defeated and compelled to make peace.	
		1246. Henry marries Eleanor, of Provence.	
		1249. Scot. : Alexander II. —Repulses Haco, king of Norway — obtains the Scottish Isles.	1249. The Hanse towns capture Copenhagen. 1250. Egypt:—The M a m e - l u k e s rule—take Damascus and Aleppo.
		1258. Famous parliament at Oxford.—Simon de Montfort.	1255. Nice:—Theodore Lascaris, emperor. 1256. Hulaku enters Persia, becomes sultan—takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate. 1258. Italy:—Dreadful naval war between Venice and Genoa.
		1259. Peace with France.	1259. China:—Kublai Khan builds Peking, and makes it his capital.
1260	—Michael Palæologus. 		1261. Norway:—Iceland subjected. Italy:—Charles I.—
1261	—recovers Constantinople.		1262. —becomes a papal fief. Greenland tributary to Norway. Norway:— —Magnus II. 
	The Mongols in Asia Minor.	1265. <i>First regular parliament.</i> —Civil war—the king made prisoner at Lewes—is released, and gains the battle of Evesham.	1265. Abaka Khan of Persia. 1266. Magnus, of Norway, cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1268	The Mongols take Antioch.		1270. Hungary:— —Stephen V. 
		1270. Prince Edward joins the eighth crusade.	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
1272	<i>Marco Polo</i> travels in the East as far as Pekin.		1272. Languedoc falls to the crown.
1273	First <i>patent of nobility</i> granted to his goldsmith by the king of France. This was designed as an attack upon the feudal barons, and all the landed and hereditary aristocracy.	1274. 14th General Council at Lyons; first re-union of the Eastern and Western Churches.	1273. Ger. :—Rodolph.  finds the house of Hapsburg.
	Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonzo, the learned.		
1276	Chivalry and the tournaments introduced into Sweden.	1276. Pope Innocent V., 4 mos. " Adrian V., 1 mo. " John XXI., 8 mos.	1276 France at war with Castile.
1279	University of Lisbon founded.	1277. Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the church—he introduces Nepotism.	
	<i>Roger Bacon</i> , of Oxford, the most learned man of the middle ages.	1281. Pope Martin IV.	
			1283. Germany — Rodolph makes his son, Albert, duke of Austria.
285	Institution of the three great courts of law in England.	1285. Pope Honorius IV.	1285. Fr. :—Philip IV.  —(the Fair.)
		1288. Pope Nicholas IV.	1286. Spain :—Alfonzo III. king of Arragon.
	Nicholas IV. patronizes civil and improves and embellishes	and religious literature, and Rome.	
	<i>Albert</i> , the mathematician, and Provençal poet.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1272.--- Edward I. 	1272 Hungary :— —Vladislas VI. 
1273	— Andronicus,  (the Elder.)		
1274	Union with the Latin church.		
		1276. War between England and Wales.	1276. Sweden :— Magnus I.  Russia :—Hanseatic settlement at Novogorod.
1277	Persecution of the Greeks.		1279. China :—Kublia Khan subdues the southern kingdom, and becomes the Great Khan. China visited by Marco Polo. 1279. Poland :—Lesco II.  1279. Portugal :—Dennis,  —the father of his country. 1280. Norway :—Eric II. 
1281	Othman establishes an independent rule, as chief of 400 families, in the north of Asia Minor.	1283. Edward has a son born at Caernarvon, from which the title, Prince of Wales, descends to the eldest son of the king. Scotland :—Robert Bruce and John Balliol contend for the crown.	1282. <i>Sicilian vespers.</i> 1282. Denmark :—Parliament at Wurtemberg. First Handveste. 1286. Denmark :—Eric VI. 
		1289. Last payment of tribute to the pope.	1289. The Mongols invade Hungary and Poland. 1290. Hungary :—Andrew III.  the Venetian. Poland :— Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, takes Cracow, and becomes duke of Lesser Poland.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	<i>Peter, of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.</i>		1291. Germany :— — Adolphus,  of Nassau.
	<i>John Holywood, of England astronomer.</i>	1292. Celestine V.—he abdicates.	
	Richard Middleton.	1292. The papal chair vacant two years and three months. Institution of the order of the Celestines.	Spain :—James II. k. of Arragon.
	<i>Cinabue, the first of modern painters at Florence.</i>		
	<i>Arnolf di Lapo, the father of modern Italian architecture.</i>	1294. Pope Boniface VIII.	
	<i>The Influence of the crusades was great—expanding the mind of Europe—refining the general manners—exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus under</i>	1296. Struggles with France.	
		1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	1295. Spain :— Ferdinand IV. in Castile and Leon.
, 299	First letters of marque granted by Edward III. against the Portuguese.	<i>mining instead of strengthening the power of papal Rome, by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought.</i>	Philip successfully invades Flanders.
			1298. Germany :— Adolphus deposed by a Diet, which elects
			— Albert I.  — son of Rodolph.—Adolphus slain in the struggle which ensues.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the kingdom of Jerusalem.	1291. Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Baliol.	
1292	The Mongols drive the last sultan of Iconium from his throne.	1292. A piratical warfare between England and France.—Philip gets possession of Guienne.	1292. Hungary:—The pope sets up Charles Martel, crown prince of Naples, as king.
	The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power		1294. China:—Tymu Khan.
			1295. Poland:—  — —Premislas II.
		1296. Baliol defeated; submits to Edward.	1296. Poland:—Less II.  —
		1297. Scotland:—Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English.	
1299	Othman invades Nicomedia, and establishes the Ottoman empire.	1299.—they are defeated at Falkirk by king Edward I.	1299. Foundation of the OTTOMAN or TURKISH EMPIRE in Bythinia, under Othman I.

PERIOD VII.—*The Middle Ages.*—1299 to 1453.—

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
1300	University at Lyons founded.—Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning.—Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.		1302. First convocation of the States-general in France. Guienne restored to England.
1302	THE MARINER'S COMPASS invented at Naples, by <i>Giola</i> , native of Amalfi.		
1303	University at Avignon. <i>Dante</i> , the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes. Amid the struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. Council of Paris. Bull unam sanctum. Pope Benedict XI. Vacancy in the papal chair nearly eleven months. — <i>The papal power declines.</i>	1304. France at war with Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance—oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
1305	University at Orleans.	1305. Pope Clement V. Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon.	1306. Persecution of the Jews in France. Germany:— <i>Rudolf</i> of Austria. 
1307	University at Perugia.		1307. Persecution of the Knights Templar. Ger.:— <i>William Tell</i> shoots <i>Gesler</i> .
1308	University at Coimbra.		1308. Germany:— <i>Henry</i> of Luxemburg.  General insurrection in Switzerland. 1309. Spain:— <i>Ferdinand IV.</i> takes Gibraltar.
1310	<i>Knights of St. John</i> at Rhodes.		
311	Order of Knights Templar abolished.—The barons in England extort from <i>Edward II.</i> a reformation of abuses. Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienna. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years.	1311. Lyons united to France. 1312. Spain:— <i>Alfonzo XI.</i> —of Castile and Leon. 1314. Fr.:— <i>Louis X.</i>  —(<i>Hutin.</i>) Ger.:— <i>Louis</i> of Bavaria, and <i>Frederick</i> of Austria, contend for the crown. 1315. Fr.:—Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
		1316. Pope John XXII. Taxes imposed upon all the countries of Europe, to enrich the treasury of the church.	1316. Fr.:— <i>Philip V.</i>  —(the Long.) He succeeds by virtue of the Salique law now first established.

154 years.—Othman to the Fall of the Eastern Empire.

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1303	War of the Catalans, under Roger de Flor. Othman increases his possessions; abandons the pastoral life, and fortifies towns and castles.	1303. Edward invades Scotland. — Wallace betrayed and beheaded. — Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guienne.	1301. Hungary :—Andrew, the Venetian.  ——— Extinction of the house of Arpad. —Wenceslas III. of Bohemia.  ——— 1304. —Otto V., of Bavaria.  ———
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, established at Rhodes.	1306. Scotland :— Robert Bruce proclaimed king —is obliged to flee; but, Edward dying, resumes his position. 1307. Eng. : Edward II.  Scot. :—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages and prudent conduct.	1305. Poland :—Vladislas IV., in Little Poland, and Duke Henry, of Glogau, in Great Poland. Russia subject to the Khan of Tartary. 1307. Switzerland :— W m. Tell escapes from Gesler : SWISS Republics founded, Nov. 7. 1308. Hungary :—Carobert, of Anjou  ———
		1314. Edward invades Scotland, and is defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn. The Scots invade England and Ireland.	1309. Poland united into one monarchy under Vladislas IV. Naples :— Robert, the Good. He aspires to the dominion of Italy. 1310. Italy :—The Council of Ten established at Venice. 1313. Italy ;—Matteo Visconti. 1314. Tunis made tributary to Spain. 1316. Italy :—Castruccio, Lord of Lucca and Pisa. 1317. Robert, the Good, a senator of Rome, and 1318. —lord of Genoa. 1319. Final establishment of the oligarchy at Venice.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
1321	<i>Dante</i> , dies.		
1323	<i>John de Muris</i> introduces notes of different length into music—and the method of distinguishing them. Romance poetry of the middle ages flourishes.		1322. France:—Charles I V.  —(the Fair.) Germany:—Frederic, of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
1325	Mayronis commences the celebrated disputations in the Sorbonne.	1324. Contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria.	1324. Germany:—Louis excommunicated by John XII. —appeals to a general council.
1326	<i>Clock</i> constructed on mathematical principles, by Richard Valigfort.		
	<i>Linna</i> , a monk, and astronomer of Oxford, constructs a <i>map</i> of the northern seas.	1328. Crusade preached against Louis, who sets up Nicholas V. as anti-pope.	1328. France:—Philip VI of Valois.  —
	Thomas, of Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury.		
1334	<i>Giotto</i> , a shepherd boy, the first who drew portraits from life.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	<i>Greek literature</i> revives.— <i>Barlaam</i> teaches <i>Petrarch</i> .— <i>Leontius</i> lectures on Homer at Florence.		
1337	First comet, whose course has been accurately described.		1333. France:—War with England.
1340	GUNPOWDER in use at the battle of Cressy. Lippo Memmi <i>Giotino</i> , Florentine painter.	1339. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Ursini.	Germany:—Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire.
1345	First <i>bank</i> at Genoa.	1342. Pope Clement VI.	Louis sides with the English against France.
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Tribunes.	Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes.	1346. France:—Normandy overrun by Edward, with his son, the Black Prince.—French defeated at Cressy.
	<i>Manufactures</i> improve in England.— <i>Commerce</i> increases.		Germany:—Charles IV., king of Bohemia. The empire offered to Edward III., who declines.
1350	<i>Bartolus</i> and <i>Baldus</i> , celebrated jurists		1350. France:—John  —(the Good.)
	<i>Merino sheep</i> introduced into Spain, by Peter IV. of Aragon.	1352. Pope Innocent VI.	
1356	<i>Sir John Mandeville's Travels</i> , the first English book in prose.	1354. Rienzi killed.—Albernoz, cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	1355. Germany:—Promulgation of the <i>golden Bull</i> .
			1356. France:—King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers.—Charles the dauphin regent. Insurrection in Paris.
			1360. France:—John regains his liberty—cedes much territory to England.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1320	Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son, Michael.	1322. Lancaster executed. 1323. Conspiracy against the king.	1320. Russia:—The grand duchy of Wladimir conferred on Ivan Danilovitsch.
1326	Orkhan, sultan of the Turks, makes Prusa his capital.	1327. Peace between Scotland and England.—The independence of Scotland acknowledged.	1326. Tartary:—Tamerlane born at Kesh. 1327. Italy:—Invaded by Louis, emperor of Germany.
1328	—Andronicus,  (the younger.)	—EDWARD III.  — 1329. Scotland:—David II. 1332. Edward invades Scotland.—Balliol crowned, but soon expelled. 1333. Battle of Halidon Hill.—Balliol restored—does homage to Edward.	1333. Poland:—Casimir the Great.  —
1341	—John Cantacuzene.  —	1338. Struggle for the French crown, which lasts 120 years. 1340. The victory of Helvoet Sluys—gives spirit to the English navy. David, of Scotland, invades England.	1339. Italy:—Simon Bocanegra, doge of Genoa.
1348	War with the Genoese, defeat of the Greeks and Venetians.	1346. Battle of Cressy. 1347. Siege and capture of Calais.	1340. Denmark:—Waldemar IV. restorer of the kingdom 1342. Hungary:—Louis the Great. 1343. Italy:—Commercial treaty between Venice and the sultan of Egypt and Syria. 1347. Italy:—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
1355	—John Palæologus.  —	1350. Victory over the Spanish fleet.—Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal. 1356. Edward, the Black Prince, gains the battle of Poitiers.—John made prisoner.—Two years' truce.—Edward again invades Scotland—is obliged to retreat. 1358.—again invades France.	1350. Italy:—Naval war between Venice and Genoa. 1353. Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe. 1354. Italy:—Rienzi killed—papal power restored.
1360	Amurath I., Sultan of the Turks.	1360. Peace of Bretigni.	1359. Hungary:—Conquest of the principalities lying on the Danube.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	<i>Petrarch and Boccacio.</i>	1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome—presents the right arm of Thomas Aquinas to Charles V. of France, as an object of worship.	1364. Fr. :—Charles V.  —(the Wise.)
1364	Charles V. founds a college of <i>medicine and astrology</i> at Paris.		
1365	Foundation of the <i>University of Vienna.</i>	1370. Pope Gregory IX.	1365. War with Navarre—battle of Amoy.
	Geof. Chaucer, father of English poetry.		
		1378. "Schism of the West." Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1378. Germany :—Wenceslas, (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	<i>Mysteries</i> played in France.		1380. Fr. : Charles VI.  —(the Maniac).
1383	<i>Wickliffe's translation of the Bible.</i>		1382. Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated— <i>Artevælde</i> killed.
1386	<i>University of Heidelberg</i> founded. <i>Froissart's</i> Chronicles. <i>John Van Eyck</i> , invented <i>oil painting</i> —founder of the <i>Flemish school.</i>		1386. France :—Fruitless attempt to invade England.
1390	The first mill in Germany for the manufacture of <i>linen paper.</i>	1339. Pope Boniface IX. at Rome.	
1392	Chaucer's <i>Astrolabe</i> written.	1391. The English clergy forbidden to cross the sea for benefices.	1392. — Charles seized with madness.
	Revival of Greek literature in Italy.	1394. Pope Benedict XIII.	1394. Germany :—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger. :—Robert,  (Count Palatine).
1402	<i>John Gower</i> , English poet.		

A. D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1362. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne.	1362. Italy:— War between Pisa and Florence.
		1369. A new war with France; unsuccessful.	1369. Tartary:— Tamerlane makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire.
		1371. Scotland:—Robert II.— the House of Stuart.	1370. Poland:—Extinction of the royal race of Piasts.
		1376. Death of the Black Prince.	
1373	Treaty with Murad, the Ottoman emperor.	1377.—Richard II.  — First Speaker of the House of Commons.	
		1378. Fruitless invasion of France. Insurrection of Wat Tyler.	1378. Italy:—Silvester de Medici, gonfaloniere of Florence.
		1382. The king marries Anne, daughter of Charles IV.	1380. Russia:—Dimitri Ivanovitsch victorious over the Tartars, near the Don.
		1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England.	1382. The Tartars sack Moscow.
		1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1384. Persia:—Invaded by Tamerlane; Ispahan taken.—Pyramids of human heads.
			1385. War between Austria and Switzerland.
			1386. Battle of Sempach:—the Austrians defeated.
			1387. Denmark & Norway:— Margaret,  —the Semiramis of the north.
1389	Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1388. Battle of Otterbourne.	1391. Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
1391	—Manuel II.  — emperor.	1390. Scotland: Robert III. Persecution of the Wickwifes.	
1396	Victory of Nicopolis.—Sigismund, of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I.	1398. Henry, of Lancaster, banished. House of Lancaster:—	1395. Tamerlane overruns Kipchak and Russia.
		1399.—Henry IV.  — Richard II. deposed.	1397. Union of Calmar, forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane, at the battle of Angora.	1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower, and 1403. of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury.	1399. Invasion of India by Tamerlane.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
		1404. Pope Innocent VII. 1405. " Gregory XII.	
1407	<i>Rodrigo, of Zamora</i> , Spanish historian.		1407. France:—Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans.
1409	<i>University of Leipsic</i> founded. <i>Thomas à Kempis.</i> <i>John Huss.</i> <i>Jerome, of Prague.</i>	1409. The council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.;—neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once. 1410. Pope John XXIII.	Spain:—John II., king of Castile. 1410. Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Arragon.—Yusef III., king of Granada. 1410. Fr.:—Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy. Germany:—Death of Robert.
		1414. <i>Council of Constance.</i>	1411. Sigismund, (king of Hungary),  —emperor.
		1416. John Huss, and Jerome, of Prague, burnt by the Council of Constance.	1413. France:—The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt.
1420	First <i>Portuguese colonies</i> on the coast of Africa, Madeira, &c.	1417. Pope Martin V.	1416. Spain:—Alfonzo V., king of Arragon and Sicily.
			1419. Sigismund succeeds to the Bohemian crown.
1423	<i>George of Peurbach</i> , astronomer at Vienna.		1422. France:—Death of Charles VI.—Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England.
1425	<i>Peter d'Ailly</i> , theologian. The arts promoted in Italy by <i>Cosmo de Medici.</i>		—Charles VII.  — at Poitiers.
		1429. Pope Clement VIII. at Avignon, resigns, and ends the "Schism of the West."	1427. Orleans besieged by the English.
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean.	1431. Pope Eugenius IV. <i>Council of Basle.</i>	1429. —saved by Joan of Arc. Charles crowned at Rheims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
1434	Michael Walhgemuth, German painter, (teacher of Durer). <i>Fra. Filippo Lippi</i> , painter.		1431. Joan of Arc taken prisoner and burnt as a witch. 1431. Germany:—Sigismund visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV.
			1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
	INVENTION OF PRINTING at Mayence. <i>John Müller Regiomontanus</i> , German astronomer and mathematician.	1433. Pragmatic sanction of Bruges, establishes the liberties of the French church.	1436. France:—Recovery of Paris.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1403	Solyman I., Sultan of the Turks.	1406. Scotland :—James I.	1406. Italy :—Pisa conquered by Florence.—Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
1413	Mohammed I., Sultan of the Turks.	1413. —Henry V.  — 1414. — claims the French crown. 1415. — gains the battle of Agincourt.	1412. Italy :—Sack of Rome by Ladislas, king of Naples. Denmark, Norway, &c. : Eric VII., of Pomerania.  1415. Conquest of Ceuta, by the Portuguese. 1419. Bohemia :—Hussite war.
1421	Amurath II., Sultan of the Turks.	1420. Treaty of Troyes.—Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., and is declared heir to the French crown. 1422. Death of Henry V.	1420. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
1425	— John VII.  — emperor.	— Henry VI.  — 1424. The Duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil. 1427. —besieges Orleans. 1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans. 1431. —she is taken prisoner and burnt. 1435. Death of the Duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais. 1436. War with Scotland. 1437. Scotland :—James II.	1424. Bohemia :—Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader. Italy :—War of the Duke of Milan against Florence. 1429. Florence :—Cosmo di Medici, patron of the arts and sciences. 1431. Italy :—Second war of Venice and Milan. 1434. Poland :—Vladislas III. 1436. Italy :—Third war between Venice and Milan. 1437. Portugal :— Expedition into Africa. 1438. Portugal :—Alfonso V.,
1438	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits to the pope.		king.  —

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE; GERMANY & SPAIN.
			1438. Germany: -- House of Austria: — Albert II.  (king of Bohemia and Hungary.)
			1440. Ger.:—Frederic III.  — France:—The dauphin, (Louis XI.), rebels—but is pardoned.
1444	<i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> , sculptor, architect, and painter—discovers perspective.		1444. —establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1446	<i>Pet. Perugino</i> , founder of the Roman school of painting, teacher of Raphael.		1446. Germany: — War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince, Vladislas.
1447	Library of the Vatican, founded.	1447. Pope Nicholas V.	
1448	<i>The Azores discovered.</i> <i>Alain Chartica</i> , French poet.	1448. Concordat of Aschaffenberg, by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.	
1450	Flourishing period of <i>Flanders' trade</i> .—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.— <i>Book trade at Mayence.</i>		1451. Expedition of Frederic to Rome. 1453. Austria made an hereditary duchy by Frederic. End of the French and English wars.
	ler.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1440. Hungary:—Vladislas chosen king.  —
1443	Insurrection of Scandeburg— victory over the Turks near Nissa.		1441. Italy:—Peace of Marti- nego. 1443. Alfonso V., of Arragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies.
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislas, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks.	1444. Truce with France.— Marriage of Henry to Mar- garet, of Anjou.	1445. Poland: Casimir IV. 
		1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.	1446. Tartary:—Ulugh Beg, patron of astronomy and geography.
1448	—Constantine XII.  — (Palæologus,) the last of the Greek emperors.		1448. Denmark:—Christian I. of Odenburg. 
		1450. <i>Insurrection of Jack Cade</i> —calling himself Mor- timer. Civil Wars of “the Roses:” Richard, duke of York, claims the throne.	Sweden:—Charles VIII. 
1451	Mohammed II., Sultan of the Turks.		1450. Italy:—Francesco Sfor- za, duke of Milan. Norway:—Christian crowned at Drontheim. 
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks: END OF THE EAST- ERN EMPIRE.	Scotland:—Struggles be- tween the king and aristo- cracy for power.	Delhi:—Behol Lodi en- larges the kingdom. 1453. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberty in the Diet of Petrikan.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	<i>Philip de Comines</i> , French historian.				1454. Spain:—Henry IV. of Castile. 
1460	<i>Wood engraving</i> invented.	1455. Battle of St. Albans. House of York:—Edward IV.	1460. James III.	1461. Louis XI. 	1469. Marriage of Ferdinand, of Arragon, with Isabella, of Castile.
1464	<i>Post-Offices</i> in France and England.	 —gains the battle of Towton.		XI.  — —Peace of Confians.	
1466	<i>Faust dies at Paris, whither he journeys twice to sell his Latin Bible.</i>				
1470	Beerhard invents the pedal to the organ.				
1471	<i>Printing in England</i> —Caxton.	1469. Warwick banished.			
1473	<i>Printed musical notes.</i> Hungary:—Mathias patronizes literature and the arts. Large library at Ofen—300 copyists of manuscripts.	1471. Battle of Barnet:—Warwick slain.—Henry VI. dies in the Tower.			
1476	German ballads—war songs of Veit Weber.	1483.—Edward V. 	1479. War with England.—Conspiracy of the nobles;—they take the king prisoner.	1475. War between Louis and Charles of Burgundy, 1476.—who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and 1477.—slain at Nancy.—Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1479. Union of Castile and Arragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
1477	<i>Watches</i> first made at Nuremberg. Mikrond and Rondemir, great Persian historians.	Richard, Protector.—The king & his brother murdered in the Tower. —Richard III. 			1480. The Inquisition.—Ximenes, bishop of Toledo.
1481	<i>Lady Juliana Berners</i> , one of the earliest female writers of England. <i>Hans Holbein</i> , painter.				1481. Port:— John II. 
1484	Franchino Gafurid, teacher in the first public school of music at Milan. Josquin de Prez, greatest musical genius of his age.	1485.—Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven. Battle of Bosworth Field:—Richard defeated and slain.		1483.—Charles VIII. 	1484. First auda-fe at Seville.

Othman to the Edict of Nantes.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1462	The emperor besieged in his court at Vienna—delivered by G. Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1454. Struggle between Cosmoda Medici and the aristocracy. 1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II. 1463. War of Venice with	1455. Turks repulsed at Belgrade.	1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order.
1469	Invasions of the Turks.	1464. Pietro de Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II. 1466. Galeazzo, duke of Milan. 1469. Lorenzo de Medici, succeeds Pietro.	the Turks.	1458. Hungary:—Mathias Corvin,  —makes his country formidable to her neighbors.
1472	University of Ingoldstadt.	1471. Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases. Learning flourishes.	1464. War with Hungary.	1462. Russia:—Ivan I.  —the Great—takes the title of Czar.
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Maria of Burgundy.	1478. Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence.—Giulio, brother of Lorenzo de Medici, slain.	of Burgundy	1466. Peace of Thorn.—East Prussia a fief of Poland.—West Prussia ceded to Poland. 1468. Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
			1479. Fruitless attempt upon Rhodes.	1470. —forms an alliance with the Venetians and the duke of Burgundy against the Turks—conquers Bagdad.
			1480. —capture and destroy Otranto.	1472. Russia:—Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor.
			1481. Bajazet II.  —the first unwarlike sultan.	1474. —shakes off the Tartar yoke, and captures Novgorod.
		1484. Innocent VIII., pope.		1477. Hungary.—War with Frederic III.
				1481. Denmark:—  —partially acknowledged in Sweden.
				1488. Hungary:—  —takes Vienna.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
		House of Tudor:— —Henry VII. 			
1490	<i>Martini Behaim</i> , (Nuremberg,) publishes a <i>map of the world</i> .	1486. Imposture of Lambert Symnel. The Star Chamber established.	1487. — James IV.	1491. Bretagne united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	1492. Conquest of Granada, by Gonzalo de Cordova.
1492	DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.				Discovery of America, by Columbus.
1493	First printing press at Copenhagen. <i>The second voyage of Columbus</i> .—A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.	1493. Perkin Warbeck, pretends to be Richard, duke of York—defeated on Blackheath.		1494. Invasion of Italy.	
1497-8	<i>The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot</i> .	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in America.		1498.—Louis XII. 	1498. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and reaches India.
1498	<i>Third voyage of Columbus</i> . He discovers Trinidad and the Continent. Lisbon, the great seat of trade.—Venice declines. <i>Maritime enterprises</i> greatly extended. <i>Sir Thomas More's Utopia</i> , published. <i>Nicholas Machiavelli</i> , statesman and historian.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantagenets, executed.		1499. — invades Italy—conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
1499	Amerigo Vespucci's voyage.			1500. Treaty with Ferdinand, of Aragon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	1506. Columbus dies at Valladolid.
1502	<i>Fourth voyage of Columbus</i> . <i>Raphael</i> , <i>Michael Angelo</i> , <i>Titian</i> , <i>Corregio</i> , painters. <i>St. Peter's</i> , and other magnificent churches built.	1509. — Henry VIII. 	1503. — James marries Margaret, of England.	1510. The Council of Tours, to support the king against the Holy League.	1507. Cardinal <i>Ximenes</i> . Board of American trade at Seville.
1515	The celebrated <i>tapestry</i> , after Raphael;—Cartoons woven in the Netherlands.	joins the League of Cambray.			
1517	LUTHER , Erasmus, Melancthon, and other reformers. <i>Roger Ascham</i> , tutor of queen Elizabeth. Hans Sachs, founder of German drama. Copernicus, discovers the <i>true system of the Universe</i> —his great work, <i>De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus</i> .	1513. Invasion of the Scots.—Battle of Flodden—the king and chief Scots killed. 1515. Wolsey, chancellor and cardinal. 1520. The Emperor visits England.—Meeting of Henry and Francis at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." 1521. The Reformed doctrines opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments—he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."	1513. — James V.	1515.—Francis I.  —invades Italy—victory of Marignano—Genoa and Milan submit.	1516.—Charles I.  —king of all Spain, and the Netherlands.
1522	<i>First complete circumnavigation of the globe</i> , by <i>Magellan</i>			1516. Concordat with the pope, instead of pragmatic sanction. 1521. First war with Charles V.	1519. Conquest of Mexico, by Cortes.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1488. India:—Sekander Lodi, king of Delhi. 1492. Poland:—John Albert. 
1493	—Maximilian I. 	1492. Pietro II. succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence. Pope Alexander VI., (Borgia.) 1494. Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy. 1499. Amerigo Vespucci's voyage to America. 1500. Partition of Naples between France and Spain. 1502. Florence: <i>Machiavelli</i> , Secretary of State. 1503. Naples annexed to the Spanish Crown. Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II.	1493. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.	AMERICA discovered by Columbus. 1493. Spanish colony at His paniola. 1499. Voyage of Amerigo Vespucci.—South American coast explored. 1501. Poland:—Alexander. 
502	University of Wittenburg.	1503. Naples annexed to the Spanish Crown. Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II.	1503. Peace with Venice. 1505. War with Persia.	1502. Ismail Shah Soofi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia. 1506. Poland:—Sigismund I.  —(the Great.)
1508	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope. —joins the League of Cambray.	1508. <i>League of Cambray</i> against Venice.	1512. Selim I.,  —de thrones and puts to death his father.	1509. Bohemia:—Louis,  —3 years old. 1510. America:—Settlement at Darien. 1511. America:—Cuba conquered. 1512. America:—Florida discovered. 1513. South Sea first reached by Balboa.
1512	—divides the empire into ten circles.	1510. Holy League to expel the French. 1511. Council of Pisa. 1513. Pope LEO X. (de Medici,) <i>patron of literature and arts.</i> The building of St. Peter's commenced.	1514. The Persians defeated at Kaldeeroon.—Mesopotamia and Kurdistan added to the empire. 1516. Cairo taken by storm.—Mameluke dominions annexed to the empire.	1516. Hungary and Bohemia:—Louis II. 
1517	COMMENCEMENT OF THE REFORMATION.	1519. Cardinal de Medici holds rule in Florence. 1522. Pope Adrian VI.	1520. Soliman,  —(the Magnificent.) 1521. Belgrade taken by storm. 1522. Rhodes capitulates.	1517. India:—Ibrahim Lodi, king of Delhi 1517. America:— <i>First patent for importing Negroes</i> —granted by Spain. 1518. Corsairs in Algiers. 1519. MEXICO conquered by the Spaniards, under Cortes.
1518	Luther summoned before the diet of Augsburg.			
1519	—CHARLES V. 			
1521	The archduke Ferdinand, marries Anne, sister of Louis—whence the accession of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. <i>Diet of Worms.</i>			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	<i>Xavier</i> plants Christianity in India.				
	<i>Ariosto</i> , Italian poet.				
				1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia.	
1527	<i>Albert Durer</i> . First work on military architecture.			1527. Second war with Charles V.	
		1529. <i>Sir Thomas More</i> , Lord Chancellor. — Rise of <i>Cranmer</i> , archbishop of Canterbury.		1529. Treaty of Cambray. — Great encouragement given to arts and sciences. — The Louvre commenced.	
1530	<i>Jörgens</i> invents the spinning wheel for spinning flax. <i>Rabelais</i> , French humorist.			1532. Calvin preaches.	
		1532. The king marries Anne Boleyn.		Third French war. — Siege of Marseilles.	
1533	Botanic Gardens at Padua.				
1535	<i>Ignatius Loyola</i> founds the order of the <i>Jesuits</i> .	1535. Bishop Fisher and <i>Sir Thomas More</i> beheaded. Henry excommunicated by the Pope			
1537	Papal bull declaring the American natives to be rational beings.	1536. — marries Jane Seymour. — Suppression of the smaller monasteries.	1536. : — Spread of the Reformation. — Protestants persecuted.	1538. Truce of Nice — for 10 years.	1536. Acquisition of Milan.
1538	The <i>diving bell</i> invented.			Attempt to recover power in Italy; hence the	1540. Portugal: — Lisbon, the market of the world.
1539	<i>CALVIN</i> founds the University of Geneva. Pins first used by <i>Catharine Howard</i> , queen of England. <i>John Knox</i> , Scottish Reformer.		1542. : —  <i>Mary</i> . —  <i>Earl of Arran</i> , regent.	1542. Fourth French war.	1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
1542	A commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.	1543. Henry invades France — takes Boulogne.			
		1544. French fleet gain a victory over the English, off the Isle of Wight.		1544. Peace of Crespy. France gives up Italy.	
1545	<i>Needles</i> first made. <i>Vasalius's</i> work on Anatomy.				
1547	Revival of Stoicism, by <i>Justus Lipsius</i> . <i>Palestrina</i> , founder of Italian church music. <i>Giacomo Carisimi</i> .	1547. — <i>Edward VI</i>  — <i>Somerset</i> invades Scotland — defeats the Scots at <i>Pinkie</i> . Formal establishment of Protestantism.		1547. <i>Henry II</i> .  — The famous <i>Catharine de Medici</i> , queen.	
1548	Orange trees introduced into Europe.				

A. D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1523. Clement VII., pope.		1523. Sweden:—Revolt under Gustavus Vasa.—The Danes expelled.—Union of Calmar dissolved. Denmark and Norway: —Frederic I.  —
1525	General insurrections of the peasantry, under Thomas Münzer.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendancy by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, duke of Prussia.
1526	Charles marries Isabella, of Portugal. Death of Frederic, of Saxony.		1526. Invasion of Hungary.	
1529	The Turks invade Germany.—Diet of Spires.—Lutherans first called Protestants. League of Smalcald.	1527. The Medici expelled from Florence.	1529. Invasion of Germany.—Siege of Vienna. The Ottoman navy formidable under the command of Barbarossa:	1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes
		1530. Medici restored.—Charles V. crowned at Bologna.		1532. Union of Norway and Denmark.
		1534. Paul III., pope.		1533. Conquest of Peru, by Cortes. Russia:—Ivan IV., (the Terrible).
		1537. Cosmo de Medici, duke of Tuscany.	1535. —who seizes Tunis.—The emperor, Charles V., restores the Moorish king.	1536. Cortes discovers California.
1538	Congress of Nice between the Emperor, the Pope, and the king of France.	1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on Philip.	1541. Destruction of an armament, led by Charles V. against Algiers.	1543. First standing army in Sweden.
1543	War in alliance with England against France.			1545. South America:—Mines of Potosi discovered.
1545	Diet of Worms.	1545. <i>Council of Trent.</i>		
1546	War of the Smalcaldists.		1547. The Turks invade Persia, and capture Ispahan.	
1547	Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony.			1548. Poland:—Sigismund II.,  —(Augustus).

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOT. LAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	<i>Scaliger</i> , Philologist.	1549. The <i>English Liturgy</i> completed and established by act of Parliament.			
	<i>Montaigne</i> , French Essayist.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law. — Mary  — Catholicism restored.		1552. Fifth war with Charles V.	
	<i>Cardan</i> , Italian philosopher.	1554. The queen marries Philip, of Spain.—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed. 1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants.			1554. Cerear, in India, lost. 1556. Charles abdicates— Philip II. 
1558	<i>Sealing wax</i> comes into use in Europe.	1557. War with France to support Spain.—Calais lost. 1558. — ELIZABETH  —	1560. Catholicism abolished by parliament.	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin. 1558.—at Gravelines. 1559. Peace of Chateau—Cambresis.	1557. Portugal:—Sebastian. 
	Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.	Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State. <i>Protestantism established.</i> The <i>Puritans</i> begin to rise.	1565.:—Mary marries Lord Darnley. 1565.:—Revoit of Protestants.	—Francis II. 	
1559	Only two carriages in Paris—horses and litters generally used.		1567.:—Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven.	Duke of Guise, minister. 1560.—Charles IX. 	
1560	Snuff first brought into France.—Knives first made in England.			1562. Religious liberty granted to the <i>Huguenots</i> . First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux. 1567. The second war.—Huguenots defeated at St. Denys.	1564. Acquisition of the Philippines. 1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands.
	<i>Torquato Tasso Guarini</i> , poets.		James VI. 		
	<i>Camoens</i> , Portuguese poet.	1568.—Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England—and is imprisoned.			
	<i>Thomas Tallis</i> , English musician.	1570. Civil wars of the Desmonds in Ireland.	1570.:—Lennox, regent.	1569.—routed at Jarnac.—Coudé killed.	1570. War with the Turks.—Naval victory at Lepanto.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1551	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Mentz.	1550. Julius III., pope.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knights. 1552. Invasion of Hungary. 1553. War with Persia. Building of the mosque of Solyman-yah, at Constantinople.	1553. New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.
1556	Charles abdicates.	1555. Marcus Paul IV., (Caraffa) pope.		1456. India:—Jelaleddin Akbar, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers, Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
1558	—Ferdinand I.  — king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			
		1559. Pius IV. (Medici) pope. Peace of Chateau — Cambresis terminates the French wars in Italy. Tranquillity for 66 years.	1559. Naval victory of Galves, gained by Dragut. Military power of the Turks at its greatest height, under Soliman.	1559. Denmark and Norway: —Frederic II.  — Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.
1564	—Maximilian II.  —	1562. Council of Trent re-assembled. 1566. Pius V., pope. 1569. Florence, a grand duchy. Cosmo de Medici, declared grand duke of Tuscany, by Pius V.	1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta. 1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Sighet. Selim II.  —	1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV.  — 1562. War with Russia and Poland.—An English ambassador in Persia. 1564. Coligny sends a colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards. 1563. Prussia:—Albert Frederic.  — Sweden:—John III.  —
		1570. War of Venice with the Porte. 1571. Cyprus reduced by the Turks. Battle of Lepanto.		1270. Peace of Stetin, between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. 1571. Russia devastated by the khan of Crim Tartary.—Moscow burnt.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1573	<i>Cervantes</i> , author of <i>Don Quixotte</i> . <i>Titian</i> , and <i>Paolo Veronese</i> , painters.			1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 1573. Peace of Rochelle. 1574. — H e n - r y III.  Fifth war with the Huguenots. 1576. The Catholic League. 1577. Sixth religious war.	
1577	<i>Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world</i> . <i>Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia</i> .	1578. The queen sends help to the revolted Netherlands.			1578. Port. :— Henry.  — 1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion.
1582	Gregorian Reformation of the Calendar.	1583. Levant Company chartered. 1584. <i>Raleigh's</i> colony in Virginia.	1581. :— Gowrie's conspiracy against the king.		
1585	Greenland discovered by Sir Francis Drake.	1585. War with Spain.			
1586	<i>Tobacco</i> first brought to Europe.	1586. <i>Sir Philip Sidney</i> killed at Zutphen. 1587. The Queen of Scots beheaded.			
1588	First newspaper in England.	1588. The Spanish armada destroyed. 1589. Alliance with Henry II. in aid of Protestantism. —Troops sent to France.		1588. Revolt of Paris. 1589. House of Bourbon :— —H E N R Y I V.  —	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada. 1589. English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1590	<i>Telescopes</i> invented by <i>Jansen</i> , a German. <i>Tasso</i> , Italian poet. The <i>Carracci</i> , celebrated painters. In England :— <i>Spenser</i> , SHAKSPEARE, <i>Beaumont & Fletcher</i> , <i>Ben Jonson</i> .— <i>Napier</i> invents <i>logarithms</i> . Lord BACON, celebrated philosopher. <i>Lope de Vega</i> , dramas and novels. <i>Kepler</i> , <i>Tycho Brahe</i> , astronomers.	1593. Act for religious conformity. 1594. <i>Sir John Hawkins's</i> Voyages. 1596. Cadiz taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt, by the earl of Essex. <i>Sir Robert Cecil</i> , minister. 1599. Troubles in Ireland :— Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.	1590. :— The king marries Anne, of Denmark.	1590. Siege of Paris, raised by the Spaniards. 1593. Henry abjures Protestantism. 1594. Jesuits banished. 1595. War with Spain continued. 1598. Peace of Vervius. Ministry of <i>Sully</i> :— restoration of order. EDICT OF NANTES —granting toleration to Protestants.	1598. Philip III.  —

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope. 1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte ; 1574 Florence : —Frances Maria succeeds Cosmo.	peace with Venice. 1574. —Murad III.  — 1576. War with Persia.	1574 Poland :—Henry, of Va lois.  — 1575 Poland :—Stephen Ba- thori.  — 1578. Alliance of Sweden and Poland against Russia. 1579. Commencement of the Republic of HOLLAND, by the union at Utrecht : William, Prince of Orange, stadtholder. 1584. North America : —First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh. 1585. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great. Holland : — Maurice, of Orange, stadtholder. 1586. Battle of Zutphen : death of Sir Philip Sidney. 1588. Denmark : —Christian IV.  —
1576	—Rodolph II.  — king of Bohemia and Hungary. The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among the nselves.	1580. Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy. 1585. Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church ; restores the Vatican library. 1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope. 1591. Innocent IX., pope, two months. Clement VIII., pope. 1592. The Rialto and Piazza di San Marco built at Venice.	1580. War with the Druses in Syria. 1583. First trade with England. 1589. Predatory incursions of the Cossacks. Revolt of the Janizaries. 1593. War with the Empire in Hungary. 1594. The Grand Vizier takes Raab. 1595. Mohammed III.  Turkish power in Hungary declines ; defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia. 1597. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Agria.	1584. North America : —First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh. 1585. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great. Holland : — Maurice, of Orange, stadtholder. 1586. Battle of Zutphen : death of Sir Philip Sidney. 1588. Denmark : —Christian IV.  — 1592. Sweden : —Sigismund, king of Poland. India : —Mizam Shah, repulsed from Choul, by the Portuguese. 1594. The Falkland Isles discovered by Hawkins. 1595. The Dutch first in India. Sweden : —The regent assumes independent authority. 1598. Russia : —Boris Godunov,  —begins a new dynasty. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated, and returns to Poland.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1602	English East India Company founded.		1601. Earl of Essex beheaded.	
	Exportation of English wool prohibited.	1604.—Acadia colonized by the French.	1603.—James I.  — Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	
1603	Conference at Hampton Court.	1606.—Discovery of Hudson's Bay.	1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
1604	<i>New Translation of the Bible begun</i> ; (published 1611).	1607.—English settlement at Jamestown, (1st permanent one in N. America.)		
1606	Dr. Gilbert discovers the power of electricity, and of conductors and non-conductors.	1608.—Quebec founded.		
1610	<i>Telescopes</i> invented by Galileo.	1609.—Jesuit missions in Paraguay.	1612. English factories at Surat.	1610. Assassination of Henry IV., by Ravaillac. — Louis
1615	Coffee at Venice.			XIII.,  (9 years old).
1616	<i>Tobacco</i> in Virginia.	1616.—The Tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.	1616. Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham.	<i>Mary de Medici</i> , regent.
	<i>Bacon's Inductive Philosophy</i> .		1617. <i>Sir Francis Bacon</i> , lord chancellor.	1614. Last assembly of the States-general.
1618	<i>Harvey</i> discovers the circulation of the blood.		1618. <i>Sir Walter Raleigh's</i> unsuccessful voyage to America—he is beheaded on his return.	1615. The king marries Anne, of Austria.— Civil war:— Condé heads the Huguenots.
1620	<i>Thermometers</i> invented by Drebel.	1620.—Negro slaves first imported to Virginia.		
	<i>Inigo Jones</i> , celebrated architect.	Emigration of Puritans to New England.		
	<i>Martin Opitz</i> , German poet.	1621.—John Carver, 1st Governor of N. E.		
	<i>Negro Slavery</i> commenced in Virginia.	1624. New Amsterdam settled by the Dutch.	1625.—Charles I.  — Buckingham, prime minister.	1624. Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.
1624	<i>Peter Paul Rubens</i> , painter.			
1625	<i>Massinger</i> , the dramatist.			
1626	<i>Kepler's</i> "Astronomia Nova Cælestis."			
	<i>Torricelli</i> invents the barometer.	1627. Boston founded.		
1627	The <i>Parian marbles</i> brought to England by the earl of Arundel.		1627. War with France,	in support of the Huguenots.
1630	<i>Gazettes</i> first published in Venice.	1629. Wouter Van Twiller, governor of New Amsterdam.	1629. No parliament for eleven years. 1630. Peace with France.	Rochelle reduced by famine—after a siege of ten months.

1598-1718.—*Edict of Nantes to the death of Charles XII., of Sweden.*

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
					1604. Sweden: Charles IX. 
		1606. Truce of Comorra, for twenty years, with the Porte.	1605. Leo XI, pope. Paul V., pope.	1605. Revolt in Syria and Caramania, under the pasha of Aleppo.	1605. India:—Jehangir, sultan.
1609	Expulsion of the Moors.	1608. <i>Protestant union</i> , under Frederick, the elector palatine.	1609. Tuscany:—Cosmo II.	1606. Commercial treaty with France and Holland. Tobacco first brought to Turkey.	1609. India:—Arrival of Hawkins, first English envoy from the East India Company. Sweden:—Gustavus
1613	War of the Montferrat succession in Italy.	1610. The Catholic League, under the duke of Bavaria.			Adolphus. 
		1612. Matthias. 	Leghorn, the emporium of the Levant trade.		1611. Sweden:—War with Denmark.—Calmar and Risby lost.—Axel Oxenstiern, minister.—Russia devastated by Poles and Tartars. Russia:—Michael Romanoff, czar.
		1615. Truce of Comorra confirmed.		1617. —Mustapha I. 	1615. Denmark:—First standing army.
		1618. The Thirty Years' War begins.		1618. —Osman II. 	1616. India:—Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I, of England. Sweden predominates in the north.
		1619.—Ferdinand II. 	1618. Conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to reduce Venice under subjection to Spain.	1620 War with Poland, and unsuccessful invasion of Poland.	1618. <i>The Synod of Dort</i> — <i>Arminius</i> condemned. Settlement of Tanquebar, in Coromandel.
1621	Dutch war.—Spain supports Austria. Philip IV. 	1620. Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague.—Massacre of Prague.—The Protestant religion totally suppressed.	1621. Gregory XV., pope.	1623. Murad IV. 	1621. Dutch West India Company incorporated.
1625	Defeat of Spanish fleet off Lima, by the Dutch.	1626. Victory of Tilly over Christian IV., of Denmark, at Lutter.	Tuscany:—Ferdinand II.	IV. 	1622. Persia:—Ormuz gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English.
1625	Naval war with England.	1628. Wallenstein recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except Stralsund.	1623. The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg, sent to Rome.	restores tranquillity.	1625. Netherlands:—Henry Frederic.—Breda, taken by Spinola.
1630	Peace with England.	1629. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.—Diet of Ratisbon.—Wallenstein dismissed, succeeded by Tilly.	1628. General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.	1625. Truce with the empire renewed.	1627. Persia:—Shah Soofi I. 1629. Peace of Lubeck.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1630	<i>Lotteries</i> for money first mentioned.	The Dutch sole masters of Brazil.	1630. <i>Wentworth</i> , earl of Strafford, minister.	
1631	<i>Calico</i> first imported into England.	1632. <i>Maryland</i> settled by a colony under <i>Lord Baltimore</i> .	<i>Laud</i> , archbishop of Canterbury. 1633. The king visits Scotland—is crowned at Edinburgh.	1631. Treaty with Sweden and the popular princes against the emperor.
	<i>Edward Coce</i> , the great jurist.	1635. <i>Connecticut</i> settled.—Guadaloupe and Martinique, by the French.		1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Austrian Netherlands.
1636	<i>Pedro Calderon de la Barca</i> , Spanish dramatist. Flourishing period of <i>flower trade</i> in the Dutch cities. <i>Rembrandt</i> , <i>Van Dyke</i> , painters.	1637. <i>Maine</i> and <i>New Hampshire</i> colonized. Harvard College founded.	1637. Troubles in Scotland, caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch presbyterian church, and enforce episcopacy. 1639. War with Scotland. 1640. Parliament assembled—dissolved without effecting any thing. The Scotch invade England—take possession of Newcastle. The <i>Long Parliament</i> , Nov. 3. Impeachment of Strafford and Laud.	1636. Alliance with Sweden against Austria. Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.
1638	The <i>Jansenists</i> , founded by Jansenius, bishop of Ypres.	1639. <i>First printing office</i> in America, at Cambridge, by Sam. Green.		1633. Invasion of Spain, siege of Fontarabia.
1639	<i>Printing</i> in America.	1640. Whole number of emigrants to New England previous to this, 21,000.		1640. Turin taken by the French. The first <i>Louis d'ors</i> struck.
1640	First Swedish manufactures. <i>Persin</i> , <i>Caspar</i> , <i>Daghet</i> , and <i>Claude Lorraine</i> , French painters.			1641. Alliance with Portugal against Spain.—Catalonia and Rousillon revolt, and submit to France.
1641	<i>Coffee</i> brought to England by Nat. Conopius.		1641. Strafford beheaded.—Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished.—Rebellion of Roger Moore in Ireland.—Massacre of Protestants by Irish Catholics.	1642. Cinq Mars and de Thou beheaded.
			1642. Civil War and Revolution.—Rise of <i>Roundheads</i> and <i>Cavaliers</i> , both of the popular party.—Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1643.— L O U I S
1642	Condé and Turenne, the greatest generals of the age.	1643. <i>Confederation of the colonies of New England</i> , for mutual defence.	1643. Royalists victorious at Carlsgrane—defeated at Newbury.—Solemn league and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	XIV.  —(the Great.) <i>Anne</i> , of Austria, regent. Victory of Roscroi over the Spaniards, by Condé. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine.

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly. — Gustavus Adolphus takes Mayence.</p> <p>1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at Lech. — Gustavus takes Munich. — Wallenstein again in command. — Battle of Lutzen. — Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.</p> <p>1635. Peace of Prague with Saxony.</p> <p>1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock.</p> <p>1637. — Ferdinand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III.  —</p> <p>Gals successful against the Swedes.</p> <p>1638. Bernhard, of Saxe Weimar, defeats the Imperialists at Bheinfield — takes Brisac.</p>	<p>1631. Peace of Chierasco. — The influence of France increases.</p>	<p>1634. Murad invades Persia — takes Palreeze.</p> <p>1636. Peace with Poland renewed.</p> <p>1637. Troubles on the Tartar frontier; Azoph taken by the Cossacks. Bagdad taken by the Turks. All the conquests of Abbas recovered.</p>	<p>1632. Sweden: — Christina, queen  —</p> <p>1632. Sweden: — Oxenstiern, regent. Russia: — War with Poland; two years' siege of Smolensko. — Russian army capitulates, and the Polish king advances to Moscow.</p> <p>1634. Peace of Wiasma, disadvantageous to Russia.</p>
1639	Loss of the Japanese trade.	1639. Battles of Olnitz and Brandiez, gained by the Swedish general, Baurner.			1639. Holland. — Great naval victory by <i>Van Tromp</i> , over the Spanish fleet in the Downs.
1640	Portugal regains her independence, under John IV. duke of Braganza. 	1640. Prussia — Frederic William.		1640. Ibrahim. 	1640. India: — Madras founded by the English.
		1642. The Swedes defeat the Austrians at Leipsic.		1642. Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks.	
		1643. — invade Holstein, and compel the Danes to desert Austria.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1646	<i>Des Cartes</i> , French philosopher. <i>Air guns</i> invented.	1646. <i>Thomas Mayhew</i> , preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked. 1647. <i>Peter Stuyvesant</i> , governor of New Amsterdam.	1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated. 1645. Battle of Naseby. 1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp. 1647. —is delivered up to parliament for £400,000.	1645. — Marshal Turenne takes Treves.
1648	<i>Engraving in mezzotinto</i> , improved by Prince Rupert.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted. 1649. <i>J. Winthrop</i> , governor of Connecticut.	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch, under Hamilton.—The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "the Rump." 1649. Trial and execution of the king.	1648. Factions of the Fronde; dissensions fomented by Cardinal de Retz. 1649. Court removes to St. Germain.—Siege of Paris.
1650	<i>Railroads with wooden rails</i> , near Newcastle. <i>Jeremy Taylor</i> , <i>Alger</i> , <i>Sidney</i> , English writers. <i>Le Seur</i> and <i>Le Brun</i> , French painters.	1650. Settlement of North Carolina. 1652. <i>John Cotton</i> died.	1650. Cromwell subdues Ireland. The Scots proclaim Charles II. He 1651. enters England—is defeated at Worcester, and escapes to France. 1652. Naval war with Holland.—Blake, <i>Ascough</i> , and <i>Penn</i> , English admirals. 1653. Long parliament dissolved by Cromwell.—"Barebone's parliament" summoned.	1650. Condé, Conti, and Longueville, imprisoned.—Turenne flees to the Spaniards. 1652. <i>Mazarine</i> retires to Sedan. Condé flees to Spain.
651	<i>Air pumps</i> invented.		OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector. <i>Milton</i> , private secretary to Cromwell.	1653. <i>Mazarine</i> enters Paris in triumph.
1655	About this time flourish <i>Molière</i> , <i>La Fontaine</i> , <i>Corneille</i> , <i>Madame de Sevigne</i> , <i>Rocheffoucault</i> , <i>Racine</i> , <i>Boileau</i> , and <i>Pascal</i> , in France. <i>Velasquez</i> and <i>Murillo</i> , Spanish painters.	1655. <i>E. Winslow</i> died.	1654. Peace of Westminster.—Alliance with Holland. 1655. War with Spain.—Jamaica conquered by Penn. 1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.—Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain.

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1644. Invasion of Hungary, by Racoeci—the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the protestants.	1644. Innocent X., pope.	1645. War with Venice. Candia, the theatre of war.	1644. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet. 1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark.
		1648. PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, signed at Munster, between France, the empire, and Sweden.—The principle of a <i>balance of power</i> in Europe first recognized.	1646. Revolt of Naples, under Masaniello.	1648. Mohammed IV.	1647. Netherlands:—William II. China:—The Tartars place a prince of their own on the throne—the first of the present dynasty of Tsing. 1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt, and cut the Polish army to pieces. —John Cassimir.  —
				1650. Mohammed Rioprioli, grand vizier.	
				1653. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	1653. Holland:—John de Witt, Grand Pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
1654	Brazil recovered from the Dutch.				1654. Defeat and death of Tromp. Sweden:—Christina resigns.—Charles X., 1st of
1655	War with England.	1657. — Leopold I.  —	1655. Alexander VII., pope.	1657. War with Racoeci, for aiding Sweden against Poland.	the House of Deux Ponts.  Poland:—War with Russia. 1657. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen. 1658. Denmark:—Naval victory over the Swedes. Denmark:—Peace of Roskilde.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
			1659. Richard resigns.— Rump parliament called, but soon expelled. Restoration of the Stuarts.	1661. Death of Mazarine. Colbert, comptroller-general of finance.
			1660.—Charles II.  Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor and prime minister.	Lyonno, Le Tellier.
1662	Logwood first cut in the bay of Honduras. <i>Salvator Rosa</i> , landscape painter. <i>Huygens</i> , Dutch astronomer.	1663. Canada made a royal colony.	1661. New parliament.— Alliance with Portugal. 1662. Marriage with Catherine, of Portugal. Act of Uniformity. Dunkirk sold to France.	1662. Disputes with the pope. —6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.
		1663. <i>Elliott's Indian Bible</i> printed.	1664. War with Holland. 1665. Naval victory by the duke of York. <i>Great Plague</i> in London.	1664. French East India Company. 1666. Academie des Sciences Louvois
1665	Persecution of <i>Jansenists</i> in France.	1664. New York occupied by the English.	1666. <i>Great Fire</i> in London.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Spanish Netherlands for his wife—invasades Belgium.
1666	<i>Chain shot</i> invented by De Witt.			1668. Peace of Aix la Chapelle with Spain.
1666	<i>Canal of Languedoc</i> , from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.			1672. War with Holland.
1667	<i>Gobelin tapestry</i> manufactory in Paris.	1667.—ceded to them by the peace of Breda.	1667. Peace of Breda.— New York ceded to England. Banishment of the earl of Clarendon.	1673. French ambassador at Ispahan.
			1668. Triple league—England, Sweden, and Holland, against France.	1674. The Dutch defeated at the battles of Sinsheim and Mulhausen.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.
1670	<i>Bayonets</i> invented at Bayonne. <i>Orrery</i> invented.	1670. Conclusion of the 'American treaty' between England and Spain.	1670. The <i>Cabal</i> ministry.—Secret treaty with France.	1675. Death of Turenne at Sasbach. Influence of Père la Chaise, the king's confessor.
1671	Foundation of the <i>Academy of Architecture</i> , and the <i>Hôtel des Invalides</i> , at Paris. <i>Cassini</i> , Italian astronomer and mathematician. <i>D'Herbélot</i> , <i>Pascal</i> , <i>Bourdaloue</i> , <i>La Bruyère</i> , <i>Malbranche</i> , French writers.		1672. War with Holland in conjunction with France. 1673. Ministry of Danby. <i>Test Act</i> passed. 1674. Peace with Holland.	1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel.
1675	<i>Christopher Wren</i> , architect, commences St. Paul's. <i>Ruysdael</i> , celebrated Dutch painter. <i>William Temple</i> , historian. <i>Butler</i> , <i>Waller</i> , and <i>Dryden</i> , English poets; <i>Henry More</i> , <i>Leighton</i> , <i>Baxter</i> , <i>Boyle</i> . <i>Mansart</i> , architect; <i>Giradon</i> , sculptor, of France.	1675. King Philip's War in New England.		1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquillity to Europe.
		1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.	1678. The Popish Plot.	

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1661	Invasion of Portugal.			1661. War with Austria.	1660. Denmark:—Peace of Copenhagen. — The Swedes restore Bornholm, and Drontheim. Revolution in Denmark. Sweden:—Charles XI.  Peace of Oliva. Prussia acknowledged independent. 1660. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars
1663	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremas.	1663. The Diet permanent at Ratisbon. 1664. Montecuculi victorious over the Turks at St. Gothard.			
665	Spain:—Charles II.  —	1665. The Tyrol united to Austria.			
1667	Portugal:—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed. — Pedro II. 		1667. Clement IX., pope. 1669. Candia	taken from Venice by Kio-prili.	1667. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands. 1668. First embassies from Russia to France and Spain. India:—Rise of the Maharratta power.—Sevajee takes and sacks Surat.
			Peace with	the Porte.	1670. Den.:—Christian V. 
1668	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.		1670. Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany.—War between Genoa and Savoy.	1672. The Sultan invades Poland.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated.
1669	Nitard, the Jesuit, driven from Spain.	1673. War of Austria and France. 1675. Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine.—Victory of Consarbruck over the French, under Crequi.—Treves taken.	1674. Revolt of Messina in favor of France.	1673. —defeated by Zobriski, at Choezim.	Den.:—William III. 
1673	War with France to protect Holland.	1676. General revolt of Hungarians under Emeric.	1676. Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Death of De Ruyter. Innocent XI. pope. Death of the atheist, Spinoza.	1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland.	1674. Poland:—John Sobieski.  — 1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg. 1677. Battle of the Lund. between the Swedes and Danes.
				1678. First war with Russia, on account of the Cosacks.	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1681	<i>Bernini</i> , Italian sculptor. Museum for Natural History, at London.		Rise of the names of <i>Whigs</i> and <i>Tories</i> .	France, the most formidable power in Europe.
1683	<i>Jardin des Plantes</i> , at Paris. <i>Penny post</i> established in London. <i>Kempfer's travels in Japan</i> . <i>John Bunyan</i> , "Pilgrim's Progress."		1683. "Ryehouse Plot." Execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney. In this reign the <i>Royal Society</i> of London was instituted by Wilkins, bishop of Chester.—Bombay ceded to England.	1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands. 1684. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain.
586	<i>Otto Von Guericke</i> , inventor of the <i>air-pump</i> and <i>electrical machine</i> , died.	1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England.	1685.—James II. 	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1687	<i>Telegraphs</i> invented. <i>Newton's Principia</i> , published.	1688. General suppression of charter governments. 1689. Montreal destroyed by the Five nations. <i>Leisler</i> usurps the government of New York.	Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland, both defeated and executed. Judge Jeffries. 1686. The king favors the Catholics.	
1690	<i>G. Batt. Lully</i> , from Florence, founder of French <i>opera music</i> . <i>Arch. Corelli</i> , celebrated violinist and composer at Rome. <i>White paper</i> first made in England. <i>Leibnitz</i> , German philosopher, founds the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.	1690. The English settlements of Schenectady, N. York, Casco, Me. and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by a party of French. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps.—Expedition against Canada, unsuccessful.	1687.—re-establishes the Court of High Commission. 1688. "REVOLUTION OF 1688."—The Whigs and Tories unite in applying to the Prince of Orange, who lands in England with 15,000 men—the king flees to France. 1689.—William III. and Mary II.  —War with France.	1688. War of Spain—the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France. 1689. Grand alliance against France, headed by William III.
1692	<i>Purcell</i> , English musician. <i>Bank of England</i> . <i>Telescopes</i> , first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton.	1691. Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie. <i>New-England</i> .	1689. William III.  — <i>Battle of the Boyne</i> . James II. lands in Ireland—besieges Londonderry. 1690. William in Ireland.— <i>Battle of the Boyne</i> . James defeated, returns to France.	1690. Naval victory over the Dutch and English off Dieppe. Victory of Luxemburg, at Fleurus.
1693	<i>John Locke</i> and <i>Sir Isaac Newton</i> in England. <i>Boileau</i> , <i>Fenelon</i> , and <i>Bayle</i> , in France. <i>Bank of England</i> .	1692. New Hampshire purchased by Allen. N. York: <i>Leisler</i> executed. 1693. N. York:— <i>Episcopacy</i> introduced. William and Mary's College founded. 1697. Kidd's piracies.	1691. Limerick taken, and William acknowledged. 1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English. 1693. Bank of England incorporated. 1694. Death of queen Mary. 1697. General peace	1690. Marshal Luxemburg defeats William at Steenkirk, and 1693.—at Neuvinden. Institution of the order of St. Louis. of Ryswick—between France and the allies.
1699	<i>Phosphorus</i> discovered.	1699. French colony in Louisiana.—Gold mines in Brazil.	1698. First partition treaty, between France, England, and the Empire to dispose of the crown of Spain. 1699. Visit of Peter the Great.	

A.D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1680. Great part of Alsace seized by France.</p> <p>1683. Turkish war, siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles, under Charles, of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. Treaty of the Hague against France.</p> <p>1686. <i>League of Augsburg</i> against France.</p> <p>1686. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years.</p> <p>1687. Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.</p> <p>1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.</p> <p>1690. Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.—Victories over the Turks.</p>	<p>1684. Alliance of Poland, and against the</p> <p>1689. Alexander VIII., pope.</p> <p>1691. Innocent XII., pope.</p> <p>1693. Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.</p>	<p>1682. War with Austria.</p> <p>1683. Total rout before Vienna.</p> <p>of Venice with the Empire against the Porte.</p> <p>1686. Russia declares war.</p> <p>1687. Revolution in Constantinople, Mohammed de throne. Solyman II. —</p> <p>1689. Defeat at Nisa.</p> <p>1690. Mustafa Kiopriili drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.</p> <p>1691. Ahmad II. — Defeat and death of Kiopriili.</p> <p>1694. Chio taken by the Venetians.</p> <p>1695. Mustafa II. — — leads his own army.—Victory of Olach.</p> <p>1699. Peace of Carlowitz. The Ottoman power broken.</p>	<p>1680. Sweden:—Diet of Stockholm.</p> <p>1682. Russia:—Ivan and Peter, —their sister, Sophia, regent.</p> <p>1683. Denmark:—The Code of king Christian published.</p> <p>1686. India:—The Deccan conquered. Golconda and Besapore.</p> <p>1687.—The English factories in Bengal suppressed—afterwards restored.</p> <p>1688. Prussia:—Frederic III. — Russia:—Ivan resigns—Sophia is confined in a convent:</p> <p>1689. ——— PETER THE GREAT. —</p> <p>1692. Russia:—First trade with China. India:—Height of the Mogul power, annual revenue £32,000,000. China:—Great influence of Jesuits.</p> <p>1693. Sweden:—The king declared absolute.</p> <p>1695. Holland:—Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi.</p> <p>1696. Poland:—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by</p> <p>1697.—Frederic Augustus I. Sweden:—CHARLES XII. —(15 years old.) Russia:—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc.</p> <p>1699. Den.:—Frederic IV. — Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden.</p>
1689	Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France.				
1691	Incur-sion of the French into Aragon.				
1697	Peace of Ryswick. In-trigues for the succes-sion.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustafa-pha at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.			

A. D.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1700	Death of the king, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.	1701. Grand alliance between England, the Empire, to pre of France and Spa	of the Hague, Holland, and vent the union in.		1700. Russia:—Peter the Great invades Ingria—defeated by Charles XII., at Narva. War of the Northern Powers.
1701	Philip	1702 Battles of Stol	1702. Victory of Luzzace gained by the French over the Imperialists.		1701. PRUSSIA erected into a kingdom under —Frederic I.  —
1704	The arch- duke Charles lands at Lisbon, and enters Spain. Barcelona taken by the allies.	1702. Battles of Stollhafen, Hochstedt, and Spiers, gained by the French.		1703. Ahmed III.	Charles XII. invades Poland—is victorious at Riga 1702. —enters Warsaw—takes Cracow. 1703. Victory of Pultusk Poland:—The throne declared vacant, and 1704. Stanislas Leetzinski elected king.  —
1705	Port. :— John V.	1705. — Joseph I.  —	1706. French driven from Italy by prince Eugene.		1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at Traverstadt.
1706	English and Portuguese enter Madrid.	1710. Treaty of the Hague between England, Holland, and the Empire. 1711. — Charles	1707. All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies.	1709. Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender—hence war with Russia.	1707. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Mazeppa. 1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the Dnieper, and is 1709. defeated at Pultowa. Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederic Augustus re-ascends the throne. 1712. Victory of the Swedes at Gadebusche. 1713. Prussia:—Frederic Wil
1711	Charles leaves Spain or becoming Emperor.	VI.  — Ministry of Count Linzendorf. 1713. Pragmatic sanction, vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles.			liam I.  —
1714	Barcelona taken by Berwick. Alberoni, prime minister of Spain	1714. Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France.	1714. War of the Porte. 1715. Corinth taken by the Turks—the Venice—siege raised on the	Venice with the Porte. taken by the Emperor joins of Corfu news of their 1716. defeat at the battle of Peterwar den. 1717. Defeat of Crusca—loss of Belgrade.	1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes.—Aland and Finland conquered. 1715. Netherlands.—Barrier treaty of Antwerp with Austria. Sweden:—Return of Charles—Prussia and England join the alliance against him.
1718	1718. Quadruple alliance against Spain.		1718. Peace of Passarowitz, between the Porte, Venice, and Hunga ry.		1718. Charles XII. invades Norway; is killed at the siege of Fredericshall. Sweden:—Ulrica Eleo nora.  —

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
	<i>Cotton Mather</i> , " <i>Magnalia</i> ," and <i>Increase Mather</i> , Hist. of War with Indians.	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme." 1720. "Bursting of the South Sea bubble."
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.	1721. First New-York newspaper. 1723. Vermont settled. <i>Increase Mather</i> , died.	1721. Sir Robert Walpole's ministry continues.
1724	Academy of Sciences at Petersburg.	1724. Trenton, N. J., founded.	
1725	The " <i>Appellants</i> ," in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull " <i>Unigenitus</i> ," to a general council; but without effect.	1727. Great earthquake in New-England.	1725. League of Herrenhauser. 1727. George I. dies at Osna-burg. — George II.  —
1728	Behring's Strait discovered.	1728. <i>Cotton Mather</i> , died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.	1728. Peace of Pardo with Spain
1729	<i>Balloons</i> invented by Gusmac. <i>In England</i> : <i>In France</i> : <i>Pope, Swift, J. B. Rousseau, Le Young, Thompson, Le Sage, Rollin, Watts, Lord Montesquieu, Bolingbroke, Doddridge, Chesterfield.</i>	1729. The Carolinas separated. 1732. Birth of Washington. 1733. Savannah founded.	1729. Treaty of Seville, be 1731. Treaty of Vienna with Holland and the Empire.
	<i>Halley</i> , astronomer.		
1733	First Lodge of <i>Freemasons</i> in	<i>America, at Boston.</i>	1739. War with Spain.
1740	<i>Irish linen manufactories</i> , and English <i>steel</i> and <i>cullery</i> flourish. <i>L. Holberg</i> , Danish dramatist.	1740. Tennessee first explored. 1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	1740. Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.—Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manilla galleon.

1718-1815.—*Death of Charles XII. to Battle of Waterloo.*

D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1719. Italy:—Sicily invaded by the Spanish. 1720. Peace of Stockholm.—Tranquillity restored in the north. Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband. 1721. Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope. —Frederic.  — Peace of Nystadt with Russia. Russia:—Peter assumes the title "Emperor of all the Russias." 1721. Turkey:—Mahommed Effendi, ambassador to Paris. 1723. China:—Christians expelled. 1723. Italy:—John Gaston, (de Medici), grand duke of Tuscany. 1723. Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia. 1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope. 1725. Russia:—Catharine I., widow of Peter.  —
1723	The king assumes the government. Duke de Bourbon, minister.			1725. Turkey:—Partition treaty for seizing the north and west provinces of Persia. 1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria. 1726. Turkey:—First printing press brought from Paris to Turkey. 1727. Russia:—Treaty with China. —Peter II.  — 1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad. 1728. Denmark:—Fire at Copenhagen, destroys the public library. —colony of Danes in Greenland.
1724	Congress of Cambray between England, France, Prussia, and Holland.	1725. — Alliance of Vienna, Spain, and Austria.		
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.	1734. — Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.		
1728	Congress of Soissons dissolved, without effecting any thing.			1730. Denmark:—Christian VI.  — 1730. Italy:—Clement XII., pope. Russia:—Anne.  —
	between England, France, and Holland.		1733. War of the Polish succession; Austria, Russia, and Denmark.	1733. Poland:—Frederic Augustus II.  — The diet elect Stanislaus, but are compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederic. 1734. Stanislaus besieged in Dantzic, escapes to Koningsberg.
733	War of the Polish succession: France, Spain, and Sardinia.		1735. Preliminaries of Vienna: not concluded till 1733	1734. Turkey:—Turks driven from Persia by Nadir Shah. 1736. —war with Russia and Austria. 1737. Italy:—Francis, of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany.
1734	Conquest of Lorraine.		1740. War of the Austrian succession. Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States.	1739. India:—Invaded by Nadir Shah, who takes and plunders Delhi. 1739. Turkey:—Turks defeated near Choezim. 1740. Italy:—Benedict XIV., pope.
1740	War of the Austrian succession —Marshals Belleisle and Broglio:	1739. — War with England, for infractions of the Asiatic treaty.	1741. The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, overrun Austria, take Prague, and crown Charles VI. emperor.  Treaty of Breslau with Austria.	1739. Turkey:—The Turks invade Persia —are repulsed by Ashraf. —peace of Belgrade.
1743	—defeated by the allies at Dettin-gen.		1743. The French driven across the Rhine.	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.
	<p>Frederic the Great makes great improvements in <i>military tactics</i>—introduces <i>flying horse artillery</i>. <i>Durante</i> and <i>Leo</i>, celebrated musicians. <i>Handel</i>, and <i>Seb. Bach</i>, musical composers.</p>	<p>1745. <i>Louisburg</i> and <i>Cape Breton</i> taken from France by the English.</p>	<p>1744. Naval victory over the French and Spanish fleets in the bay of Hieres. 1745. Scotch rebellion—<i>Charles Edward</i> lands in Scotland. 1746. he is defeated at <i>Culloden</i>. 1747. Victories over the French off <i>Belle-isle</i> and <i>Cape Finisterre</i>.</p>
1747	Indigo first produced in <i>Carolina</i> .	1747. <i>David Brainerd</i> and <i>Benjamin Coleman</i> , died.	
1748	<i>Mosheim</i> , ecclesiastical historian.		1748. Peace of <i>Aix la mutual restitution of con</i>
'750	<i>Dr. Franklin's</i> discoveries in <i>electricity</i> .	1749. English settlement in <i>Nova Scotia</i> .	
1752	England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.		1752. The new style introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	<i>British Museum</i> founded.	1752. Hostilities between Eng 1754. <i>Washington's</i> mission to the French. 1755. Defeat of <i>Braddock</i> . 1756. <i>Oswego</i> and <i>Ft. Granby</i> taken by the French.	land and France on the bound
	<p><i>British.</i> <i>Alan Ramsay</i>, <i>Shenstone</i>, <i>Gray</i>, <i>Collins</i>, <i>Akenside</i>, <i>Churchill</i>.</p>	<p><i>Helvetius</i>, Fr. <i>Racine</i>, Fr. <i>Gellert</i>, Ger. <i>Winckelmann</i>, Ger.</p>	<p>1756 "Seven Years" Subsidiary alliance with Prussia. Ministry of <i>William Pitt</i>, the elder. 1757. Victory of <i>Plassey</i>, in India.</p>
	<p><i>John Rysbrach</i>, sculptor. <i>Hogarth</i>, <i>Wilson</i>, & <i>Joshua Reynolds</i>, painters.</p>	<p>1757. <i>Fort Wm. Henry</i> captured. 1758. Repulse of <i>Abercrombie</i> at <i>Ticonderoga</i>. <i>Fort Du Quesne</i> taken. 1759. Invasion of <i>Canada</i>—death of <i>Wolfe</i>—<i>Quebec</i> taken. Capture of <i>Niagara</i>, <i>Crown Point</i>, and <i>Ticonderoga</i>.</p>	<p>1759. Naval victories over the <i>Lagros</i>, and off <i>Brest</i>. <i>Surat</i>, in India, taken from the Dutch.</p>
1761	Potatoes first planted in France, by <i>Turgot</i> . <i>Niebuhr's</i> travels in Arabia.	1763. End of the "Old French War."	1760.— <i>George III.</i>  — 1761. Earl of <i>Bute</i> , premier. 1762. War with Spain. Conquest of <i>Havana</i> , <i>Trinidad</i> , and <i>Manilla</i> .
1764	<i>Wesley</i> & <i>Whitefield</i> preach. <i>Philadelphia Medical School</i> , first in America.	1765. "American Stamp Act" resisted in <i>Massachusetts</i> and <i>Virginia</i> . First Colonial Congress at <i>New-York</i> .	1763. Peace of <i>Paris</i>
1766	<i>Wallis</i> and <i>Carteret's</i> voyage of discovery in the <i>South Seas</i> .		1765. <i>Bengal</i> ceded to the <i>East India Company</i> by the treaty of <i>Allahabad</i> .

A.D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			1740. Prussia:— FREDERIC II.  (the Great.) Prussia increases in importance.—War with Austria. Russia:—Ivan V.
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745. Charles dies at Munich.	1741. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland.
1746	The French victorious by land, but unsuccessful by sea.	1746. :— Ferdinand VI. 	House of Lorraine:— Francis I.  husband of Maria Theresa.	Russia:— Elizabeth 
1747	War with Holland.			1743. —Peace of Abo with Sweden. 1743. Turkey:—War with Persia. —Defeat near Erivan. 1744. India:—Hostilities between French and English. 1744. Italy:—Savoy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take 1745. —Parma, Milan, and Placentia. —Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746. —French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy.
	Chapelle — quests.	1748	Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Spain, and Prussia the only gainers by the war.	1746. Denmark:— Frederic V.  1747. Netherlands:— William IV. Persia:—Revolution: Nadir . Shah murdered. 1751. Holland:— William V. stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bernstorff. Sweden:—House of Holstein Gotorp:— — Adolphus Frederic. 
	daries of Nova Scotia.		1756. Seven Years' War of Austria and Prussia. Invasion and conquest of Saxony, by Frederic II. Alliance with France.	1754. Italy:—The Corsicans, under Paoli, revolt against Genoa. 1754. Turkey:— Othman III. 1755. First Prussian embassy to Constantinople. 1756. India:—Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal. 1757. Turkey:— Mustapha III. 1757. Prussia:—Russian invasion. 1758. —victory of Londorf. 1758. Italy:— Clement XIII. , pope. 1759. Prussia:—The king defeated at Kunnersdorf. 1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken. India:— Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali .
1753	Influence of Madame de Pompadour. War. Capture of Minorca from the English.		1757. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen. 1758. French defeated at Crefeldt, 1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden retaken.	1756. India:—Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal. 1757. Turkey:— Mustapha III. 1757. Prussia:—Russian invasion. 1758. —victory of Londorf. 1758. Italy:— Clement XIII. , pope. 1759. Prussia:—The king defeated at Kunnersdorf. 1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken. India:— Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali .
1757	Invasion of Hanover.		1758. French defeated at Crefeldt,	1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken. India:— Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali .
1758	Defeat at Crefeldt, on the Rhine.		1759. and at Minden. Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden retaken.	1762. Russia:— Peter III.  — Catharine II. 
	French off Cape Attempt to invade Ireland.	1759:— Charles III. 	1760. Great victory at Torgan, by Frederic. 1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg. 1763. Peace of Hubertstrug. 1765. Joseph II. 	1764. Poland:— Stanislaus Pontatowski. 1765. India, —Treaty of Allahabad. —Establishment of a British empire 1765. Italy:— Peter Leopold , grand duke of Tuscany. 1766. Denmark:— Christian VII. 
1760	Loss of all Canada.			1766. Power of the Mamelukes in Egypt revived under Rodvan and Ali Bey.
1761	The Bourbon Family Compact. Siege and capture of Belleisle, by the English.			
	between France, Spain and England.			
1764	Expulsion of the Jesuits.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.			
			1766. American Stamp Act repealed.—New ministry under the Earl of Chatham.			
1767	First spinning machine in England.		1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore.			
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery. <i>Bruce</i> discovers the source of the Nile. <i>Royal Academy of Arts</i> in England; <i>Joshua Reynolds</i> , first president.	1768. Boston occupied by the British troops.				
1769	Letters of <i>Junius</i> .	1769. <i>Daniel Boone</i> explores <i>Kentucky</i> .				
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.		1770. Lord North, prime minister. 1771. The Falkland Islands ceded by Spain to Great Britain.			
1774	Captain Cook discovers New California.	1772. <i>Hancock</i> , <i>S. Adams</i> , and <i>Patrick Henry</i> , promote the revolution. 1773. Tea destroyed at Boston. 1774. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	1774. The Boston Port Bill passed. 1774. <i>Warren Hastings</i> , governor general of India.			
1774	The SPINNING-JENNY, invented by <i>Robert Arkwright</i> .					
1774	The Improved STEAM ENGINE, by <i>Watt</i> and <i>Bolton</i> .	1775. AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR: April 19, Skirmish at Lexington. June 17, Battle of Bunker's Hill <i>Prescott</i> , <i>Putnam</i> , & <i>Warren</i> . WASHINGTON, commander-in-chief. <i>Montgomery</i> takes St. Johns and Montreal, and falls at Quebec. 1776. The British troops evacuate Boston. <i>Moultrie</i> de feats the English at Sullivan's Island. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4. Americans (<i>Sullivan</i>) defeated at Flatbush, Aug. Battle of White Plains. Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26-7. 1777. Arrival of Lafayette. Capture of Ticonderoga by the British, July 5.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies.			
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>In England.</i></p> <p>Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Littleton, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kaimes, Reid.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>France.</i></p> <p>Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussieu, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthelemy, Buffon.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Ger.</i> Mosh-eim, Zimmerman, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, <i>Sw.</i> Linnæus, <i>It.</i> Metastasio. <i>Rus.</i> Kheras-kov, Kostrov, Deerhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitsee.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><i>In England.</i></p> <p>Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Littleton, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kaimes, Reid.</p>	<p><i>France.</i></p> <p>Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussieu, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthelemy, Buffon.</p>	<p><i>Ger.</i> Mosh-eim, Zimmerman, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, <i>Sw.</i> Linnæus, <i>It.</i> Metastasio. <i>Rus.</i> Kheras-kov, Kostrov, Deerhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitsee.</p>		
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A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		<p>Discipline of the Ottoman troops improved by Baron de Tott.</p> <p>1767. Spain :—Jesuits expelled. India :—Hyder Ali resists the English.</p> <p>1768. War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire.</p>
1769	Ministry of Duc d'Aiguillon.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia.
1770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette.		1771. Sweden :—Gustavus III. 
1773	Madame du Barri rules the king.	1772. Joseph II. with the Emperors of Russia and Prussia, dismember Poland, dividing it between themselves.	1772. First Partition of Poland.
1774	—Louis XVI.  — Marie Antoinette, queen :— Maurepas, prime minister.		<p>1773. Ottoman Empire :—The Russians crossing the Danube, are repulsed by Ghazi Hassan.</p> <p>Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits.</p> <p>1774. India :—Warren Hastings, first British governor-general.</p> <p>Russia :—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatscheff, calling himself Czar Peter.</p>
1776	Necker, comptroller-general. Franklin in Paris.		<p>Ottoman Empire :—Abdul Hamid. </p> <p>1775. Pope Pius VI. Spain :—Able ministry of Florida Blanca.</p>
1776			<p>1776. Bassora surrendered to the Persians. East Indies :—Lord Pigot, governor-general, imprisoned by his own council.</p> <p>1777. Portugal :—Maria, queen.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		Battles of Bennington, Aug. 16; Brandywine, Sept. 11, and Sillwater. Philadelphia taken by the English, under Cornwallis.—Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4.—Gates surrenders, Oct. 17. Articles of confederation, adopted Nov. 15.	
		1778. Alliance with France. Battle of Monmouth, Washington victorious, June 28. Arrival of the French fleet under D'Estaing. Massacre of Wyoming. Savannah taken by the English.	1778. Capture of Pondicherry, in India.
		1779. W a y n e recovers Stoney Point. Paul Jones's Victory off Scotland.	1780. War with Hyder Ali in India. War with Holland.
1781	Herschel's discovery of the <i>Georgium Sidus</i> .	1780. Battle near Camden: De Kalb killed. Treason of Arnold. 1781. Battle of Cowpens, gained by Morgan. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 17.	1781. Victory of the Doggerbank.
1782	<i>Prussic acid</i> obtained in a separate state, by <i>Scheele</i> .	1782. Treaty with Holland, by J. Adams, Jay, Franklin, and Laurens.	
1783	<i>Air balloon</i> of Montgolfier.	1783. PEACE OF VERSAILLES: INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES acknowledged by Great Britain.	
1784	First American vessel in China. <i>Institution for the deaf and dumb</i> at Paris, by the Abbé de l'Epee. <i>Sunday schools</i> established in England, by <i>Robert Raikes</i> .	1784. New-York Chamber of Commerce founded.	1784. Pitt, the younger, premier. Peace with Tippoo Saib.
1785	Herschel's Telescopes.	1785. John Adams, 1st States of America to Great Britain.	ambassador from the United States.
1786	<i>Stenography</i> , by Taylor.	1785. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.	1786. Pitt's Sinking Fund.
1787	<i>Panoramas</i> in London. First <i>spinning machine</i> in France.	1787. General Convention at Philadelphia. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of the United States, adopted. 1788. <i>Cotton</i> planted in Georgia. 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay, form the cabinet.	1788. The king insane.—Death of Charles Edward, the last pretender. Trial of Warren Hastings.
	<i>Talma</i> , the celebrated tragedian.	1791. First United States Bank. 1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States <i>Mint</i> established.	1792. Provision for the gradual abolition of the slave trade .

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1778	Alliance with America.	1778. War of the Bavarian succession.—Bavaria seized by Germany.	
1779	Scheme to invade England from Normandy.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen.	
1780	Rochambeau sent to aid the Americans.		1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality—to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain.
1781	Necker resigns.		
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782. Punishment of death abolished. The Pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from hostilities against the church.	1782. Italy:—Pontine marshes drained. India:—Rise of Sindia—Tippoo, Sultan.
1783	Peace of Versailles.		1783. —alliance with the French.
	<i>La Perouse's voyage of discovery.</i>	1785. 2,000 religious houses suppressed by the emperor.	
1787	Financial difficulties — New taxation: Colonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.		1786. Prussia —Frederic William II. 1787. Russia:—War with the Porte.
1789	FRENCH REVOLUTION begins.—Bastille taken and razed, July 14.—Lafayette, commander of the national guards.—Mirabeau, leading orator.	1788. The emperor attempts to control the Universities. 1790. Leopold II.  — Congress of Reichenbach.	1788. Spain:—Charles IV. 1789. Ottoman Empire:—Selim II. 1790. Tuscany:—Ferdinand III.
1791	Flight of the king to Varennes.—Lafayette resigns.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz.	
1792	War with Germany:—The France declared a republic. <i>Girondists and Mountainists.</i>	1792.—Francis II.  — French take Spire, Mentz, and Longwy—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmutz.	1792. Sweden:—Gustavus IV  —

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
	<i>Tom Paine, Fisher Ames.</i>	1793. Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793. First coalition against France, directed by England—all Europe, except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey.
	<i>Hannah More, Gainsboro', Moreland.</i>	1794. <i>Commercial treaty with</i> Commencement of the <i>navy</i> —6 frigates built.	<i>England.</i> British army defeated near Dunkirk.
	<i>Bognslawski, Krasiki, Polish poets.</i>		1795. War with Holland.
		1796. Washington resigns.	
		1797. John Adams, 2d president.	
		Difficulties with France.	
1799	<i>Pestalozzi, system of elementary education. Mungo Park's travels in Africa, published.</i>	1798. Regular army organized, Washington commander-in-chief. 1799. Death of Washington. Tennessee becomes a State.	1798. Second coalition against France.—Irish rebellion.—Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile. Wilberforce's motion to abolish the slave trade, lost, 87 to 83.
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland.—Malta taken.
1801	Iron railways in England. <i>Polytechnic school</i> in Paris.	1801. Thomas Jefferson, 3d President. Exports of United States, \$93,000,000.	1801. Battle of Alexandria.—Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington.
1802	<i>First book-fair in New-York.</i>	1802. Ohio joins the Union; it has 76,000 inhabitants.	1802. Peace of Amiens.
		1803. Purchase of Louisiana, for \$15,000,000. U. States frigate Philadelphia, taken by the Tripolitans.	1803. Successful war in India.
1804	<i>First Locomotive Steam Engine</i> used on the Merthyn Tydvil road in Wales.	1804. Decatur recaptures the Philadelphia. Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton.	1804. Pitt again premier.
		1805. Jefferson re-elected President: George Clinton, of New-York, Vice-President.	1805. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1793	The king and queen beheaded. Reign of Terror. Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.	1793. First Coalition against France.	1793. Second Partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. Hayti independent republic, under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
1794	Victories of Pichegru every where driven back. Revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Robespierre guillotined.	and Jourdan—the allies	1794. Poland:—Revolt at Cracow.—Kosciusko, general-in-chief.—Russians defeated at Warsaw.
1795	NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE, commander of the army; quells an insurrection in Paris.		1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Batavian Republic:—Shimelpennink.
1796	War in Italy. Battle of Lodi.		1796. Russia:—Paul I.
1797	Bonaparte's Austrian Campaign—Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine. Peace of Campo Formio.		1797. Switzerland:—General Revolution—The French invade Berne—Helvetian Republic. Prussia:—Frederic William III.  —
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt is defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug. 1.	1798. Second Coalition against France.	1798. India:—Marquis Wellesley, governor-general.
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Bernadotte and Jourdan.—Return of Bonaparte.—Revolution of the 18th Brumaire—Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suwarrow, defeated near Milan.
1800	Battle of Marengo.	—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden.	1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII. Ionian Republic founded.
1801	Peace of Luneville.		1801. Russia: Alexander. 
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian republic. Peace of Amiens. Legion of Honor instituted.		1802. Italian Republic—Bonaparte president.
1803	War with England. Bank of France.		1803. India:—Great Mahratta War.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French. Marshals Soult, Murat, Ney, &c.	1804. The emperor of Germany assumes the title of emperor of AUSTRIA.	1804. Russia:—War with Persia.
1806	Austrian Campaign, Peace of Napoleon Protector of the	Battle of Austerlitz. Presburg. Confederation of the Rhine.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1806	<i>Planet Juno</i> discovered. <i>Lewis & Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.</i>		1806. Fourth Coalition against France.
1807	FULTON'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF STEAM-BOATS.	1807. Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason.	1807. Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
1808	General University established by Napoleon, to superintend national education. <i>Lithography</i> invented.	Slave trade abolished.	1808. The English, under Wellesley, enter Spain as allies.
	In England : <i>Flarman, Westmacott, Chantrey,</i> sculptors.	1809. James Madison, 4th President. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1809. Fifth Coalition. Walcheren expedition.
	France : <i>La Grange, Mange, Haüy, Biot, B. St. Pierre,</i> poet.		
1810	<i>First steamboat built in Europe.</i>	1809. James Madison, 4th President. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1810. War with Sweden.
		1811. Engagement between the 'President' and the 'Little Belt.' Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison. Population of the United States, 7,239,903.	1811 George, Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, (the king being insane). Population of Great Britain, 12,552,144.
1812	<i>American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions</i> , founded.	1812. WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull surrenders.	1812. WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Gen. Hull. Detroit to the British.
1814	<i>Steam carriages</i> in England. <i>Gas</i> used for lighting the streets of London.	The Constitution captures the Guerriere: (First check of British naval supremacy.) Wool victorious at Captain Jones, in the	captures the Guerriere: Lord Liverpool, premier. Queenstown, Oct. 12. Wasp, captures the Frolic Oct. 18.
1815	<i>Safety lamp</i> invented by Sir <i>Humphrey Davy.</i>	The "United States," The Constitution, Captain	Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> . Bainbridge, captures the British frigate <i>Java</i> .
	In England : <i>H. K. White, Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir W. Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hogg.</i>	Louisiana admitted into the Union. 1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames: Tecumseh killed.	1813. Sixth Coalition against France—Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria.
	France : Mad. de Stael, Mad. de Genlis, Chateaubriand Cuvier.	1814. City of Washington burnt by the British. Peace of Ghent,	1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain. signed Dec. 3.
	Russia : Karamsin, Somorokor, Dmitriev, Krilov.	1815. Battle of New-Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan. 8. War against Algiers declared.	1815. Candy and Almora captured. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18.
	Melendez Valdez, Spanish poet.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1806	Victory of Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree.		1806. Holland:—Louis Napoleon, king. Prussia at war with France in alliance with Russia. 1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mue-tapha IV.
1807	War with Russia. Battle of Friedland.—Peace of Tilsit. Invasion of Portugal.		
1808	French in Spain defeated at Vienna, by Sir Arthur Wellesley.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. " Joseph Napoleon. Naples:—Murat. Denmark:—Frederic VI. Ottoman Empire:—Mah-moud II.
1809	Battle of Wagram—	Peace of Vienna. Metternich, minister.	1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII. 
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Lou-ise.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—VE-NEZUELA declared inde-pendent.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Soult victorious in Spain—takes Badajos; is defeated by the English at Albuera.		1811. NEW GRENADA de-clared independent.
1812	RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN. Battles of Smolensko and Bo-rodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army—and burnt by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. INVASION OF RUSSIA by Napoleon.—BURNING OF MOSCOW. Kutosoff pursues the retreating French. Poland:—Diet of War-saw: the Poles declared a nation by Napoleon.
1813	Victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dres-den, over the allies.	1813. War of German inde-pendence. Austria joins the Coali-tion.	1813. South America:—Bo-livar drives the Span-iards from Caraccas
1814	Battle of Leipsic— The allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba. House of Bourbon restored: —Louis XVIII.—	Bonaparte driven to the Rhine, loses his whole army.	1814. Union of Holland and Belgium.—Peace of Kiel Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch.
315	Bonaparte returns from Elba. The hundred days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banish-ed to St Helena.	1815. German League. Congress of Vien-na.	1815. Netherlands:—William I.  The "Holy Al-liance"—Russia, Prus-sia, and Austria.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1815	New corn law in England. Polytechnic institution at Vienna. Manufactories introduced into Poland. The family of Rothschilds comes into notice at Frankfurt. Abolition of the slave trade by the congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital \$35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816. Bombardment of Algiers.—The Dey compelled to make peace and abolish slavery.
1817	<i>Public schools</i> established throughout <i>Russia</i> . <i>Belzoni</i> penetrates the second pyramid of Gheza.	1817. James Monroe, 5th President. Mississippi admitted.	1817. Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers.
1818	<i>Abolition of predial bondage</i> in Bavaria and Wirtemberg.	1818. Illinois admitted. War with the Seminoles.	
1819	<i>First passage of the Atlantic</i>	<i>by steam</i> , by the Savannah—New-York to Liverpool.	
		1820. Maine admitted.	1820.—George IV. 
1821	Rise of mechanic institutions in England.	1821. Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted. Slavery compromise.	
1822	<i>Hieroglyphics deciphered</i> :— <i>Champollion</i> .—Sir William Herschel died.		
1823	Huskisson's <i>free trade</i> system in England. First <i>manufactory in Egypt</i> , established by Mehemet Ali.		1823. Canning ministry. The Ashantees in Africa defeated.
1824	<i>Inland navigation</i> of the United States: the great <i>Erie Canal</i> opened.	1824. Lafayette's visit. <i>Erie canal</i> opened. <i>Protective tariff</i> .	
1825	<i>Mail-posts in Prussia</i> .— <i>Steam navigation on the Rhine</i> . General <i>financial panic</i> in England. Vast increase of <i>periodical literature</i> in England, France, Germany, America, &c.	1825. J. Q. Adams, 6th President.	1825. Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1826	Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the <i>Voltaic battery</i> .		1827. Treaty of London in favor of Greece. 1828. Wellington ministry.—Disturbances in Ireland.

1815-1855.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1115	Congress of Aix la Chapelle. —France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1816. Portugal —John VI.  —in Brazi. Union of Naples and Sicily. 1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands. India:—The cholera commences its ravages. 1818. Sweden:—Charles XIV. (Bernadotte.) India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown, and the British succeeds. 1819. South America:—Republic of COLOMBIA:—B o l i v a r, President.
1821	Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia.—Alexander Ypsilanti defeated and carried prisoner to Austria.	1821. Hayti:—B o y e r, emperor. South America:—PERU and GUATEMALA independent. 1822. BRAZIL declared independent. Mexico:—Iturbide, emperor. Greek Revolution. Declaration of Independence.
1824	—Charles X. 		Massacre of Scio. 1823. Italy:—Leo XII., pope. 1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. 1825. Russia:—N i c h o l a s I. 
1827	Fleet sent to Algiers.		1826. —War with Persia. Greece:—Missolonghi taken by the Turks. 1827. Treaty between Russia and the Porte respecting Greece. Greece:—B a t t l e o f N a v a r i n o. Portugal:—Maria de Gloria, queen.  —Rebellion in favor of Don Miguel as regent. 1828. War between Russia and the Porte.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
	<p>IN ENGLAND : <i>Jeremy Bentham,</i> <i>Thomas Chalmers,</i> <i>Thomas Dick,</i> <i>W. Kirby,</i> <i>Hallam,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Wordsworth,</i> <i>Southey,</i> <i>Campbell,</i> <i>Moore,</i> <i>Leigh Hunt,</i> <i>Mrs. Hemans,</i> <i>Bulwer,</i> "Barry Cornwall."</p> <p>RUSSIA : <i>Kuramsin,</i> <i>Somorokov,</i> <i>Dmietriev,</i> <i>Krilov.</i></p> <p>U. S. A. <i>N. Webster,</i> <i>Irving,</i> <i>Cooper,</i> <i>Flint,</i> <i>Wirt,</i> <i>Marshall,</i></p>	<p>FRANCE : <i>Cuvier,</i> <i>Talma,</i> tragedian, <i>Segur,</i> <i>La Place,</i> <i>Beranger,</i> <i>Lamartine.</i></p> <p>GERMANY : <i>Spohr,</i> <i>Mayerbeer,</i> <i>Kolzebue,</i> <i>Gall,</i> <i>Spurzheim.</i></p> <p>SWEDEN : <i>Tegner,</i> <i>Dahlyren.</i></p> <p>ITALY : <i>Rossini,</i> <i>Paganini.</i></p> <p>1829. General Jackson, 7th President of the United States.</p> <p>1830. Treaty between the United States and the Porte.</p> <p>1831. The king of the Netherlands North Eastern Boundary, between the United States and the British provinces.</p> <p>1832. War with the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes.—Cholera in New-York.—Nullification in South Carolina.—General Jackson's celebrated proclamation.</p> <p>1833. General Jackson re-elected to the Presidency. Removal of the Deposites of the United States from the U. S Bank.</p> <p>1834. The President censured by the Senate for removing the Deposites.</p> <p>1835. Great Fire in New-York.</p> <p>1836. The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States.</p> <p>Treaty with Morocco.</p> <p>1837. The independence of Texas acknowledged.</p> <p>Martin Van Buren, 8th President.</p>	<p>1827. Treaty of London in favor of Greece.</p> <p>1828. The Wellington ministry.—Disturbances in Ireland.</p> <p>1829. Catholic emancipation. Captain Ross' voyage to discover a North West passage.</p> <p>1830.—William IV.  Earl Grey, Minister. Difficulties with China.</p> <p>1831. Lord John Russell's <i>Reform Bill</i> introduced. Cholera first appears in England.</p> <p>lands makes his award on the between the United States and the British provinces.</p> <p>1832. Reform Bill passed.</p> <p>1833. Captain Ross returns from his voyage of discovery.</p> <p>1834. Sir Robert Peel, Premier. — Difficulties in Canada.</p> <p>1837. —Victoria. </p>
1830	<i>Liverpool and Manchester Railroad</i> opened. The two Landers succeed in tracing the <i>Niger</i> from Lake Tchad to the ocean.		
1831	The first newspaper in Constantinople. — The Factory Bill in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.		
1832	<i>Reform Bill in England</i> :— <i>Extension of Suffrage.</i> <i>Trade unions</i> in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.		
1833	<i>Girard College</i> , at Philadelphia, and the University of New-York, commenced.		
1834	<i>De Tocqueville's History of Democracy in America.</i> <i>Inquisition abolished in Spain.</i>		
1835	<i>Slavery abolished in the British colonies.</i> <i>Boston and Lowell Railroad completed.</i>		
1836	James Smithson, of London, bequeathes £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an <i>Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."</i>		
1836	The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.		

A D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1827	A French fleet sent to Algiers.		
1829	Algiers taken.		1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. Algiers taken by the French. VENEZUELA independent, General Paez, President.
1830	Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X abdicates. —Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans.) 		1830. BELGIUM revolts from Holland, and is declared independent in August. 1830. Polish struggle for nationality, begins November 19. Brazil:—Revolution; Don Pedro II. 
1832	Ministry of Marshal Soult.		1831. Belgium:—Leopold I.  The Poles victorious at Prayo. Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope. Poland:—Warsaw capitulates to Russia. 1832. The kingdom of GREECE founded: —Otho I.  Poland:—The Insurrection crushed: 5000 families sent to Siberia. —University of Warsaw abolished.
1835	Death of Lafayette.	1833. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria.	1833. Spain:—Isabella.  —Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—A constitutional monarchy. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali acknowledged by the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, President. 1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Don Miguel and Don Carlos. 1835. The Plague in Egypt.
1836	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasbourg.	—Ferdinand I. 	1836 Spain:—The Queen Regent adopts the constitution. Texas:—Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna taken prisoner. China:—A decree to expel all British and other barbarian merchants.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1837	S. F. B. MORSE takes out a patent for his Electro-magnetic Telegraph, (invented 1832) Suspension of specie payments by the Banks in the United States, in May.	1838. The Exploring Expedition sails. 1839. Disturbances on the "disputed territory," between Maine and New-Brunswick.	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzne.
1839	The Daguerreotype invented in Paris. Improvement of the condition of the Jews in Russia. <i>An Antarctic Continent</i> discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition.	1840. The uniform <i>Penny Postage</i> system established	1840. The uniform <i>Penny Postage</i> system established
1840	Penny postage system in England. Persecution of the Jews at Damascus. <i>Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph</i> patented in England.	1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th President. He dies April 4, just one month after his inauguration. John Tyler, succeeds him, as 10th President. Congress meets in extra session, May 31. Sub-Treasury Act repealed, Aug. 9. Bankrupt Act passed, August 18.	Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg. War with Chira, to enforce the opium trade. War in Syria:—Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France. 1841. The war with China ended: \$6,000,000 received as a ransom for Canton
1842	The <i>Croton Aqueduct</i> in New-York completed. <i>Bain's electro-magnetic Telegraph</i> patented in London.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island. Treaty between the United States and England, settling the north-eastern boundary.	Treaty of peace with China.
1844	"Anti-rentism" evoked in the State of New-York.	1844. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New-York.	1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1845	A great defection from the Romish church, under the preaching of <i>Ronge</i> , in Germany. <i>Lord Rosse's Telescope</i> .	1845. Treaty with China. James K. Polk, 11th President.	1844. Daniel O'Connell's trial and imprisonment—the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	<i>Gutta Serena</i> in use. Completion of the <i>Thames Tunnel</i> . March 25.	1846. War with Mexico: Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8.	1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the north west passage.
1846	The <i>Planet Neptune</i> , predicted by Le Verrier, discovered by Dr. Galle, of Berlin, Sept. 23.	Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1838	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. New Treaty of commerce with England, July 3.	1838. Mexico:—The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French.
		Ferdinand crowned at Milan, September 6.	1839. Peace between France and Mexico. China:—The Opium trade forbidden. Turkey at war with Egvpt. India:—Ghuzne taken by the British.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham.		1840. China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade.
	Guizot, minister for foreign affairs.		Holland:—William I. abdicates: —William II.  — Syria:—St. Jean d'Acre taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks
	The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honors at the Invalides, in Paris.		1841. China:—Canton capitulates, \$6,000,000 paid in one week, as a ransom for the city.
			Mexico:—Santa Anna enters the capital, and places himself at the head of the government.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.		1842. India:—Insurrection in Afghanistan.
			1843 Temporary surrender of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain, compelled by Lord Geo. Paulet.
1844	The Duke de Nemours appointed Regent, in the event of the king's death.		Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept a constitution, Sept. 15.
			The Society Islands seized by a French squadron—restored by the government.
			India:—Scinde annexed to the British empire.
1845	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26.		1846. Poland:—A powerful, but unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow, Feb. 23.
			Rome:—Pius IX., pope; elected June 16.
			Poland:—Cracow deprived of its independence, Nov. 16.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		<p>1846. The Oregon Treaty settling the North-Western Boundary, signed at London, June 18.</p> <p>Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6.</p> <p>New Tariff bill passed, establishing <i>ad valorem</i> duties.</p> <p>Battle of Monterey, September 23.</p> <p>Tampico occupied, November 14.</p> <p>1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Battle of Sacramento, Feb. 26.</p> <p>Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29.</p> <p>Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.</p> <p>Battle of Contreras, August 20.</p> <p>Armistice, Aug. 24.</p> <p>Hostilities renewed, September 7.</p> <p>Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8.</p> <p>Battle of Chapultepec, Sep. 12.</p> <p>Mexico surrenders, Sept. 14.</p> <p>1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22.</p>	<p>1847. Severe famine in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States.</p> <p>The Bogue forts in China taken and destroyed, April 26.</p> <p>1848. Civil war in Ireland.</p> <p>John Mitchell, tried and condemned to transportation, May 26.</p>
	The cultivation of the <i>Tea plant</i> in the United States, commenced by J. Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina.	Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain.	
	<i>Suspension Bridge</i> at Niagara Falls, opened July 29.	First deposit of California gold in the mint, Dec. 8.	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July 25.
	Emigration from Europe to America during this year, 300,090.		Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5.
			Return of Ross's expedition, Nov.

A D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1847	<p>Reform Banquets in Strasbourg, Chartres, &c.</p> <p>Michelet's Lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec.</p> <p>Abd-el-Kader captured, Dec. 22.</p>	<p>1847. Austria takes possession of Cracow.</p>	<p>1847. Prussia:—Frederic William grants a constitution, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Hayti:—Soulouque, President, March 2.</p>
1848	<p>Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Proposed Banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21.</p> <p>REVOLUTION COMMENCED, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Barricades erected, Feb. 23.</p> <p>Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24.</p> <p>Provisional government established.</p> <p>Lamartine, Provisional President, Feb. 24.</p> <p>French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.</p> <p>Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4.</p> <p>Bloody Insurrection in Paris, June 23-25.</p> <p>Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24.</p> <p>Paris in a state of siege.</p> <p>New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4.</p>	<p>against the</p>	<p>1848. Sardinia:—Charles Albert protests encroachment of Austria, and calls out an army of 25,000 men, Jan. 10.</p> <p>Naples:—Rebellion at Palermo, Jan. 12.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Charles Albert proclaims a constitution, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montes—the king abdicates in favor of his son,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—Maximilian II.  — March 22.</p>
	<p>Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected President, Dec. 10.</p>	<p>Charles Albert enters Milan, March 23.</p> <p>Denmark:—Revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March 26.</p> <p>Sicily declared independent, April 3.</p> <p>Holland receives a constitution, April 17.</p> <p>Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April 25.</p> <p>Sicily:—The Duke of Genoa elected king, July 10.</p> <p>India:—Insurrection in Ceylon, Aug. 16.</p> <p>Armistice signed between Denmark, Prussia and Sweden, Aug. 26.</p> <p>India:—The British make an unsuccessful attempt on Moulton.</p> <p>Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, Sept. 2.</p> <p>Hungary:—Kossuth appointed President of the Defence Committee, an Dictator, Oct.</p>	
		<p>The Ban Jellachich appointed governor of Hungary, Oct. 3.</p> <p>Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6.</p> <p>1848. The Emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11.</p> <p>Windschgratz appointed commander of the imperial army.</p>	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>The Emperor issues a proclamation against the city.</p> <p>Kossuth with-draws his army from Vienna, Oct. 27.</p> <p>The Imperialists take possession of Vienna, Nov. 2.</p> <p>Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2.</p> <p>—Francis Joseph </p> <p>1849. A new Constitution promulgated March 4.</p> <p>Brescia taken by Haynau, March 30.</p>	<p>Rome:—Mazzini's proclamation, Oct. 29.</p> <p>Prussia:—The king prorogues the Assembly, Nov. 9.</p> <p>—The Burgher Guard of Berlin refuse to give up their arms. The city in a state of siege, Nov. 12.</p> <p>Rome:—Count Rossi, the Pope's prime-minister, assassinated, Nov. 16.</p> <p>India:—Great battle near Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.</p> <p>Rome:—The Pope escapes in disguise, Nov. 24.</p> <p>Hungary declared independent, Dec. 1849.</p> <p>India:—Moulton taken by the British, Jan. 3.</p> <p>Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional Government proclaimed, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Rome:—Republic proclaimed, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Sicily:—A new Constitution conceded by Naples, March 6.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Charles Albert defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novarra, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son,</p> <p>—Victor Emanuel —</p> <p>India:—The Punjaub annexed to the British Empire, March 29.</p> <p>Italy:—Insurrection in Genoa, April 1.</p> <p>Russia comes to the aid of Austria against Hungary, April 26.</p> <p>Rome:—The French army arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29.</p> <p>Haynau takes command of the Austrian army in Hungary, June.</p> <p>Rome surrenders to the French, July 2.</p> <p>Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3.</p> <p>Rome:—The government placed in the hands of the Pope's commissioners, Aug. 3.</p> <p>Görgey traitor-ously surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Kossuth escapes into Turkey.</p> <p>Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22.</p> <p>1850. Rome:—The Pope returns, April.</p> <p>Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit.</p> <p>China:—The Emperor Tau-Kwang, dies:</p> <p>—Sze-hing  succeeds.</p>
1850	Louis Philippe dies in England.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1850	<p>On the subject of the Mobbing of Marshal Haynau during a visit to a London brewery, notes pass between Austria and Great Britain, terminating in a threat of retaliation on the part of the latter, Sept.—Nov.</p> <p>A Memorial for the annexation of Canada to the U. S. received in five hours the signatures of 300 merchants, landowners, and professional men, in Montreal, Oct. 10.</p> <p><i>Woman's Rights Convention</i>, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.</p> <p><i>North-West Passage discovered</i> by Capt. McClure (Br. Navy) in the Investigator, Oct. 26.</p> <p>The British Consul at Charleston calls the attention of the Governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1850:</i> U. S. A. <i>J. C. Calhoun</i>, Senator, U. S. <i>Sam. Miller</i>, D.D. <i>Z. Taylor</i>, President, U. S. A.</p>	<p>1850. CALIFORNIA admitted as a State, Sept.</p> <p><i>Fugitive Slave Bill</i> passed, Sept.</p> <p><i>Disunion Meetings</i> held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19.</p> <p>Union Meetings held at Mobile, Dayton, and New York, in Oct.; at Philadelphia and Manchester, N. H., in Nov.; and at Bath, Me., in Dec.</p> <p>The Advance and Rescue, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23', Oct. 1.</p> <p>Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6).</p> <p>Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.</p>	<p>1850. Great excitement and agitation in England respecting a dispute on doctrine between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Dr. Gorham, one of his clergy. The Privy Council's decision in favor of the latter afterwards ratified by the Courts.</p> <p>Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the North Star returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The Prince Albert arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1.</p> <p>Appointment by the Pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England, causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord J. Russell, the premier, Nov.</p> <p>English forces defeated by the Caffres in South Africa, with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat to their fort, Dec. 29.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1850	<p>President creates his uncle Jerome a Marshal of France, Jan. 1.</p> <p>300 Soldiers drowned at Angiers by fall of a bridge, Apr. 15.</p> <p>French Ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16.</p> <p>New Electoral Law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31.</p> <p>Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21.</p> <p>Dotation Bill, giving the President 2,160,000 francs (\$405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.</p>	<p>1850. Prussia:—The King takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22.</p> <p>Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.</p> <p>Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the King of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15.</p> <p>Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league, June 30.</p> <p>Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.</p> <p>A Congress of Deputies from the States included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12.</p> <p>Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.</p> <p>Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the Elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate, to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.—Nov.</p> <p>Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian King's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.</p> <p>The Russian Ambassador at Vienna announces that the Czar "would consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a <i>casus belli</i>," Nov. 11.</p> <p>Treaty of Amnesty announced at Berlin, Dec. 3.</p> <p>France protests, and Great Britain remonstrates, at Vienna, against the proposed extension of the Germanic Confederation beyond the Alps, Dec.</p>	<p>1850. Denmark: Bloody but indecisive battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, July 25.</p> <p>Yucatan:—Battle, near close of the year, between the Whites and Indians; latter victorious; 300 Whites killed.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	<p>Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Unqurta, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou, March 4.</p> <p>A Company of Gipsies from England arrive in Cecil county, Maryland, U. S., bringing with them all their wandering habits and peculiarities, March.</p> <p>According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons, there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic Chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total nonconformist churches, 14,340.</p> <p><i>Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations</i> inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1.</p> <p>Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior.</p> <p>Daguerre, the discoverer of the <i>Daguerrean</i> or <i>Photographic Art</i>, dies, aged 61, July 10.</p> <p>The Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passes the British House of Commons, with only verbal protests from the objecting minority, July 3; but is refused a second reading in the House of Lords, July 17.</p>	<p>1851. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of Governor, Feb. 3.</p> <p>Erie Canal Enlargement Bill defeated in the N. Y. Senate by the withdrawal or resignation of 12 democratic members, Apr. 16; but afterwards passed by a new Legislature.</p> <p>Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, Boston Harbor, carried away. It was last seen standing about 3 o'clock, P.M., April 16.</p> <p>Arrest of a notorious band of desperadoes in Michigan, Apr. 21.</p> <p>Initial point of the Boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32° 22' north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the center of the bed of the river, by the American and Mexican Commissioners, and a monument erected recording the same, April 24.</p> <p>President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, Apr. 25.</p> <p>Convention of Delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without coöperation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8.</p> <p>Erie railroad opened from New York city to Dunkirk, 469 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life, at Hoboken, N. J., between Germans and "short-boy" rowdies from New York, May 26.</p> <p>Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of \$12,000,000.</p>	<p>1851. A strong force of Caffres attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope—repulsed, loss 20 killed. The Caffre chief, Hermanus, with a body of Caffres and Hottentots, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3,000 Caffres attack the Colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. 9. Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, 90 Caffres killed, 230 taken prisoners, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany, join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.</p> <p>The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet.</p> <p>The Prohibited Affinity Marriage Bill lost in the House of Lords, Feb. 25; Lord Campbell and the Ecclesiastical Bench voting against it.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	<p>Ministry resign, Jan. 3. Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.</p> <p>The Sub-Committee of the Assembly appointed by the Committee of Revision to authenticate petitions, reports, that up to July 1, the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons, thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,103—July 5.</p> <p>The question of revision of the Constitution again taken in the Assembly, when a minority was declared 97 less than the three-fourths required by the Constitution, July 19.</p>	<p>The Austrian Government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian Refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Bathany, Feb. 17.</p> <p>Charles L. Bracc, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary, on a charge of "being a member of the democratic committee, an agent of Ujhazy and Cretz, and of traveling with revolutionary writings, to spread revolutionary movements," May 23.</p> <p>Inauguration of Rauchi's colossal statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, May 31.</p> <p>The Germanic Diet, in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely Germanic question." July 17.</p>	<p>1851. Denmark:—The Government of Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10.</p> <p>The Austrians complete their military possession of Hamburg, Jan. 31; and the new government issues its proclamation, declaring its resumption of the seigniorial rule of the King of Denmark, Feb. 2.</p> <p>Danish mining operations in Greenland produce large quantities of copper ore, yielding about 60 per cent.</p> <p>Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb.</p> <p>East Indies:—Fort of the celebrated pirate Sultan of Soloo destroyed by the Spanish Government of Manilla, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French Governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, signed by the minister of foreign relations and M. Perrin, the French commissioner, March 25.</p> <p>New Granada:—Congress adjourns. It passed a law abolishing slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. May 29.</p> <p>Italy:—An earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Volture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3,000 persons are said to have perished. July 14.</p> <p>Ecuador:—Gen. Diego Novoa, President of the Republic, seized and put on board a government vessel by Gen. Urbina, who assumes the administration of the Government. July 17.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	<p>The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common councilmen, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine. They are entertained with dinners, balls, sham fights, and reviews of troops—Aug. 1.</p> <p>The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1.</p>	<p>1851. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco hang a man for stealing, June 10, and another, July 11.</p> <p>Gov. McDougal of California issues his proclamation, warning the citizens of the State against "vigilance committees," and calls upon all persons to aid in sustaining the law, July 21.</p> <p>Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12.</p> <p>The people of Litchfield county, Connecticut, celebrate the 200th anniversary of its settlement, Aug. 13 and 14.</p> <p>Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition. Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life, at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11.</p> <p>U. S. brig Dolphin sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct.</p> <p>Cotton-planters' convention (300 members) meets at Macon, Ga. Its object being to prevent fluctuations in the price of cotton. Little harmony of views or concord of action manifested. Oct.</p> <p>U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France. The Mississippi proceeds on her voyage with Kossuth's companions, reaching New York Nov. 10.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovarions are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the President, Sept. to Dec.</p>	<p>1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defense association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19.</p> <p>The American yacht "America," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovarions are offered him in various parts of the country. He leaves for the United States, Nov.</p> <p>The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed, Oct. 17. Opened for public use Nov, 13.</p> <p>A fourth presidency contemplated for British India, and a proposal made to remove the seat of government from Calcutta to Lahore, Nov.</p>

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	<p>REVOLUTION: L. N. Bonaparte by a <i>coup d'état</i> seizes the reins of government; dissolves the national assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the principal red-republicans and socialists; constitutes an entire new ministry. The President orders an instant restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The revolution creates an intense excitement. The vote of the army shows a large majority for L. N. Bonaparte. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army, and a "state of siege" in 33 departments, crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of L. N. Bonaparte as President for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions. Dec. 1-20.</p>	<p>1851. Marshal Radezky, by proclamation from Monga declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19.</p> <p>By cabinet letters, the Emperor of Austria declares that his ministers "are responsible to no other political authority than the throne," that "the Reichstadt is to be considered as the council of the throne," and the minister president is to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849." Aug. 20.</p> <p>Louis Kosuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death <i>in contumaciam</i>, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22.</p> <p>The question of the admission of Jews to judicial office in Prussia, brought to a partial termination by their permission to study law. Oct.</p>	<p>1851. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. June.</p> <p>Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and elects Albaunaz President. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro President. Aug. 4.</p> <p>West Indies:—Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Cuba:—Expedition against Cuba under General Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans Aug. 3, and Key West 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly <i>garoted</i>, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez, are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. \$70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9.</p> <p>Mexico:—General Mariana Arista inaugurated President, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others, issue <i>pronunciamientos</i> against the general government. Some fighting follows, with varied success, Sept.—Oct.—Nov.</p> <p>Greece:—Lord Palmerston's note to the Greek government produces a great sensation at Athens. Nov.</p> <p>Chili:—Earthquake at Valparaiso—the most violent since that of 1822, few lives lost, but great destruction of property, April 2. Insurrection at Santiago, suppressed after two hours' street-fighting, April 20. Rebels under Cruz defeated by Bulnes at Longomilla, Dec. 8.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.				
1851	<p>The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, with a loss of thirty killed, and 69 wounded, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26-27.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1851.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">U. S.</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">EUROPE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <i>J. J. Audubon,</i> <i>S. Olin,</i> <i>J. F. Cooper,</i> <i>T. H. Gallaudet,</i> <i>S. G. Morton.</i> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <i>J. Pye Smith,</i> <i>Bexley,</i> <i>Joanna Baillie,</i> <i>Codrington,</i> <i>Sheil,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Daguerre,</i> <i>Soult,</i> <i>Oersted,</i> <i>Jacobi.</i> </td> </tr> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	<i>J. J. Audubon,</i> <i>S. Olin,</i> <i>J. F. Cooper,</i> <i>T. H. Gallaudet,</i> <i>S. G. Morton.</i>	<i>J. Pye Smith,</i> <i>Bexley,</i> <i>Joanna Baillie,</i> <i>Codrington,</i> <i>Sheil,</i> <i>Lingard,</i> <i>Daguerre,</i> <i>Soult,</i> <i>Oersted,</i> <i>Jacobi.</i>	<p>1851. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24.</p> <p>By joint resolution, the Governor of Georgia is authorised and requested to withdraw the block of marble contributed to the Washington monument by the resolution of the General Assembly of Febr'y, 1850, with the inscription, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was," and to cause another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the State arms thereon, and to be sent to the monument, Dec. 31.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.</p>	<p>1852. Lord Granville, by his note to the American minister, in relation to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British man-of-war Express, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act, and has no hesitation in offering ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. Jan. 10.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the McKenzie river, and from its mouth eastward, 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb.</p>
U. S.	EUROPE.						
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1852	<p>Immigration into California, U. S., from Asia is so large as to require special Legislation—April.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extensive fires in the Antilles, March 2; California, U. S., June 17 and Nov. 2 (nearly destroying two cities;) Canada, (at Montreal) July 8.</p>	<p>1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Filmore—Jan. 23.</p> <p>The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Some of the papers saved, but a large mass of documents destroyed—Feb. 1.</p> <p>Señor Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans at the time of the Cuban riots, and who fled the city from fear of violence, arrives at New Orleans, is saluted, and resumes his duties as consul—Feb. 9.</p> <p>Gold Medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York. Feb. 10.</p> <p>Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1,218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2,000 slaves." Feb. 10.</p> <p>Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, mobbed and interior destroyed, in consequence of remains of subjects, taken from the burial-ground, being discovered near the College. Feb. 16.</p>					

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851			<p>1851. China:—Imperial court seriously alarmed at the progress of the disturbance in the Southern provinces. June. A large portion of the Chinese part of Hong Kong destroyed by fire: from 470 to 500 houses destroyed, including all the printing offices and the finest edifices and public buildings. Many lives lost. Dec. 26-28.</p>
1852	<p>President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22.</p>	<p>1852. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.</p>	<p>1852. Argentine Confederation:—General Urquiza, Commander of the liberating army, completes the passage of the Parana with 28,000 men, 50,000 horse, and 50 pieces of artillery, and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (10 miles from Buenos Ayres,) between Urquiza with 30,000 men and 50 cannon, and the troops of Rosas, 25,000 men and 90 cannon; results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England. During the night, the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor, Feb. 3. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres Feb. 18.</p> <p>—Urquiza, Director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 10.</p> <p>—The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13.</p> <p>Belgium:—Formation of a new ministry at Brussels, of the moderate party under M. de Brouckère, Nov. 1. The law against the liberty of the press is adopted in the Chamber of Representatives, Dec. 1.</p> <p>Cuba:—The police of Havana discover and capture the press of the paper, "The Voice of the People," with the materials and forms for the fourth number. The proprietors and employés are arrested, Aug. 23. The barque Cornelia, having cleared at Havana, is brought to and boarded at the mouth of the harbor, and the mail-bags rifled, Sept. 23. A few days after, the United States mail steamship Crescent City is refused permission to land her passengers and mails at Havana, and ordered to quit the port—Captain-General Cañedo objecting to the purser of the vessel, Mr. Smith, alleged to be the reporter of false news to the New York papers. On Oct. 14, the Crescent City again enters Havana harbor, with Mr. Smith as purser. Gov. Cañedo refuses to allow passengers or mails to be landed, and forbids all intercourse between the ship and shore. The Captain protests to the American Consul, and leaves the harbor.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		
1852	<p>Great floods in the United States, March, April, Sept., and Dec.; in England, Nov. and Dec.; on the continent of Europe, Sept.</p> <p><i>Telegraphs</i> across the English Channel.</p> <p>Earthquakes in Cuba August 2 and Nov. 26; in Manilla and adjacent parts, Sept. 16, Oct. 18; at Acapulco, Dec. 4; in the Eastern Archipelago, Nov. 27 and Dec. 21.</p> <p>At Stafford House, in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov. 26.</p> <p><i>Punishment of Death</i> restored in Tuscany.</p> <p>Fall in England of the protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months—Dec. 20.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deaths in 1852.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>U. S.</p> <p><i>H. Clay,</i> <i>S. Nott,</i> <i>M. Stuart,</i> <i>D. Drake,</i> <i>J. H. Paine,</i> <i>H. Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Lawrence,</i> <i>Milledoler,</i> <i>J. Vanderlyn,</i> <i>D. Webster,</i> <i>J. L. Kingsley,</i> <i>J. P. Norton.</i></p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>U. S.</p> <p><i>H. Clay,</i> <i>S. Nott,</i> <i>M. Stuart,</i> <i>D. Drake,</i> <i>J. H. Paine,</i> <i>H. Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Lawrence,</i> <i>Milledoler,</i> <i>J. Vanderlyn,</i> <i>D. Webster,</i> <i>J. L. Kingsley,</i> <i>J. P. Norton.</i></p>	<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee.</p>	<p>1852. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.</p> <p>Riot during election at St. Louis, April 5.</p> <p>First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia, organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24.</p> <p>Convention for revising the Constitution of Louisiana, July 5.</p> <p>Kossuth continues to be feted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16.</p> <p>Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York with great pomp and magnificence, July 20.</p> <p>Great Britain insists upon the convention of 1818, respecting North American fisheries, being carried out by the United States, and sends armed vessels to the coast of New Brunswick, etc. The United States government dispatches the war steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Perry on board, to the disputed fishing grounds; some sixty fishing vessels are boarded, and furnished with information and advice. July—Aug.</p> <p>Commodore McCauley, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, by proclamation, withdraws his protection from American vessels proceeding to the Lobos Islands for guano, Oct. 18. This difficulty with Peru settled by the withdrawal of American pretensions, Nov. 15.</p> <p>Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston with much state, Nov. 15.</p> <p>The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1.</p> <p>Immigration, 375,000.</p>	<p>1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha, laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin. June 1.</p> <p>Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics" wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His funeral obsequies take place in London with great pomp, Nov. 13.</p> <p>Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 20.</p> <p>By a decree of the Governor General of British India, the province of Pegu is annexed to the British dominions, Dec. 20.</p>
<p>U. S.</p> <p><i>H. Clay,</i> <i>S. Nott,</i> <i>M. Stuart,</i> <i>D. Drake,</i> <i>J. H. Paine,</i> <i>H. Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Lawrence,</i> <i>Milledoler,</i> <i>J. Vanderlyn,</i> <i>D. Webster,</i> <i>J. L. Kingsley,</i> <i>J. P. Norton.</i></p>	<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee.</p>				

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	<p>President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Chateau D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16.</p> <p>A decree of the President convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.</p> <p>The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria, Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,189 in favor of reestablishing the empire, against 253,145 negative, and 63,326 void ballots.</p> <p>The Senate goes in a body to St. Cloud, to announce officially the result of the election to Louis Napoleon, and hail him Emperor, Dec. 1.</p> <p>At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, under the name of NAPOLEON III, Dec. 2.</p>	<p>1852. The Emperor of Austria visits the King of Prussia at Berlin, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Prussia:—The bill for biennial parliaments becomes a law, Dec. 23.</p>	<p>1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by the five powers, England, France, Prussia, Bavaria and Greece, in reference to the affairs of Greece. None but a prince of the Greek religion is hereafter to ascend the throne of Greece. Nov. 18.</p> <p>Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loo; lasts several weeks. Feb.</p> <p>India:—The Burmese evacuate and burn Prome, Sept. 10. The British under Godwin take it with a loss of 38 men, Nov. 21.</p> <p>Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany, refuses to give audience to an English Protestant deputation in favor of Rosa and Francisco Madiat, Oct. 25.</p> <p>—The punishment of death is reestablished in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10.</p> <p>—The Pope addresses a letter to the King of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20.</p> <p>—At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U. S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the Pope, Dec. 26.</p> <p>Liberia:—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan 15.</p> <p>A treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna and Rome is ratified, stipulating that the former shall maintain in the territories of the Pope, 12,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry, for whom \$18,000 monthly are to be paid by the Papal government. Nov. 10.</p> <p>Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21.</p> <p>The French Count Boulban de Raousset, who led an enterprise upon Sonora, is defeated at Hermosillo, and his expedition completely overthrown, Nov. 1.</p> <p>Spain:—A priest, aged 63, attacks with a dagger, and wounds the Queen of Spain, on her return from celebrating at the cathedral a <i>Te Deum</i> for the birth of her child, Feb. 2. He is tried, convicted, degraded from his priestly office, and suffers death from the garrote, 7th.</p> <p>—Ninety-five Americans belonging to the Lopez expedition, who had been sent to Spain, arrive at New York, March 13, having been liberated by the Queen.</p> <p>—The Cortes dissolved by royal decree, for having elected De la Rosa, the anti-ministerial candidate, their president, Dec. 2.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1853	Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June 22.	1853. Caloric ship Ericsson makes her trial trip to the Potomac, Jan. 11.	1853. Mr. Ingersol, American envoy, feted at Liverpool and Manchester, Jan. 4-7.
		Adverse decision of Napoleon, arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the General Armstrong, read at Washington, Jan. 17.	Sandilli and other Caffre chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9.
	The first Norwegian railway opened July 4.	Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected President and Vice-President for four years from 4th March next, Feb. 9.	Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 23.
	The American expedition under Com. Perry arrives at Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the Imperial commissioners the letter from the American President; a few days after leaves the island, to return in the spring.	W. R. King sworn in as Vice-President, at Cumbre, Island of Cuba, Consul Sharkey administering the oath, March 24.	Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14.
		Second American Arctic expedition leaves New York, May 31.	Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7.
		Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters, adopted by a vote of 36,672 in favor, 3,351 against, June 7.	Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12.
	Over 60,000 pilgrims enter Aix-la-Chapelle, to visit the exhibition of the relics, July 17.	Crystal Palace at New York opened in presence of the President of the United States, etc., July 14.	The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities.

A. D.	FRANCE,	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1853	<p>The Pantheon at Paris re-opened as the Church of St. Genevieve, Jan. 3.</p> <p>Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at last acknowledge Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, Jan. 11.</p> <p>Marriage of the Emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Amnesty granted to 4,312 political prisoners and exiles, Jan. 30.</p> <p>General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the Count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. 5.</p> <p>Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. 17. Subsequently granted.</p> <p>Funeral of Mme. Raspail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March 13.</p> <p>Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March 20.</p> <p>A peace address, signed by 4,000 English merchants, bankers and traders, is presented to Napoleon III, at the Tuilleries, by Englishmen, March 28.</p> <p>A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the Emperor, or to subvert the Imperial government, is passed, May 28.</p>	<p>1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1.</p> <p>Attempt on the life of Emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18.</p> <p>Baden:—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason, in publishing his "Introduction to the History of 19th century." Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed, March 5.</p> <p>Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, March 29.</p> <p>Austria recalls her minister from Berne, May 20.</p>	<p>1852. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. 25.</p> <p>Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.</p> <p>1853. Belgium:—A maritime congress assembles at Brussels, Aug. 23.</p> <p>—Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Arch-Duchess Maria, Aug. 23.</p> <p>Canada and New Brunswick:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6-9.</p> <p>—The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in presence of 25,000 persons, Sept. 14.</p> <p>China:—Nankin taken by the rebels; Tartar garrison (20,000) massacred; March 19. Amoy captured, May 19.</p> <p>Denmark:—Parliament prorogued, and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July 19.</p> <p>Hawaii:—Small-pox rages, having carried off since May 1,805 out of a population of 60,000 persons, Aug. 31.</p> <p>Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. 8.</p> <p>India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah: Sir J. Cheape defeats Mea Toon, March 19.</p> <p>Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland, follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16.</p> <p>—The Pope prohibits the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his dominions, May 10.</p> <p>Guerazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11.</p> <p>—Conspiracy in Rome, 146 arrests, Aug. 15.</p> <p>—Order signed for immediate release of Miss Cunningham at Lucca, Oct. 9.</p> <p>—New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15.</p> <p>Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. 5.</p> <p>—Santa Anna having been elected President, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April 17.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.				
1858	A great national horse-show at Springfield, Mass., U. S., Oct. 19-21.	1853. Great heat throughout the country—thermometer every where 100° Fah. Deaths from it in New York city in four days, 400, Aug. 11-14.	1853. Naval Review at Spit-head, in presence of the Queen, Aug. 11.				
	The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. 6.	Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9.	Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. 29.				
	Duel between Soulé and De Turgot, American and French ministers to Spain, Dec. 18.	"Great Republic," vessel of 4,000 tons, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.	Deputation from the Protestant Alliance, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waits upon Lord Clarendon, to state the case of Miss Cunningham, arrested at Lucca for distributing Italian Bibles, etc., and to urge the government to procure her immediate liberation, Sept. 23. A deputation of clergymen and others, headed by Sir Culling Eardley, wait upon Lord Clarendon and thank him and the government for the exertions which had been made, Oct. 27.				
	Cholera prevails in Europe.	Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26.	Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel erected in front of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, Oct. 3.				
	Several new asteroids discovered, raising the number to 27, between the planets Mars and Jupiter.	Inauguration of the Washington aqueduct. President Pierce turns the first turf, Nov. 9.	Captain Inglefield, of the Phoenix, arrives from the Arctic regions, with the news of the discovery of the North-west Passage, on Oct. 26, 1850, by Captain McClure of the Investigator, Oct. 7.				
	<i>Deaths in 1853:</i>	A mob of men and women demolish the railroad track near Erie, Penn., Dec. 9, and repeat the outrage, Dec. 27.	The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown—the young Earl of Shrewsbury giving £15,000 towards its erection—Dec. 12.				
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="160 1367 253 1393">U. S.</td> <td data-bbox="290 1367 378 1393">EUROPE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="119 1402 253 1525">C. B. Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf.</td> <td data-bbox="259 1402 378 1525">Arago, Von Buch, Dacres, Mrs. Opie, Wardlaw.</td> </tr> </table>	U. S.	EUROPE.	C. B. Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf.	Arago, Von Buch, Dacres, Mrs. Opie, Wardlaw.	Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.	The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germain, Dec. 15.
U. S.	EUROPE.						
C. B. Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf.	Arago, Von Buch, Dacres, Mrs. Opie, Wardlaw.						
		Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the Bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country ignominiously.					
		Immigration, 363,000.					

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1853	Plot to assassinate the Emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7.	1853, An Austrian war vessel in the port of Smyrna, seizes and attempts to carry off Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, traveling under an American passport, who claims protection of American flag. An American frigate places the Austrian under her guns, and Koszta's release is imperatively demanded, June 21.	1853. Persia:—Earthquakes destroy Shiraz, (12,000 lives lost,) May 9; and Teheran, July 11.
	A Roman circus of great size discovered at Tours, Aug. 31.	Austrian government protests against proceedings of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna, in a circular addressed to the European courts, Aug. 1, and through its envoy addresses a note to the American government on the same subject, Aug. 29.	Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17.
	The Duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans House, effects a reconciliation with the Count de Chambord, Nov. 17.		Portugal:—Maria (Queen) dies, Nov. 10.
	Inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.		Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Queen Isabella, in commemoration of her birth-day, orders three screw-frigates to be constructed, to be called after the three queens from whom she derives the crowns of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, Oct. 10.
			Switzerland:—Insurrection in Friburg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April 22.
			Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 15.
		EASTERN AFFAIRS.—WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Prince Menshikoff sent by the Emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte, May 21, June 15. The Russians cross the Pruth, 120,000 strong, June 21-28.—The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 20; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmutz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 3. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. Russia declares war against Turkey, Nov. 11. The Anglo-French fleet enters the Dardanelles, Oct. 4, and the Bosphorus, Nov. 15. Turks beaten and massacred at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. Russians uniformly victorious in Asia. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	Deputation of "Friends" presents to the Emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. 10.	1854. The steamer San Francisco founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the Three Bells, Kilby, and Antarctic, Jan. 5.	1854. Parliament opened by Queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31.
	Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March 12.	Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York city, Jan. 9.	
	Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, March 23.	Outrages on the railroad near Erie, Pa., renewed by mobs of women, Jan. 17, 31.	
	In Turkey, the possessions of the Mosques to be declared the property of the State from March 27.	Skirmishes between U. S. troops and Apache and Utah Indians, March 5, 30.	The Queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11.
	The first <i>railway</i> is opened in <i>Brazil</i> , the Emperor and Empress being present at the inauguration, April 30.	Certain sections of the "Maine Liquor Law" decided to be unconstitutional in Massachusetts, March 13.	
	The changes introduced in the Ottoman Empire by the influence of the Allied Powers, amount to a revolution in its social condition.	Miss Dix's bill for ameliorating the condition of the indigent insane, vetoed, April 20.	A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26.
	Marked increase in the numbers and prosperity of Christians in Turkey; Mohammedan population, except in Bosnia, rapidly dying out.	Great flood in the Connecticut river, hundreds driven from their dwellings, May 1.	
	Cross raised in a Catholic burying ground belonging to the French, in Turkey.	Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; New Market, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30.	Launch of the "Royal Albert," the Queen christening the vessel, May 13.
		Riots in Michigan, April 17; at Boston, (attempt to rescue a fugitive slave,) May 26; at New York and Brooklyn, (papist interference with street-preaching,) May 28, June 4, 11.	
		San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, Cyane, July 13.	Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the Queen, June 10.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		
1854	<p>The Sultan issues a firman for the construction of a church at Scutari, Sept.</p> <p><i>Deaths in 1854.</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>U. S.</p> <p><i>N. B. Blunt,</i> <i>Jacob Bur-</i> <i>nett,</i> <i>John Davis,</i> <i>Com. Downes,</i> <i>J. Harring-</i> <i>ton,</i> last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. <i>Mrs. E. Jud-</i> <i>son.</i></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. South- ey, Talfourd, Wilson.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>U. S.</p> <p><i>N. B. Blunt,</i> <i>Jacob Bur-</i> <i>nett,</i> <i>John Davis,</i> <i>Com. Downes,</i> <i>J. Harring-</i> <i>ton,</i> last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. <i>Mrs. E. Jud-</i> <i>son.</i></p>	<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. South- ey, Talfourd, Wilson.</p>	<p>1854. Grisi and Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of the old world, arrive at New York, Aug. 19.</p> <p>Extensive drought prevails several weeks.</p> <p>Cholera prevails, June-Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.-Nov.</p> <p>Immigration, about 500,000.</p>	
<p>U. S.</p> <p><i>N. B. Blunt,</i> <i>Jacob Bur-</i> <i>nett,</i> <i>John Davis,</i> <i>Com. Downes,</i> <i>J. Harring-</i> <i>ton,</i> last sur- vivor of bat- tle of Lex- ington. <i>Mrs. E. Jud-</i> <i>son.</i></p>	<p>EUROPE.</p> <p>Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. South- ey, Talfourd, Wilson.</p>				
			<p>1855. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, April 16.</p> <p>Death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 23.</p>		

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1854. Saxony :— The King thrown from his carriage at Innspruck, and killed, Aug. 10.</p> <p>EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Feb. 6, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 23, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 13. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the Allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 20. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5. Siege of Sebastopol progresses, Dec. 31.</p> <p>1855. Russia :—Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2. —The allies take possession of Kertch and the Sea of Azoph, May 24. —The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18.</p>	<p>1854. Venezuela :—Slaves emancipated, April 25.</p>

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

CHIEFLY FROM THAT OF JOSEPH HAYDN ; WITH REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS.

ABBEYS AND MONASTERIES, were first founded in the third century, near the close of which the sister of St. Anthony is said to have retired to one. An abbey was founded by St. Anthony at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, A. D. 305. The first founded in France was at Poitiers, in 360. The first in Ireland was in the fifth century: see *Clogher, Elphin, Down*. The first in Scotland was in the sixth century: see *Isles*. And the first in Britain was in 560: see *Bangor*. The abbey of Mount Cassino, near Naples, founded by St. Benet in 529, was esteemed the richest in the world, and furnished many thousands of saints to the church. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England by order in council, 2 Henry V. 1414.—*Salmon*. The revenues of 193 abbeys which were dissolved at the Reformation amounted to £2,653,000. These foundations were totally suppressed throughout the realm, 31 Henry VIII. 1539. See *Monasteries*.

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

Of Henry IV. of Germany,	1080	He again abdicates in favor of the Bonaparte family. See <i>Spain</i> . May 1, 1808
Of Stephen II. of Hungary, surnamed <i>Thunder</i> ,	1114	Of Joseph Bonaparte of Naples, to take the crown of Spain, June 1, 1808
Of Albert of Saxony,	1142	Of the same (by flying before the British from Madrid), July 29, 1808
Of Lestus V. of Poland,	1200	Of Louis of Holland, July 1, 1810
Of Uladislaus III. of Poland,	1206	Of Jerome of Westphalia, Oct. 20, 1813
Of Baliol of Scotland,	1306	Of Napoleon of France, April 5, 1814
Of Otho of Hungary,	1309	Of Emanuel of Sardinia, March 13, 1821
Of Eric IX. of Denmark	1439	Of Pedro of Portugal, May 2, 1826
Of Eric XIII. of Sweden,	1441	Of Charles X. of France, Aug. 2, 1830
Of Charles V. Emperor,	1556	Of Pedro of Brazil, April 7, 1831
Of Christina of Sweden,	1654	Of Don Miguel of Portugal (by leaving the kingdom), May 26, 1834
Of John Casimir of Poland,	1669	Of William I. of Holland, Oct. 8, 1840
Of James II. of England,	1688	Of Christina of Spain, queen dowager and queen regent, Oct. 12, 1840
Of Frederick Augustus II. of Poland,	1704	Of Louis Phillippe of France, Feb. 24, 1848
Of Philip V. of Spain,	1724	Of Louis, king of Bavaria, March 22, 1848
Of Victor of Sardinia,	1730	Of Ferdinand I. emperor of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848
Of Charles of Naples,	1759	Of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, Aug. 1849
Of Stanislaus of Poland,	1795	
Of Victor of Sardinia,	June 4, 1802	
Of Francis II. of Germany, who becomes emperor of Austria only,	Aug. 11, 1804	
Of Charles IV. of Spain, in favor of his son,	March 19, 1808	

ABELARD AND HELOISE. Their amour, so celebrated for its passion and misfortunes, commenced at Paris, A. D. 1118, when Heloise (a canon's daughter) was under 17 years of age. Abelard, after suffering an ignominious injury, became a monk of the abbey of St. Denis, and died at St. Marcel, of grief which never left his heart, in 1142. Heloise begged his body, and had

it buried in the Paraclete, of which she was abbess, with the view of reposing in death by his side. She was famous for her Latin letters, as well as love, and died in 1163. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800; and the museum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying-ground of Père La Chaise, in 1817.

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

ABOUKIR, the ancient Canopus, the point of debarkation of the British expedition to Egypt under general Abercromby. Aboukir surrendered to the British, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 18, 1801. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by Nelson, August 1, 1798. See *Nile*.

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

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

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

ABYSSINIAN ERA. This era is reckoned from the period of the Creation, which they place in the 5493d year before our era, on the 29th August, old style; and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5491 years and 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

ACADEMIES, or societies of learned men to promote literature, sciences, and the arts, are of early date. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Hecademus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics 378 B. C.—*Stanley*. Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria about 314 B. C. Theodosius the Younger and Charlemagne are also

named as founders. Italy has been celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in the city of Milan. The first philosophical academy in France was established by Père Mersenne, in 1135. Academies were introduced into England by Boyle and Hobbes; and the Royal Society of London was formed in 1660. The following are among the principal academies:—

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1780.
 American Philosophical Society, 1769.
 Ancona, of the *Cagliosi*, 1624.
 Berlin, Royal Society, 1700; of *Princes*, 1703; *Architecture*, 1799.
 Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1637; *Mathematics*, 1690; *Sciences and Arts*, 1712.
 Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
 Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Brussels, *Belles-Lettres*, 1773.
 Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1750.
 Copenhagen, Polite Arts, 1742.
 Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
 Dublin, Arts, 1749; Science and Literature, 1786; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
 Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
 Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
 Florence, *Belles-Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca*, 1582; Antiquities, 1807.
 Geneva, Medical, 1715.
 Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
 Germany, Medical, 1617; Natural History, 1652; Military, 1752.
 Haerlem, the Sciences, 1760.
 Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
 London: its various Academies are described through the volume.
 Lyons, Sciences, 1700; had Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
 Mannheim, Sculpture, 1775.
 Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.

Marseilles, *Belles-Lettres*, 1726.
 Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.
 Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculeum*, 1755.
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.*
 Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
 Padua, for Poetry, 1610; Sciences, 1792.
 Palermo, Medical, 1645.
 Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1256; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543; French, 1635; Medals, 1663; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.
 Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
 Perousa, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filirgiti*, 1574.
 Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
 Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcadi*, 1690; English, 1752.
 Spain, Royal, 1713; Military, 1751.
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles-Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781.
 Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Turin, Sciences, 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
 Turkey, Military School, 1775.
 Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
 Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
 Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
 Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
 Warsaw, Languages and History, 1753.
 Woolwich, Military, 1741.

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

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

The Achæan league,	B. C. 281
Fortress of Athenæum built,	223
Defeat of the Achæans by the Spartans, and Lysides killed,	226
Battle of Sallacia,	222
The Social war begun,	220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians,	219
Aratus poisoned at Ægium,	215
Battle of Mantinea; Philopœmen defeats the Spartan tyrant Mechanidas,	208

Alliance with the Romans,	B. C. 201
Philopœmen defeated by Nabis, in a naval battle,	194
Sparta joined to the league,	151
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword,	182
The Romans enter Achaia,	165
Metellus enters Greece,	147
The Achæan league dissolved,	146
Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia,	146

* Now extinct.

The constitution of the United States of America bears some analogy to that of the Achæan league; and the Swiss cantons also had a great resemblance to it in their confederacy.

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

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

ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS. The citadel of Athens was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side: Minerva had a temple at the bottom.—*Paus. in Attic.* The roof of this vast pile, which had stood 2,000 years, was destroyed in the Venetian siege, A. D. 1687.—*Aspin.* The Acropolis of Mycenæ was marked by terraces, and defended by ponderous walls, on which were high towers, each at the distance of fifty feet.—*Euripides.*

ACTIUM, BATTLE OF, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, and which decided the fate of Antony, 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar; fought Sept. 2, 31 B. C. This battle made Augustus (the title afterwards conferred by the senate upon Cæsar) master of the world, and the commencement of the Roman empire is commonly dated from this year. In honor of his victory, the conqueror built the city of Nicopolis, and instituted the Actian games.—*Blair.*

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

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. The first promulgated, 16 John, 1215. See *Parliament.* For a great period of years the number of acts passed has been annually large, although varying considerably in every session. Between the 4th and 10th of George IV. 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. Peel (afterwards Sir Robert): of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large and 225 to Ireland solely.

ADAMITES. a sect that imitated Adam's nakedness before the fall, arose A. D.

130. They assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned, there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they deified the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ.—*Eusebius*. This sect, with an addition of many blasphemies, and teaching from the text "increase and multiply," was renewed at Antwerp in the thirteenth century, under a chief named Tandeme, who, being followed by 3,000 soldiers, violated females of every age, calling their crimes by spiritual names. A Flandrian, named Picard, again revived this sect in Bohemia, in the fifteenth century, whence they spread into Poland and existed some time.—*Bayle*; *Pardon*.

ADMINISTRATIONS. Successive administrations of the United States, since the formation of the government:—

FIRST ADMINISTRATION;—1789 to 1797;—8 years.

George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789	President.
John Adams,	Massachusetts,	do. 1789	Vice President.
		<i>Appointed.</i>	
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789	} Secretaries of State.
Edmund Randolph,	do.	Jan. 2, 1794	
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 10, 1795	} Secretaries of the Treasury.
Alexander Hamilton,	New York,	Sept. 11, 1789	
Oliver Wolcott,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1795	} Secretaries of War.
Henry Knox,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 12, 1789	
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 2, 1795	} Post Masters Gen:
James M'Henry,	Maryland,	Jan. 27, 1796	
Samuel Osgood,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 26, 1789	} Attorneys General
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Nov. 7, 1791	
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia,	Feb. 25, 1795	
Edmund Randolph,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789	
William Bradford,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 27, 1794	
Charles Lee,	Virginia,	Dec. 10, 1795	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania,	1st Congress,	1789.
Jonathan Trumbull,	Connecticut,	2d do.	1791.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania,	3d do.	1793.
Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey,	4th do.	1795.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION;—1797 to 1801;—4 years.

John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797	President.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	do. 1797	Vice President.
		<i>Appointed.</i>	
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Secretaries of State.
John Marshall,	Virginia,	May 13, 1800	
Oliver Wolcott,	Connecticut, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Secretaries of the Treasury.
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 31, 1800	
James M'Henry,	Maryland, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Secretaries of War.
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts,	May 13, 1800	
Roger Griswold,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1801	} Secretaries of the Navy.
George Cabot,*	Massachusetts,	May 3, 1798	
Benjamin Stoddart,	Maryland,	May 21, 1798	} Post Master Gen.
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		
Charles Lee,	Virginia, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		Attorney General.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey,	5th Congress,	1797.
Theodore Sedgwick,	Massachusetts,	6th do.	1799.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION;—1801 to 1809;—8 years.

Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801	President.
Aaron Burr,	New York,	do. 1801	} Vice Presidents.
George Clinton,	New York,	do. 1805	
		<i>Appointed.</i>	
James Madison,	Virginia,	March 5, 1801	Secretary of State.
Samuel Dexter,	Mass. (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Secretaries of the Treasury.
Albert Gallatin,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 26, 1802	

* *Mr. Cabot* declined the appointment. The *Navy Department* was established in 1793.

Henry Dearborn,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801	Secretary of War.
Benjamin Stoddart,	Md. (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Secretaries of the
Robert Smith,*	Maryland,	Jan. 26, 1832		Navy.
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Post Masters Ge-
Gideon Granger,	Connecticut	Jan. 26, 1832		neral.
Levi Lincoln,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801	} Attorneys General.
John Breckenridge,	Kentucky,	Dec. 23, 1835	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Delaware,	Jan. 20, 1807	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina,	7th Congress,	1801.
Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	8th do.	1803.
Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina,	9th do.	1805.
Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	10th do.	1807.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION;—1809 to 1817;—8 years.

James Madison,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809	President.
George Clinton,	New York, 1809, (<i>died April 20, 1812</i>)		} Vice Presidents.
Elbridge Gerry,	Mass. 1813, (<i>died Nov. 23, 1814</i>)		

Appointed.

Robert Smith,	Maryland,	March 6, 1809	} Secretaries of State.	
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1811		
James Monroe,†	Virginia,	Feb. 25, 1815	} Secretaries of the	
Albert Gallatin,	Pennsylvania, (<i>continued in office.</i>)			Treasury.
George W. Campbell,	Tennessee,	Feb. 9, 1814		
Alexander J. Dallas,	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 6, 1814	} Secretaries of War.	
William Eustis,	Massachusetts,	March 7, 1809		
John Armstrong,	New York,	Jan. 13, 1813		
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Sept. 27, 1814	} Secretaries of the	
William H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 2, 1815		Navy.
Paul Hamilton,	South Carolina,	March 7, 1809	} Secretaries of the	
William Jones,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 12, 1813		Navy.
Benj. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 19, 1814	} Post Masters Ge-	
Gideon Granger,	Connecticut, (<i>continued in office.</i>)			neral.
Return J. Meigs,	Ohio,	March 17, 1814	} Attorneys General.	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Delaware, (<i>continued in office.</i>)			
William Pinkney,	Maryland,	Dec. 11, 1811		
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 10, 1814		

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	11th Congress,	1809.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	12th do.	1811.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	} 13th do. } 1812.	} 1814.
Langdon Cheves,	South Carolina,		
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	14th do.	1815.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION;—1817 to 1825;—8 years.

James Monroe,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817	President.
Danic D. Tompkins,	New York,	do. 1817	Vice President.

Appointed.

John Q. Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1817	Secretary of State.
William H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 5, 1817	Secretary of Treas
Isaac Shelby,‡	Kentucky,	March 5, 1817	} Secretaries of War.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	Dec. 16, 1817	
Benj. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		} Secretaries of the
Smith Thompson,	New York,	Nov. 30, 1818		Navy.
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey,	Dec. 9, 1823	} Post Masters Ge-
Return J. Meigs,	Ohio, (<i>continued in office.</i>)			neral.
John McLean,	do.	Dec. 9, 1823	} Attorneys Genera
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		
William Wirt,	Virginia,	Dec. 16, 1817	

* Robert Smith was appointed Attorney General, and Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, on the 2d of March, 1805, but they both declined these appointments; and Mr. Smith continued in the office of Secretary of the Navy, till the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

† James Monroe was recommissioned, having for some time acted as Secretary of War.

‡ Isaac Shelby declined the appointment.

ADMINISTRATIONS (UNITED STATES) *continued.**Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	15th Congress,	1817.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	} 16th do.	} 1819.
John W. Taylor,	New York,		
Philip P. Barbour,	Virginia,	17th do.	1820.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	18th do.	1821.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION;—1825 to 1829;—4 years.

John Q. Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825	President.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	1825	Vice President.
<i>Appointed.</i>			
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	March 8, 1825	Secretary of State.
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania,	March 7, 1825	Sec'y of the Treas'y
James Barbour,	Virginia,	do. 1825	} Secretaries of War.
Peter B. Porter,	New York,	May 26, 1828	
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		Sec'y of the Navy.
John McLean,	Ohio, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		Post Master Gen.
William Wirt,	Virginia, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		Attorney General.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

John W. Taylor,	New York,	19th Congress,	1827.
Andrew Stephenson,	Virginia,	20th do.	1828.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1829 to 1837;—8 years.

Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829	President.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	do. 1829	} Vice Presidents.
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	1833	
<i>Appointed.</i>			
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 6, 1829	} Secretaries of State.
Edward Livingston,	Louisiana,	1831	
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	1833	
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	1835	
Samuel D. Ingham,	Pennsylvania,	March 6, 1829	} Secretaries of the Treasury.
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	1831	
William J. Duane,	Pennsylvania,	1833	
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	1833	
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	1834	} Secretaries of War.
John H. Eaton,	Tennessee,	March 9, 1829	
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	1831	
John Branch,	North Carolina,	March 9, 1829	
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	1831	} Secretaries of the Navy.
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey,	1834	
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	March 9, 1829	} Post Masters General.
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	1835	
John McP. Berrien,	Georgia,	March 9, 1829	} Attorneys General.
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	1831	
Benjamin F. Butler,	New York,	1834	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Andrew Stevenson,	Virginia,	21st Congress,	1829.
Andrew Stevenson,	Virginia,	22d do.	1831.
John Bell,	Pennsylvania,		1835.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION;—1837 to 1841—4 years.

Martin Van Buren,	New York,	1837	President.
Richard M. Johnson,	Kentucky,	1837	Vice President.
<i>Appointed.</i>			
John Forsyth,	Georgia, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		Sec'y of Treasury.
Joel R.oinsett,	South Carolina,	1837	} Secretaries of War
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		
James K. Paulding,	New York,	1838	
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		
John M. Niles,	Connecticut,	1840	} Post Masters General.
Benjamin F. Butler,	New York, (<i>continued in office.</i>)		
Felix Grunly,	Pennsylvania,		} Attorneys General.
Henry D. Gilpin,	Pennsylvania,	1839	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

James K. Polk,	Tennessee,	1837.
Robert M. T. Hunter,	Virginia,	1839.

ADMINISTRATIONS (UNITED STATES) *continued.*

NINTH ADMINISTRATION;—1841 to 1845;—4 years.

William H. Harrison,	Ohio,	1841	President.
Died one month after inauguration, and			
John Tyler,	Virginia,	1841	} Vice President, became acting Pres. Acting V. Pres. and Pres. Senate.
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey,	1841	
Willie P. Mangum,	North Carolina,	1841	
<i>Appointed.</i>			
Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	1841	} Secretaries of State.
Abel P. Upshur,	Virginia,	1841	
Thomas Ewing,	Ohio,	1841	} Secretaries of the Treasury.
Walter Forward,	Pennsylvania,	1841	
John C. Spencer,	New York,	1841	} Secretaries of War.
John Bell,	Tennessee,	1841	
John C. Spencer,	New York,	1841	
George E. Badger,	North Carolina,	1841	} Secretaries of the Navy.
Abel P. Upshur,	Virginia,	1841	
David Henshaw,	Massachusetts,	1841	} Post Masters Gen- eral.
Francis Granger,	New York,	1841	
Charles A. Wickliffe,	Kentucky,	1841	} Attorneys General.
John J. Crittenden,	Kentucky,	1841	
Hugh S. Legare,	South Carolina	1841	
John Nelson,	Maryland,	1841	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

John White,	Kentucky,	1841
John W. Jones,	Virginia,	1843

TENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1845 to 1849;—4 years.

James K. Polk,	Tennessee,	1845	President.
George M. Dallas,	Pennsylvania,	1845	Vice President.
<i>Appointed.</i>			
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania,	1845	Secretary of State.
Robert J. Walker,	Mississippi,	1845	Secretary of Treas.
William L. Marcy,	New York,	1845	Secretary of War.
George Bancroft,	Massachusetts,	1845	} Secretaries of the Navy.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	1847	
Cave Johnson,	Tennessee,	1845	Post Master Gen.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	1845	} Attorneys General.
Isaac Toucey,	Connecticut,	1847	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

John W. Davis,	Indiana,	1845.
Robert C. Winthrop,	Massachusetts,	1847.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1849 to 1853;—4 years.

Zachary Taylor,	Louisiana,	1849	President.
Millard Fillmore,	New York,	1849	Vice President.
<i>Appointed.</i>			
John M. Clayton,	Delaware,	1849	Secretary of State.
William E. Meredith,	Pennsylvania,	1849	Sec'y of Treasury.
William B. Preston,	Virginia,	1849	Sec'y of the Navy.
George W. Crawford,	Georgia,	1849	Secretary of War.
Thomas Ewing,	Ohio,	1849	Sec'y of Interior.*
Jacob Collamer,	Vermont,	1849	Post Master Gen.
Reverdy Johnson,	Maryland,	1849	Attorney General.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Howell Cobb,	Georgia,	1849.
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ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, from the accession of Henry VIII. The following were the prime ministers, or favorites, or chiefs of administrations, in the respective reigns, viz.:—

KING HENRY VIII.		Sir Thomas More and Cranmer	1529
Bishop Fisher and Earl of Surrey	. 1509	Lord Audley, <i>chancellor</i> ; archbishop	
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey	. 1513	Cranmer	1532

* A new department, created by act of Congress, 1849.

Note. The dates of the appointments of the principal executive officers, in the several administrations, above exhibited, are the times when the several nominations, made by the Presidents, were confirmed by the Senate, as stated in the "Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States." *Am. Almanac, &c.*

- And lord Cronwell (earl of Essex) . . . 1534
 Duke of Norfolk, earl of Surrey, and
 bishop Gardiner . . . 1540
 Lord Wriothesley, earl of Hertford . . . 1544
- KING EDWARD VI.
- The earl of Hertford, *continued*
 John, duke of Northumberland . . . 1552
- QUEEN MARY.
- Bishop Gardiner 1553
- QUEEN ELIZABETH.
- Sir Nicholas Bacon 1558
 Sir William Cecil, *afterwards* lord
 Burleigh; chief minister during al-
 most the whole of this long reign
 Earl of Leicester, a favorite . . . 1564
 Earl of Essex 1538
 Lord Burkhurst 1601
- KING JAMES. I.
- Lord Burkhurst (earl of Dorset)
 Earls of Salisbury, Suffolk, and North-
 ampton 1608
 Sir R. Carr, *created* viscount Roches-
 ter, *afterwards* earl of Somerset . . . 1612
 Sir George Villiers, *created* earl, mar-
 quess, and duke of Buckingham . . . 1615
- KING CHARLES I.
- Duke of Buckingham *continued*
 Earl of Portland, archbishop Laud . . . 1628
 Archbishop Laud, earl of Strafford,
 lord Cottington 1640
 Earl of Essex 1640
 Lord vis. Falkland, lord Digby . . . 1641
 [The civil war commenced, and all
 went into confusion.]
- KING CHARLES II.
- Edward, earl of Clarendon 1660
 Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale
 Lord Ashley, Lord Arlington, Sir T.
 Clifford, *afterwards* lord Clifford . . . 1667
 Lord Arlington, lord Ashley, *created*
 earl Shaftesbury, and Sir Thomas
 Osborne 1673
 Sir Thomas Osborne 1674
 Earl of Essex, duke of Ormond, earl
afterwards marquess of Halifax, sir
 William Temple 1677
 Duke of York, and his friends . . . 1682
- KING JAMES II.
- Earls of Sunderland and Tyrconnel,
 sir George *afterwards* lord Jeffries 1685
 Lord Jeffries, earl of Tyrconnel, lord
 Bellasis, lord Arundel, earl of Mid-
 dleton, visct. Preston 1687
- KING WILLIAM III. AND QUEEN MARY II.
- Sir John, *afterwards* lord Somers, lord
 Godolphin, earl of Danby, *after-*
wards duke of Leeds, &c. 1688
 The earl of Sunderland, &c. 1695
 Charles Montagu, *afterwards* earl of
 Halifax, earl of Pembroke, viscount
 Lonsdale, earl of Oxford, &c. 1697
- QUEEN ANNE.
- Lord Godolphin, R. Harley, esq., lord
 Pembroke, duke of Buckingham . . .
- Duke of Marlborough, &c. 1700
 Lord Godolphin, lord Cowper, dukes
 of Marlborough and Newcastle . . . 1707
 R. Harley, *afterwards* earl of Oxford 1710
 Earl of Rochester, lord Dartmouth,
 and Henry St. John, esq. *afterwards*
 visct. Bolingbroke; lord Harcourt . . . 1711
 Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, &c. . . 1714
- KING GEORGE I.
- Lord Cowper, duke of Shrewsbury,
 marquess of Wharton, earl of Or-
 ford, duke of Marlborough, visct.
 Townshend, &c. 1714
 Robert Walpole, esq. 1715
 James, *afterwards* earl Stanhope . . . 1717
 Charles, earl of Sunderland, &c. . . 1718
 Robert Walpole, esq. *afterwards* sir
 Robert and earl of Orford 1721
- KING GEORGE II.
- Lord Carteret, lord Wilmington, lord
 Bath, Mr. Sandys, &c. 1742
 Hon. Henry Pelham, lord Carteret, earl
 of Harrington, duke of Newcastle . . . 1743
 Mr. Pelham, earl of Chesterfield, duke
 of Bedford, &c. 1746
 Duke of Newcastle, Sir Thomas Rob-
 inson, Henry Fox, &c., lord Anson . . . 1754
 Duke of Devonshire, Mr. William Pitt,
 earl Temple, Hon. H. B. Legge . . . 1756
 [Dismissed in April, 1757. Restored in
 June, same year.]
 William Pitt, Mr. Legge, earl Temple,
 duke of Newcastle, &c. 1757
- KING GEORGE III.
- Earl of Bute, earl of Egremont, duke
 of Bedford 1761
 Earl of Bute, hon. George Grenville,
 sir Francis Dashwood, &c. 1762
 Right hon. George Grenville, earl of
 Halifax, earl of Sandwich, duke of
 Bedford, &c. 1763
 Marquess of Rockingham, duke of
 Grafton, earl of Shelburne, &c. July 1765
 Duke of Grafton, hon. Chas. Towns-
 hend, earl of Chatham, &c. Aug. 1766
 Duke of Grafton, right hon. Frederick,
 lord North, &c. Dec. 1767
 Lord North, lord Halifax, &c. 1770
 Lord North, lord Dartmouth, lord Stor-
 mont, lord Hillsborough, lord St.
 Germain, &c. 1773
 Marquess of Rockingham, right hon'ble
 Charles James Fox, &c. Mar. 30, 1782
 Earl of Shelburne, William Pitt, lord
 Grantham, &c. July 10, 1782
 Duke of Portland, lord North, Mr. Fox,
 &c. (The Coalition Ministry. See
 "Coalition.") April 5, 1783
 Rt. hon. William Pitt, lord Gower,
 lords Sidney, Carmarthen, and Thur-
 low, right hon. W. W. Grenville,
 Henry Dundas, lord Mulgrave, duke
 of Richmond, &c. Dec. 27, 1783
 Mr. Pitt, lord Camden, marq. of Staf-
 ford, lord Hawkesbury, &c. 1789
 Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, duke of Leeds,
 lord Camden, &c. 1790
 Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, earl of Chat-
 ham, lord Loughborough, &c. 1793

Mr Pitt, duke of Portland, lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, &c.	1795
Mr. Pitt, earl of Westmorland, earl of Chatham, lord Grenville, &c.	1798
Right hon. Henry Addington, duke of Portland, lord Hawkesbury, lord Hobart, lord Eldon, &c.	Mar. 17, 1801
Mr. Pitt, lord Melville, rt. hon. George Canning, lord Harrowby, lord Westmorland, duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas, &c.	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville, lord Henry Petty, earl Spencer, rt. hon. William Windham, Mr. Fox, lord Erskine, rt. hon. Charles Grey, lord Sidmouth, &c. (See " <i>All the Talents.</i> ")	Feb. 5, 1806
Duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, lord Hawkesbury, earl Camden, right hon. Spencer Perceval, &c.	Mar. 25, 1807
Duke of Portland, earl Bathurst, lord vicount Castlereagh, lord Granville Gower, &c.	1808
Mr. Perceval, earl of Liverpool, marquess Wellesley, viscount Palmerston, Mr. Ryder, &c.	Oct. 1809

REGENCY OF GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Perceval, the earl of Liverpool, &c. <i>continued.</i>	
Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, visct. Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, Mr. Ryder, earl of Harrowby, right hon. Nich. Vansittart, &c.	June 8, 1812

KING GEORGE IV.

Earl of Liverpool, viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Vansittart, &c. <i>continued.</i>	
Rt. hon. George Canning, lord viscount Goderich, lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Sturges Bourne, &c.	April 10, 1827
Viscount Goderich, duke of Portland, right hon. William Huskisson, Mr. Herries, &c.	August 11, 1827
Duke of Wellington, right hon. Robert Peel, earl of Dudley, viscount Melville, earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Grant, &c.	January 25, 1828
Duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, sir George Murray, lord Lowther, sir	

Henry Hardinge, &c., (Mr. Huskisson, visct. Palmerston, Mr. Grant, earl of Dudley, &c. retiring) May 30, 1828

KING WILLIAM IV.

Duke of Wellington and his cabinet, <i>continued.</i>	
Earl Grey, viscounts Althorpe, Melbourne, Goderich, and Palmerston, marquess of Lansdowne, lord Holland, lord Auckland, sir James Graham, &c.	Nov. 22, 1830
[Earl Grey resigns May 9, but resumes office May 18, 1832.]	
Viscount Melbourne, viscount Althorpe, lord John Russel, viscts. Palmerston and Duncannon, sir J. C. Hobhouse, lord Howick, Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Poullett Thomson, &c.	July 14, 1834
Viscount Melbourne's administration <i>discontinued.</i> the duke of Wellington takes the helm of state provisionally, waiting the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy	Nov. 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, lord Lyndhurst, earl of Aberdeen, lord Ellenborough, lord Rosslyn, lord Wharcliffe, sir George Murray, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, &c.	Dec. 15, 1834
Viscount Melbourne and his colleagues return to office	April 18, 1835

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Visct. Melbourne and the same cabinet, <i>continued.</i>	
Viscount Melbourne resigns	May 7, 1839
Sir Robert Peel receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, May 8.	
This command is withdrawn, and lord Melbourne and his friends are reinstated	May 10, 1839
Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, earl of Haddington, earl of Ripon, lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, &c.	Aug. 7, 1841
Lord John Russell's administration	July 6, 1846

ADMIRAL. The first so called in England was Richard de Lucy, appointed by Henry III. 1223. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings had been previously the commanders of their own fleets. The first was appointed in France, in 1284. The rank of admiral of the English seas was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297.—*Spelman; Rymer.*

ADMIRAL LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND. The first officer of this rank was created by Richard II. in December 1385; there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. See *Navy.*

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, erected by Edward III. in 1357. This is a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs.

ADRIANOPLE, BATTLE OF, which got Constantine the empire, was fought July 3, A.D. 323. Adrianople was taken by the Ottomans from the Greeks in 1360; and it continued to be the seat of the Turkish empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II., one of the most distinguished of the sultans, and the one who took Constantinople. was born here in 1480.—

Priestley. Adrianople was taken by the Russians, Aug. 20, 1829; but was restored to the sultan at the close of the war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Ætoliens begin to ravage the Peloponnesus	B.C. 282	Therma, Xenia, Cyphara, and other cities, and destroy with fire all the country they invade	B.C. 201
They dispute the passage of the Macedonians at Thermopylæ	223	They next invite the kings of Macedon, Syria and Sparta, to coalesce with them against the Romans	195
Acarnania ceded to Philip as the price of peace	218	They seize Calchis, Sparta, and Demetrius in Thessaly	194
Battle of Lamia; the Ætoliens, commanded by Pyrrhus, are defeated by Philip of Macedon	214	Their defeat near Thermopylæ	193
With the assistance of allies, they seize Oream, Opus, Tribon, and Dryne	212	They lose Lamia and Amphissa	192
They put to the sword the people of		Made a province of Rome	146

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

AFFIRMATION OF THE QUAKERS. This was first legally accepted as an oath in England A.D. 1696. The affirmation was altered in 1702, and again altered and modified December 1721.

AFGHANISTAN. Insurrection of the Afghans against the British power in India, January 5, 1842.—See *India*.

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

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

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

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

AGRA, FORTRESS OF, termed the key of Hindostan, surrendered, in the war with the Mahrattas, to the British forces, Oct. 17, 1803. This was once the

most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here; his palaces, and those of the Omrahs, were very numerous; Agra then contained above 60 caravansaries, 800 baths, and 700 mosques. See *Mausoleums*.

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

AGRICULTURE. The science of agriculture may be traced to the period immediately succeeding the Deluge. In China and the eastern countries it was, perhaps, coeval with their early plantation and government. Of the agriculture of the ancients little is known. The Athenians pretended that it was among them the art of sowing corn began; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians lay claim, the last with most probability, to the honor. Brought into England by the Romans, as a science, about A.D. 27.

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

AIR. Anaximenes of Miletus declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of every thing created, 530 B.C. The pressure of air was discovered by Torricelli, A.D. 1645. It was found to vary with the height by Pascal, in 1647. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time, have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed from them; among others, the air-gun by Guter of Nuremburg in 1656; the air-pump, invented by Otho Guericke at Magdeburg in 1650, and improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the air-pipe, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. See *Balloon*.

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

ALABAMA. One of the United States; most of its territory was included in the original patent of Georgia. It was made a part of the Mississippi territory in 1817; admitted into the Union as a State in 1820. Population in 1810 was less than 10,000; in 1816, 29,633; in 1820, 127,901; in 1830, 308,997; in 1840, 590,756, including 253,532 slaves. Exports of the State in 1840 amounted to \$12,854,694; imports, to \$574,651.

ALBA. Founded by Ascanius, 1152 B.C., and called *Longa*, because the city extended along the hill *Albanus*. This kingdom lasted 487 years, and was

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

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

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

ALBANY, city, capital of the State of New-York, founded by the Dutch in 1623, and by them named Beaverwyck; capitulated to the English in 1664, and then received its present name in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, its proprietor. Incorporated in 1686. Population in 1810, 9,356; in 1830, 24,238; in 1840, 33,721.

ALBIGENSES. This sect had its origin about A.D. 1160, at Albigeois, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse; they opposed the disciples of the Church of Rome, and professed a hatred of all the corruptions of that religion. Simon de Montfort commanded against them, and at Bezières he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword. At Minerba, he burnt 150 of the Albigenes alive; and at La Vaur, he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. They next defeated the count of Toulouse, with the loss of 17,000 men. Simon de Montfort afterwards came to England. See *Waldenses*.

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

ALBUERA, BATTLE OF, between the French, commanded by marshal Soult,

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

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

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

ALDERMEN. The word is derived from the Saxon *Ealdorman*, a senior, and among the Saxons the rank was conferred upon elderly and sage, as well as distinguished persons, on account of the experience their age had given them. At the time of the Heptarchy, aldermen were the governors of provinces or districts, and are so mentioned up to A. D. 882. After the Danes were settled in England, the title was changed to that of *earl*, and the Normans introduced that of *count*, which though different in its original signification, yet meant the same thing. Henry III. may be said to have given its basis to this city distinction. In modern British polity, and also in the United States, an alderman is a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor.

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

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

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

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

ALEXANDRIA, BATTLE OF, between the French, under Menou, who made the attack, and the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, amounting to about 15,000 men, which had but recently debarked, fought March 21, 1801. The British were victorious, but Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded.

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

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

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

ALGIERS. The ancient kingdom of Numidia, reduced to a Roman province, 44 B. C. It afterwards became independent, till, dreading the power of the Spaniards, the nation invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist it, and he seized the government, A. D. 1516; but it afterwards fell to the lot of Turkey.—*Priestley*. The Algerines for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, and the emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them, in 1541. Algiers was reduced by Admiral Blake, in 1653, and terrified into pacific measures with England; but it repulsed the vigorous attacks of other European powers, particularly those of France, in 1688, and 1761; and of Spain, in 1775

1783, and 1784. It was bombarded by the British fleet, under lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, when a new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished. Algiers surrendered to a French armament, under Bourmont and Duperré, after some severe conflicts, July 5, 1830, when the dey was deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown. The French ministry announced their intention to retain Algiers, permanently, May 20, 1834. Marshal Clausel defeated the Arabs in two engagements (in one of which the duke of Orleans was wounded), and entered Mascara, Dec. 8, 1836. General Damremont attacked Constantina (*which see*), Oct. 13, 1837; since when various other engagements between the French and the natives, have taken place. Abd-el-Kader surrendered to General Lamoriciere, Dec. 22, 1847. See *Morocco*.

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

ALIENS. In England aliens were grievously coerced up to A. D. 1377. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.

ALL SAINTS. The festival instituted, A. D. 625. All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honor of whom, individually, no particular day is assigned. The Church of Rome and the Greek church have saints for every day in the year. The reformers of the English church provided offices only for very remarkable commemorations, and struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which *at their time* were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

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

ALLIANCES, TREATIES OF, between the high European Powers: See *Coalition, Treaties, &c.*

Alliance of Leipsic	April 9, 1631	Alliance of Versailles	May 1, 1756
Alliance of Vienna	May 27, 1657	Germanic Alliance	July 23, 1785
Alliance, the Triple	Jan. 28, 1668	Alliance of Paris	May 16, 1795
Alliance of Warsaw	March 31, 1683	Alliance of Petersburg	April 8, 1805
Alliance, the Grand	May 12, 1689	Austrian Alliance	March 14, 1812
Alliance, the Hague	Jan. 4, 1717	Alliance of Sweden	March 21, 1812
Alliance, the Quadruple	Aug. 2, 1718	Alliance of Toplitz	Sept. 9, 1813
Alliance of Vienna	March 16, 1731	Alliance, the Holy	Sept. 26, 1815

ALMANACS, The Egyptians computed time by instruments. Log calendars were anciently in use. Al-mon-aght, is of Saxon origin. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostrodamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1566.—*Dufresnoy*. The most noted early almanacs were:

ALMANACS, *continued.*

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380	Poor Robin's Almanac	1652
One in Lambeth palace, written in	1460	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed one, published at Buda	1472	Moore's Almanac	1713
First printed in England, by Richard Pynson	1497	Season on the Seasons	1735
Tybault's Prognostications	1533	Gentleman's Diary	1741
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644	Nautical Almanac	1767
		Poor Richard's Almanac, (Franklin's, Philadelphia)	1733

Of Moore's, at one period, upwards of 500,000 copies were annually sold. The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing, until 1790, in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to this company, and the two universities. The stamp duty on almanacs was abolished in England, 1834.

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

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

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

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

English	26	German	26	Greek	24	Turkish	33
French	23	Sclavonic	27	Hebrew	22	Sanscrit	50
Italian	20	Russian	41	Arabic	28	and	
Spanish	27	Latin	22	Persian	32	Chinese	214

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

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

ALUM, is said to have been first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about A. D. 1300; it was found in Tuscany, in 1460; was brought to perfection in England, in

1608: was discovered in Ireland, in 1757; and in Anglesey, in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant in tanning; it is used also to harden tallow, and to whiten bread. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapors of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley; but it is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Newfoundland, the first British colony in this quarter of the world, discovered by Cabot, and by him called <i>Prima Vista</i>	1497	New England, the second, by the Plymouth company	1621
Virginia, the first English settlement on the main land	1607	New York, settled by the Dutch	1614
		[For other occurrences, see <i>Tabular Views—United States</i> . See also separate states, <i>Maine</i> , &c.	

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

AMERICAN LITERATURE. The American Almanac for 1840 gives a list of 776 names of American authors who had died previous to that year. This did not include authors of mere pamphlets, which would have swelled the number three-fold; but the "authorship" of many in the list was of very moderate amount or value. Of the 776 names, there were writers on Theology, Sermons, &c., 259; Poetry, 57; History and Biography, 80; Politics and Law, 77. [In these numbers, writers on two or more of the subjects are repeated.]

AMETHYSTS. When this stone was first prized is not known; it was the ninth in place upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priests, and the name *Issachar* was engraved upon it. It is of a rich violet color, and according to Plutarch, takes its name from its color, resembling wine mixed with water. One worth 200 rix dollars having been rendered colorless, equalled a diamond in lustre valued at 18,000 gold crowns.—*De Boot Hist. Gemmarum*. Amethysts were discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1755.—*Burns*.

AMIENS, PEACE OF, between Great Britain, Holland, France and Spain; the preliminary articles, fifteen in number, were signed by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed on March 27, 1802, by the marquis Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.

AMMONITES. Descended from Ammon, the son of Lot; they invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated

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

by Jephthah, 1188 B. C. They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all those they subdued, but Saul overthrew them, 1093 B. C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabboath their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B. C.—*Josephus*.

AMNESTY. The word as well as the practice was introduced into Greece by Thrasybulus, the Athenian general and patriot, who commenced the expulsion of the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty of his friends: having succeeded, the only reward he would accept was a crown made with two branches of olive. 409 B. C.—*Hume's Essays*.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL: Established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, which was composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece, consisted of twelve delegates, 1498 B. C. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty.—*Suidas*.

AMPHITHEATRES. They may be said to be the invention of Julius Cæsar and Curio: the latter was the celebrated orator, who called the former in full senate "*Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierem.*" In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round and oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions; they were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar. The amphitheatre of Vespasian was built A. D. 79; and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre of Verona was next in size, and then that of Nismes.

AMSTERDAM. This noble city was the castle of Amstel in A. D. 1100; and its building, as a city was commenced about 1203. Its famous exchange was built in 1634; and the stadthouse, one of the noblest palaces in the world, in 1648; this latter cost three millions of guilders, a prodigious sum at that time. It is built upon 13 659 piles, and the magnificence of the structure is, for its size, both in external and internal grandeur, perhaps without a parallel in Europe. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland in favor of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795. The ancient government was restored in November, 1813. See *Holland*.

AMULETS, or CHARMS. All nations have been fond of amulets. The Egyptians had a great variety; so had the Jews, Chaldeans, and Persians. Among the Greeks, they were much used in exciting or conquering the passion of love. They were also in estimation among the Romans.—*Pliny*. *Ovid*. Among the Christians of early ages, amulets were made of the wood of the true cross about A. D. 328. They have been sanctioned by religion and astrology, and even in modern times by medical and other sciences—witness the anodyne necklace, &c. The pope and Catholic clergy make and sell amulets and charms even to this day.—*Ashe*.

ANABAPTISTS. This sect arose about A. D. 1525, and was known in England before 1549. John of Leyden, Muncer, Storck, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the reformation, spread its doctrines. The anabaptists of Munster (who are, of course, properly distinguished from the existing mild sect of this name in England) taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd. Munster they called Mount Zion, and one Mathias, a baker, was declared to be the king of Zion. Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and

they, at length, rose in arms under pretence of gospel liberty. Munster was taken about fifteen months afterwards, and they were all put to death. The anabaptists of England differ from other Protestants in little more than the not baptizing children, as appears by a confession of faith, published by the representatives of above one hundred of their congregations, in 1689.

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

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

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

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

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

ANCHORS FOR SHIPS. are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans.—*Pliny.* The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian.—*Strabo.* Anchors were first forged in England A. D. 578. The anchors of a first-rate ship of war (of which such a ship has four) will weigh 90 cwt. each, and each of them will cost £450.—*Phillips.*

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

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. Instituted in Greece, A. D. 456. The *Angelici* were instituted by Angelus Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople, 1191. The *Angelico*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, A. D. 1534.

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

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

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

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

ANGLO-SAXONS, OR ANGLES. The name of England is derived from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population joined the first Saxon freebooters. Egbert called his kingdom Anglesland. Anglia East was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, A. D. 575: the kingdom ceased in 792.—See *Britain.*

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

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

ANTARCTIC. The south pole is so called, because it is opposite to the north or arctic pole. A continent of 1700 miles of coast from east to west, and 64 to 66 degrees south, was discovered in the Antarctic Ocean by French and American Exploring Expeditions, under D'Urville and Wilkes, respectively on the same day, Jan. 19, 1840; a coincidence the more singular, as the discoverers were at a distance from each other of 720 miles. It was coasted by captain Wilkes for 1700 miles. Mr. Briscoe, of the British Navy, fell in with land, which he coasted for 300 miles in lat. 67, long. 50, in the year 1830.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, or world as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions, in the year of the world 1482. Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the

end of the first century, ten married couples; and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1500 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only; and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood:—

I. 10	V. 2,560	IX. 655,360	XIII. 167,142,160
II. 40	VI. 10,240	X. 2,621,440	XIV. 671,088,640
III. 160	VII. 40,960	XI. 10,485,760	XV. 2,684,354,460
IV. 640	VIII. 163,840	XII. 41,943,040	XVI. 10,737,418,240

This calculation, although the most moderate made, exceeds, it will be seen, by at least ten times, the present number of mankind, which, at the highest estimate, amounts to only a thousand millions.

ANTHEMS, or HYMNS. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose, were the first who composed them, about the middle of the fourth century.—*Langlet*. They were introduced into the church service in 386.—*Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western church. They were introduced into the reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. Eaters of human flesh have existed in all ages of the world. The Cyclops and Lestrygones are represented as man-eaters, by Homer; and the Essedonian Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Diogenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men, as that of other animals; and the practice still exists in Africa, and the South Sea Islands, &c.

ANTIMONY. This mineral was very early known, and applied by the ancients to various purposes. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30, and in eastern countries is thus used to this day. When mixed with lead, it makes types for printing; and in physic its uses are so various that, according to its preparation, alone, or in company with one or two associates, it is sufficient to answer all a physician desires in an apothecary's shop.—*Boyle*. We are indebted to Basil Valentine for the earliest account of various processes, about 1410.—*Priestley*.

ANTINOMIANS, the name first applied by Luther to John Agricola, in 1538. The Antinomians trust in the gospel, and not in their deeds; and hold that crimes are not crimes when committed by them, that their own good works are of no effect; that no man should be troubled in conscience for sin, and other equally absurd doctrines.

ANTIOCH, built by Seleucus, after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C. In one day, 100,000 of its people were slain by the Jews, 145 B. C. In this city, once the capital of Syria, the disciples of the Redeemer were first called Christians. The Era of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers attached to the churches of Antioch and Alexandria: it placed the creation 5492 years B. C.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed, about 368 B. C. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A. D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand; and near the spot is a small island, called Antipodes Island.—*Brookes*.

ANTIQUARIES, AND ANTIQUE. The term *antique* is applied to the productions of the arts from the age of Alexander to the time of the irruption of the Goths into Italy, in A. D. 400. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years B. C.; but this has very little pretensions to

credit. A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stowe, and others, in 1572.—*Spelman*. Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favoring the design. In 1717 this society was revived, and in 1751 it received its charter of incorporation from George II. It began to publish its discoveries, &c., under the title of *Archæologia*, in 1770. The Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh was founded in 1780.

ANTI-RENTISM. In Rensselaer and Delaware counties, State of New-York, an armed resistance of the tenants (chiefly those on the Van Rensselaer estates) to the demand for the payment of rents, commenced in 1846. See *Riots*. Gov. Young pardons eighteen anti-rent rioters, and releases them from prison, Jan. 27, 1847.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the second century. This doctrine spread widely after the reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle*.—See *Arians*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.

ANTWERP. First mentioned in history in A. D. 517. Its fine exchange built in 1531. Taken after a long and memorable siege by the prince of Parma, in 1585. It was then the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but the civil war caused by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade to Amsterdam. The remarkable crucifix of bronze, thirty-three feet high, in the principal street, was formed from the demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he had himself set up in the citadel. Antwerp was the seat of the civil war between the Belgians and the house of Orange, 1830-31. In the late revolution, the Belgian troops having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief, Oct. 27, 1830. General Chassé surrendered the citadel to the French after a destructive bombardment, Nov. 24, 1832. See *Belgium*.

APOCALYPSE, the Revelation of St. John, written in the Isle of Patmos, about A. D. 95.—*Irenæus*. Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held 1545, *et seq.* Rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages from the time of Justin Martyr, who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A. D. 139.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chaldæ."—*Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B. C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, but they were received as canonical by the Catholic church, and so adjudged by the council of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.*—*Ashe*.

APOLLINARIANS, the followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, who taught that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. Apollinarius was deposed for his opinions in A. D. 378.

APOLLO, TEMPLES OF. Apollo, the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had temples and statues erected to him in almost every country, particularly Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1263 B. C.—See *Delphi*. His temple at Daphnæ,

built 434 B. C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt in A. D. 362, and the Christians accused of the crime.—*Lenglet*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AQUARIANS. A sect in the primitive church, said to have been founded by Tatian in the second century, and who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water.

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

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

ARABIA. This country is said never to have been conquered; the Arabians made no figure in history till A. D. 622, when, under the new name of Sara-

cons, they followed Mahomet (a native of Arabia) as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests.—*Priestley*.

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

ARCADIA. The people of this country were very ancient, and reckoned themselves of longer standing than the moon; they were more rude in their manners than any of the Greeks, from whom they were shut up in a valley, surrounded with mountains. Pelasgus taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; and for this discovery they honored him as a god, 1521 B. C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous. The Arcadians were fond of military glory, although shepherds; and frequently hired themselves to fight the battles of other states.—*Eustathius*. A colony of Arcadians was conducted by Ænotrus into Italy, 1710 B. C., and the country in which it settled was afterwards called *Magna Græcia*. A colony under Evander emigrated 1244 B. C.—*Idem*.

ARCHBISHOP. This dignity was known in the East about A. D. 320. Athanasius conferred it on his successor. In these realms the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity. Before the Saxons came into England there were three sees, London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after the arrival of St. Austin, he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, A. D. 596.

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

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

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

body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1588.
—*Northouk's History of London.*

ARCHES, TRIUMPHAL, are traced to the era of the Macedonian conquest by the best writers. The triumphal arches of the Romans form a leading feature in their architecture. Those of Trajan (erected A. D. 114) and Constantine were magnificent.

ARCHITECTURE was cultivated by the Tyrians, about 1100 B. C. Their King, Hiram, supplied Solomon with cedar, gold, silver, and other materials for the Temple, in the building of which he assisted, 1015 B. C. The art passed to Greece, and from Greece to Rome. The style called Gothic came into vogue in the ninth century. The Saracens of Spain, being engaged during peace to build mosques, introduced grotesque carvings, &c., and the ponderous sublimity of bad taste; which species is known by elliptic arches and buttresses. The circular arch distinguishes the Norman-Gothic from the Saracenic, and came in with Henry I. The true Grecian style did not fully revive till about the reign of James I. 1603.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continues for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, is the first who obtained this dignity, 1070 B. C.

ARCOLA, BATTLE OF, between the French under general Buonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzy, fought Nov. 19, 1796. The result of this bloody conflict, which was fought for eight successive days, was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 12,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. Several have been undertaken by England, and some by Russia and other countries. Sir Martin Frobisher was the first Englishman who attempted to find a north-west passage to China, A. D. 1576. Davis's expedition to the Arctic regions was undertaken in 1585. After a number of similar adventurous voyages, Baffin, an Englishman, attempted to find a north-west passage, in 1616. See *Baffin's Bay*. For the subsequent and late expeditions of this kind, including among the latter those of Buchan, Franklin, Ross, Parry, Liddon, Lyon, Back, &c., see *North-West Passage*.

AREOPAGITÆ. A famous council said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges were blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens, 1507 B. C. —*Arund. Marbles*. The name is derived from the Greek *Areos pagos*, the *Hill of Mars*, because Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had violated his daughter Alcippa. Whatever causes were pleaded before them, were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears, and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and impartial decisions.

ARGENTARIA, BATTLE OF. One of the most renowned in its times, fought in Alsace, between the Allemanni and the Romans, the former being defeated by the latter with the loss of more than 35,000 out of 40,000 men, A. D. 378, —*Dufresnoy*.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by the king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record; it made a great noise in Greece, and many kings and the first heroes of the age accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder, 1263 B. C. —*Dufresnoy*.

ARGOS. This kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 B. C., or 1080 years be-

fore the first Olympiad.—*Blair*. The nine kings from the founder were called *Inachidæ*, of whom the fourth was Argus, and he gave his name to the country. When the Heraclidæ took possession of Peloponnesus, B. C. 1102, Temenus seized Argos and its dependencies. Argos was afterwards a republic, and distinguished itself in all the wars of Greece.—*Euripides*.

Inachus founds the kingdom	B. C. 1856	Hypermnestra, who saved her husband, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs. (See <i>Flambeaux</i>) B. C.	1125
Phoroneus reigns sixty years	1807	Lynceus, son of Egyptus, whose life had been preserved by his wife, the throne Danaus	1425
Apis reigns thirty-five years	1747	Reign of Abas	1334
The city of Argos built by Argus, son of Niobe	1711	Reign of Prætus, twin-brother of Acrisius	1361
Crius, son of Argus, succeeds his father, and reigns	1641	Bellerophon comes to Argos; the passion for him of Schenobœa	1361
Reign of Triopas; Polycaon seizes part of the kingdom, and calls it after his wife, <i>Messenia</i>	1552	Rebellion of Acrisius	1314
Reign of Crotopus	1506	Perseus leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ (<i>which see</i>)	1313
Sthenelus reigns	1485		
Gelamor is deposed by Danaus	1474		
Feast of the Flambeaux, in honor of			

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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS, one of the United States, was a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was made a separate territory in 1819, and was admitted into the Union in 1836. Population in 1830, 30,388; in 1840, 97,574, including 19,935 slaves.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE. The famous Spanish armament so called consisted of 150 ships, 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 8000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the duke of Medina Sidonia. It arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire-ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea, and endeavored to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines: the English fell upon them, took many ships, and admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st July to the 27th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5,000 men; seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship.—*Rapin, Carte, Hume.*

ARMAGH, SEE OF, the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, was founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, in 444.

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

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

City of Artaxarta built	B. C. 186	Artaxias is deposed	B. C. 30
Tigranes the Great reigns	93	He is restored to his throne, and dies.—	
He is called to the throne of Syria, assumes the fastidious title of "King of Kings," and is served by tributary princes	83	Blair	1
Tigranes defeated by Lucullus	69	Reign of Venones	A. D. 16
Again defeated, and lays his crown at the feet of Pompey	66	Zenon reigns	18
His son, Artavasdes, reigns	54	Tigranes IV. reigns	36
Artavasdes assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar	48	He is cited to Rome, and deposed	37
Artavasdes assists the Parthians against Marc Antony	36	Tiridates dethroned, and Roman power paramount in Armenia	62
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt, to grace his triumph	34	Armenia reduced to a Persian province under Sapor	365
The Armenian soldiers crown his son, Artaxias	33	Subdued by the Saracens	687
		Irruption of the Turks	755
		Again made a Persian province, under Uffan Cassanes	1472
		Subdued by Selim II.	1522
		Overrun by the Russians	1828
		Surrender of Erzeroum	July 1828
		(See <i>Syria.</i>)	

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

ARMILLARY SPHERE. Commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their

natural position and motion, the whole being comprised in a frame. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B. C.

ARMINIANS (the) chiefly contend for the doctrine of universal redemption, and generally espouse the principles of the Church of England: especially asserting the subordination of the Christian church to the civil powers. They also contend for the *efficacy* of good works, as well as their *necessity*, in securing man's salvation. James I. and Charles I. favored the doctrines of the Arminians; and the principles of the sect prevail generally in Holland and elsewhere, though condemned at the synod of Dort (see *Dort*) in 1618. Arminius, who was a divinity professor at Leyden, died in 1609.—*Brandt*.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were introduced by the Crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle A. D. 1100. The lines to denote colors in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798—and again in 1808.

ARMOR. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used; and brass and iron armor, in plates or scales, followed. The first body-armor of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass.—*Tacitus*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armor, A. D. 449. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail, Henry III. 1216. Some horsemen had visors, and skull caps, same reign. Armor became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armor of plate commenced, 1407. Black armor, used, not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V. 1413. The armor of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armor ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I. 1625. In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armor than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day.—*Meyrick*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword, and dagger. Among ancient missiles were bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *the various weapons through the volume*.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017, B. C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B. C.—*Eusebius*. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The first standing army, existing as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Charles II. 1679. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 680,000.

ARMY. BRITISH. Statement of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the decennial periods respectively mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure, drawn from parliamentary returns and other official records:

1720, Time of war; troops of the line . . .	amount	110,000 men . . .	sum voted	£7,847,000
1800, War . . .	ditto	168,000 men . . .	ditto	17,973,000
1810, War; army, including foreign troops . . .	ditto	300,000 men . . .	ditto	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war . . .	ditto	300,000 men . . .	ditto	29,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances . . .	ditto	89,100 men . . .	ditto	18,253,000
1830, Peace . . .	ditto	89,300 men . . .	ditto	6,991,000

In 1845, the army, of all ranks, numbered 100,011 men; and the sum voted was £4,487,753. See *Militia* and *Volunteers*.

ARTILLERY. The first piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors at Algesiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1341; it was used, according to our historians, at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venitians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377.—*Voltaire*. Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists in Sussex, 1543.—*Rymer's Fædera*. Made of brass, 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728. See *Iron*.

ARTS. See *Literature*. In the eighth century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of these seven liberal arts, namely—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.—*Harris*. The Royal Society of England (which see) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754; it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkstone. The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of this society, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy*. The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823; and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824.—See *British Museum*; *British Institution*; *National Gallery*, &c.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES; containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B. C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B. C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the Isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were purchased by lord Arundel, and given to the university of Oxford, 1627. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations: by *Selden*, 1628; by *Prideaux*, 1676.—See *Kidd's Tracts*; and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ASCALON, BATTLE OF; in which Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, defeated the sultan Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels. No less than 40,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field of battle; and the victorious Richard marched to Jerusalem, A. D. 1192.—*Rymer*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday, now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in A. D. 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty; Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday: at the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

ASIA; so called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled; here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and from hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived.—*Pardon*.

ASPERNE, BATTLE OF, between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French, fought on the 21st May, 1809, and two following days. In this most sanguinary fight, the loss of the former army exceeded 20,000 men, and the loss of the French was more than 30,000: it ended in the defeat of Bonaparte, who commanded in person, and was the severest check that he had yet received. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and his retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASSASSINATION PLOT. A conspiracy so called, formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate king William III., near Richmond. Surrey, as

he came from hunting. The object of the conspiracy was to have been consummated February 15, 1695-6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast.—*Hist. England.*

ASSASSINS. A tribe in Syria, a famous heretical sect among the Mahometans, settled in Persia, in A. D. 1090. In Syria, they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192; they assassinated Lewis of Bavaria in 1213; the khan of Tartary was murdered in 1254. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257; and were extirpated in 1272. The chief of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountains.*"

ASSIENTO. A contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.—*Burke.* It began in 1689, and was vested in the South Sea Company in 1713. By the treaty of Utrecht it was transferred to the English, who were to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America. This contract was given up to Spain at the peace in 1748. See *Guinea.*

ASSIGNATS. Paper currency, to support the credit of the republic during the revolution, ordered by the National Assembly of France, April, 1790. At one period the enormous amount of eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies.—*Alison.*

ASSUMPTION. A festival observed by the church of Rome in honor of the Virgin Mary, who, as the Catholics believe, was taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on August 15, A. D. 45. Mary is reported to have been in her 75th year. The festival is said to have been instituted in 813.

ASSURANCE. See *Insurance.* The practice is of great antiquity. Suetonius ascribes the contrivance to Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 43. It is certain that assurance of ships was practised in the year 45. The first regulations concerning it are in the *Lex Oleron*, by which it appears to have been known in Europe very generally in 1194. The custom of Lombard-street was made a precedent for all policies at Antwerp, and in the Low Countries; but the first statute to prevent frauds from private assurers was made 43 Elizabeth, 1601.—*Molineaux's Lex Mercatoria.*

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE. This is the earliest recorded empire—that of Bacchus wanting records. It commenced under Ninus, who was the Jupiter of the Assyrians, and the Hercules of the Chaldeans, 2069 B. C. It arose out of the union of two powerful kingdoms, Babylon and Assyria, or Nineveh, the latter founded by Ashur, and ending with Sardanapalus, 820 B. C. When this last-named prince was conquered by Arbaces, he shut himself up in his palace, with his concubines and eunuchs, and causing it to be set on fire, they all perished in the flames. On the ruins of the empire were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, Nineveh, and the Median kingdom.—*Lenglet.*

The tower of Babel built.—*Genesis* x. 6; xi. 1.—*Blair* B. C. 2247
 The kingdom of Babylon begins 2245
 Astronomical observations begun by the Chaldeans 2234
 Belus reigns 55 years.—*Usher* 2124
 Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital after himself 2069
 Babylon taken by Ninus, who, having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire.—*Blair* 2059
 Semiramis enlarges and embellishes

Babylon and makes it the seat of her dominion.—*Lenglet* B. C. 2017
 Semiramis invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India.—*Lenglet* 1975
 The Arabs seize Nineveh 1937
 Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus.—*Blair* 1446
 He makes his daughter, Artossa, sur-named Semiramis II., his associate on the throne 1433
 Belatores reigns 1421
 * * * * *
 The prophet Jonah appears in the streets of Nineveh.—*Blair* 840
 Nineveh taken by Arbaces 820

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

Phul raised to the throne, about the year.— <i>Blair</i>	B. C.	777
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword.— <i>Blair</i> ; 2 Kings xv. 19, 20		770
Tiglath-Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests		740
Shalmanezar takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cutheans and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel.— <i>Blair</i>		721
He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years.— <i>Blair</i>		713

Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army.— <i>Isaiah xxxvii.</i>	B. C.	710
[Commentators suppose that this messenger of death was the fatal blast known in eastern countries by the name of <i>Samiel</i> .]		
Esar-haddon invades Judea, and takes Babylon.— <i>Blair</i>		690
He invades Judea.— <i>Blair</i>		677
Holofernes is slain by Judith		677
Saosduchinus reigns.— <i>Usher</i>		667
Nineveh taken, and razed to the ground		621

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

ASTRONOMY. The earliest accounts we have of this science are those of Babylon, about 2234 B. C.—*Blair*. The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldæa under Nabonassar; it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B. C.; some say many centuries before. Lunar eclipses were observed at Babylon with exceeding accuracy, 720 B. C. Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by *Thales*, 640 B. C. Further discoveries by *Pythagoras*, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, 500 B. C. *Hipparchus* began his observations at Rhodes, 167 B. C.—began his new cycle of the moon in 143, and made great advances in the science, 140 B. C. The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, by *Ptolemy*, A. D. 130. After the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during which time astronomy was neglected, it was resumed by the Arabs about 800; and was afterwards brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, but not sooner than 1201, when they also introduced geography.

The Alphonsine tables (<i>which see</i>) were composed	A. D.	1284
Clocks first used in astronomy, about		1500
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus		1530
The science greatly advanced by Tycho Brahe, about		1582
True laws of the planetary motions, by Kepler		1619
Telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy, about		1627
The discoveries of Galileo were made about		1631

The transit of Venus over the sun's disk first observed by Horrox, Nov. 24 A. D. 1639		1639
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante.— <i>See Bologna</i>		1655
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebaw		1659
Discoveries of Picart		1669
Map of the moon constructed by Hevelius		1670
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley		1676
Discoveries of Huygens		1686
Newton's <i>Principia</i> published, and the		

ASTRONOMY *continued.*

system as now taught incontrovertibly established	A. D. 1687	Herschel, March 13.—See <i>Georgium Sidus</i>	1781
Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed	1688	<i>Mécanique Céleste</i> , published by Laplace	1796
Satellites of Saturn, &c. discovered by Cassini	1701	Ceres discovered by Piazzi, Jan 1	1801
Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley	1737	Pallas, by Dr. Olbers, March 28	1802
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange	1780	Juno, by Harding, Sept. 1	1804
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13.—See <i>Georgium Sidus</i>		Vesta, by Olbers	1807
		Neptune, by Le Verrier	1846
		United States astronomical expedition to the South Hemisphere, under Lieut. Gillies, left Baltimore July 18	1849

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATHENÆUM. A place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons: that of Rome was of great beauty in its building, and was erected by the emperor Adrian, A. D. 125.—*Tillemont's Life of Adrian*.

ATHENS. The once celebrated capital of ancient Attica, whose magnificent ruins yet attest its former grandeur—the seat of science and theatre of valor. The first sovereign of whom we have any knowledge is Ogyges, who reigned in Bœotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. In his reign a deluge took place (by some supposed to be no other than the universal deluge, or Noah's flood) that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was repopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B. C. The first state of Athens was under seventeen kings, comprising a period of 487 years, but the history of its first twelve monarchs is mostly fabulous; in its second state it was governed by thirteen perpetual archons, a period of 316 years; in its third state by seven decennial archons, whose rule extended over 70 years, and, lastly, in its fourth state by annual archons, who ruled for 760 years. Under this democracy Athens became unrivalled, and her people signalized themselves by their valor, munificence, and culture of the fine arts; and perhaps not one other single city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, one of the eyes of Greece.—*Plutarch*. The Venetians got possession of Athens in A. D. 1204, and the Turks in 1687.—*Priestley*. It became the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey; and is now that of the new kingdom of Greece, and the seat of its legislature, established under King Otho I., January 25th, 1833.—See *Greece*. For events in the history of Athens, see *Tables* from B. C. 1556 to B. C. 21.

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

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

ATYLA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, ravaged all Europe, A. D. 447. He invaded the Ro-

man empire with an army of 500,000 Huns, and laid waste all the provinces. He died on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, about A. D. 453.—*Goldsmith.*

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

ATTORNEYS. The number practising in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32d of Henry VI. 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is about 13,000. The number sworn, and practising or retired in Ireland, is stated at 2000. A list of 19,527 "*practising lawyers*" in the United States is given in the *Lawyer's Directory*, 1850.

ATTRACTION. Copernicus described attraction as an appetence or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter, about 1520. It was described by Kepler to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In the Newtonian philosophy, it is an original power which restores lost motion; a principle whereby all bodies mutually tend to each other.—See *Astronomy.*

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans. The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he had brought home with him. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779.

AUERSTADT, BATTLE OF. In this most sanguinary conflict between the French and Prussian armies, they were commanded by their respective sovereigns, and Napoleon obtained a decisive victory. The Prussians were routed on every side, and lost 200 pieces of cannon, thirty standards, and 28,000 prisoners, leaving 30,000 slain upon the field, Oct. 14, 1806. The French emperor immediately afterwards entered Berlin, from whence he issued his memorable Berlin decree.—See *Berlin Decree.*

AUGSBURG CONFESSION OF FAITH. The confession of articles of faith drawn up at Augsburg by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the emperor Charles V. in 1530. It was divided into two parts, the first consisting of twenty-one articles, and the second of seven, directly opposed to the abuses that had crept into the Church of Rome. The elector of Saxony, his son, and several other princes of Germany, signed this confession, which was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the bishop of Augsburg, and hence it is called the Confession of Augsburg.

AUGSBURG, LEAGUE OF. A memorable treaty concluded between Holland and other European powers, which had for its object the causing the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be respected, 1686.—See *Munster* and *Nimeguen.*

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Augurs instituted at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, by Numa, 710 B. C. There was a community of them, appointed to foretell events by the flight of birds, and other circumstances. The king Car, from whom Caria in Asia Minor is named, was the inventor of augury by birds.—*Vossius.* The augurs of Rome drew omens from the phenomena of the heavens, the chirping and flight of birds, and various strange casualties.—*Livy.*

AUGUST. The eighth month of the year. It was dedicated to the honor of Augustus Cæsar, from whom it was named in the year 8 B. C., because in this month he was born, was created consul, or chief magistrate, thrice

triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March.

AUSTERLITZ, BATTLE OF, between the French and Austrian armies, gained by the former. Three emperors commanded at this battle, Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 40,000 on the side of the allies, who lost, besides, forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and many thousands of prisoners. This decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, which was signed Dec. 26, same year. The battle was fought Dec. 2, 1805. See *Presburg*.

AUSTRALASIA, includes New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britian, New Zealand, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Of a population of twenty-two millions, the native inhabitants are not supposed to exceed one hundred thousand. Several settlements from Europe have been made since the commencement of the present century. Act to provide for the government of Western Australia, 10 George IV. 1829. Act to erect South Australia into a British province, 4 and 2 William IV. 1834. New act, 5 and 6 William IV. 1835. Several companies and institutions connected with Australia have lately been formed in London.

AUSTRIA, anciently the Belgic Gaul of the Romans. It was taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its present name, about A. D. 1040. This was after Charlemagne had re-established the Western Empire, Austria being a part of what was called Eastern France, which its name in the German language implies.

Rodolphi, count of Hapsburg, seizes Austria from Bohemia, and makes himself archduke - 1273
 Revolt of Switzerland from the house of Austria, in the reign of Albert I. - 1307
 Albert II. duke of Austria, succeeds to three crowns—the imperial, and those of Hungary and Bohemia; his family still possess the empire, - 1438
 Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province. - 1477
 Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria with the heiress of Aragon and Castile - 1496
 Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates, and retires from the world, leaving his German dominions to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain and the Netherlands to his son, Philip II.—See *Spain* - 1557
 The Protestant princes of Germany, being oppressed by the house of Austria, call in the aid of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and this leads to the treaty of Westphalia - 1648
 Leopold I reigns.—See *Germany* - 1658
 Accession of Francis, duke of Lorraine, who marries the celebrated queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, daughter of the deceased emperor, Charles VI. - 1745
 Reign of Joseph II. - 1765
 Religious toleration granted - 1776
 The emperor controls the pope - 1782
 Reign of Leopold II. - 1790
 Reign of Francis II. - 1792
 Austria becomes a distinct empire, and Francis II. of Germany takes the title of I. of Austria - Aug. 9, 1804

The emperor issues his declaration against France - Aug. 5, 1805
 Napoleon, after many victories, enters Vienna - Nov. 14, 1805
 Vienna evacuated by the French, - Jan. 12, 1806
 They again capture it - May 13, 1809
 But restore it at the peace - Oct. 24, 1809
 Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor - April 1, 1810
 Congress at Vienna - Oct. 2, 1814
 Treaty of Vienna - Feb. 25, 1815
 Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand - March 2, 1835
 New treaty of commerce with England - July 3, 1838
 Ferdinand is crowned with great splendor at Milan - Sept. 6, 1838
 Tumult at Vienna, agitation for reforms; Metternich resigns and flies; freedom of the press and national guard granted by the emperor - March 13, 1848
 The emperor publishes, at Milan, abolition of the censorship and convention of the states; the people demand more, and are refused - March 18, "
 Milan revolts, and contends successfully with the soldiery - March 23, "
 Austrians retire to Mantua; Milan entered by Charles Albert of Sardinia - March 23, "
 Lombardy and the Tyrol in rebellion - March, "
 The emperor retires to Innsbruck - May 18, "
 Austrian army under Radetsky holds in check Charles Albert of Sardinia, in Lombardy - May — "
 Is defeated and driven to Mantua - May 29, "

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

Diet of the Croatian-Slavonic nation summoned by the Ban of Croatia	May 20, 1848	Ferdinand I. abdicates; his brother, Francis Charles, declines the throne; it is taken by his son, Francis Joseph	Dec. 2, 1846
Insurrection at Rome; order re-established after bombardment, June 12-15	"	The emperor gives a new constitution	March 4-6, 1849
Vicenza and Padua subdued by Radetsky	June	Haynau takes Brescia, after great slaughter, and sacks it	March 30, "
Milan retaken	Aug. 4,	Bologna taken, after a siege of 8 days	May 16, "
The emperor returns to Vienna	" 12,	Haynau takes command of the Austrian army in Hungary	June —, "
Insurrection at Vienna; Count Latour, minister of war, killed by the mob; the diet demands the retraction of the measures against Hungary, and a new ministry; the emperor flies	Oct. 6,	Ancona taken, after bombardment	June 11, "
The Hungarian army advanced within six miles of Vienna	Oct. 11,	Venice taken by Radetsky	Aug. 22, "
Prince Windischgratz appointed commander-in-chief, Oct. 16; and besieges Vienna, 17th; bombards the city and masters it	Nov. 2,	Hungarian war finished by the surrender of Görgey	Aug. 11, "
		Followed by numerous executions.	
		See <i>Germany, Vienna, &c.</i>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.

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

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

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

The tower of Babel built	B. C. 2247	and names his capital after himself,
The kingdom of Babylon begins	- 2245	<i>Nineveh</i> .— <i>Lenglet</i> - - - B. C. 2069
Ashur builds a city, afterwards called Nineveh	- 2245	Babylon taken by Ninus - - - 2059
The astronomical observations are begun at Babylon by the Chaldeans.— <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Lenglet</i>	- 2234	The Assyrian empire ends - - - 820
Belus, king of Assyria, extends his empire over the neighboring states, defeats the Babylonians, and makes them tributary.— <i>Usher</i>	- 2124	Belesis governs in Babylon - - - 766
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria,		Babylon taken by Esar-haddon - - - 680
		Nebuchadnezzar reigns - - - 604
		He takes Jerusalem.— <i>Lenglet</i> - - - 587
		He is driven from among men - - - 569
		Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus - - - 538
		Taken by Darius.— <i>Usher</i> - - - 511

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

BACCHANALIA, games celebrated in honor of Bacchus. They arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B. C.—*Diodorus*. They were celebrated in Rome under the name of *Bacchanalia*.

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

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game (decidedly one of the oldest known to our times), about 1224 B. C. It is

stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the Conquest.—*Henry*.

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

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

BADEN, TREATY OF, between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714. Baden was formerly a margravate; it was erected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish Confederation, in 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France, were guaranteed by the congress of Vienna, in 1815. The grand Duke granted his people freedom of the press, a burgher guard, trial by jury, and the right of public meeting, Feb. 29. Troops revolt at Rastadt, May, 1849. Insurrection at Carlsruhe;—the grand Duke flees, May 13, 1849. Insurrection subdued by the Prussians, June, 1849.

BAFFIN'S-BAY, discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The nature and extent of this discovery were much doubted until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. These voyagers returned home in 1818. See article *North West Passage*.

BAGDAD, built by Almanson, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, A. D. 762—taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. It has since been often taken by the Persians, and from them again by the Turks.—*Blair*.

BAGPIPE. This instrument is supposed by some to be peculiar to Ireland and Scotland; but it must have been known to the Greeks, as, on a piece of Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, now in Rome, is represented a bagpiper dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, A. D. 51.

BAHAMA ISLES. These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by this great navigator on the night of the 11th October, 1492.—The Bahamas were not known to the English till 1667. Seized for the crown of England, 1718, when the pirates who inhabited them surrendered to Captain Rogers.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the Conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3d Edward I. the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away, 1274. Bail was further regulated, 23 Henry VI.; 2 Philip and Mary and in later reigns.

BAILIFFS OR SHERIFFS, are said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reeve* prior to the Conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff, 1548. There are still some places where the chief-magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. The term *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behavior.—*Blackstone*.

- BALANCE OF POWER**, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control ambition; the principle is said to be a discovery of the Italian politicians of the fifteenth century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France—*Robertson*. By the treaty of Munster, the principle of a balance of power was first recognized by treaty October 24, 1648.
- BALLADS**. They may be traced in British history to the Anglo-Saxons.—*Turner*. Andhelme, who died A. D. 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, that those might sing who could."—*Bede*. Alfred sung ballads.—*Malmesbury*. Canute composed one.—*Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars.—*Viner*.
- BALLADS, NATIONAL**. "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws."—*Fletcher of Sallown*. A British statesman has said, "Give me the writing of the ballads of the country, and while I place at your command every other species of composition, I will fix public opinion, and rule public feeling, and sway the popular sentiment, more powerfully than all your writers, political and moral, can do by any other agency or influence." The beautiful and frequently touching ballads of Dibdin, particularly those of the sea, inspired many a brave defender of his country in the late war; Dibdin died Jan. 20, 1833.
- BALLETTS**. They arose in the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between Hen. VIII. of Eng. & Francis I. of France, in the field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.—*Guicciardini*. In the next century, they reached the summit of their glory in the splendid pomps of the courts of Tuscany and Lorraine; and their most zealous patron, Louis XIV., bore a part in one, 1664.
- BALLOON**. Galien of Avignon wrote on aerostation, in 1755. Dr. Black gave the hint as to hydrogen, in 1767. A balloon was constructed in France by MM. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes ascended at Paris. Pilâtre Desrozier and M. Romain perished in an attempted voyage from Boulogne to England, the balloon having taken fire, June 14, 1785. At the battle of Fleurus, the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, and convey the observations by telegraph, June 17, 1794. Garnerin ascended in a balloon to the height of 4,000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sept. 21, 1802. Gay-Lussac ascended at Paris to the height of 23,000 feet, Sept. 6, 1804. Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night, and the balloon, being surrounded by fire-works, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground, and killed, July 6, 1819.
- BALLOON, THE NASSAU**. The great Nassau balloon, of immense dimensions, and which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and, after having been eighteen hours in the air, descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7, 1836.
- BALTIMORE**, the third city in population and fifth in commerce in the United States; founded 1729; named from lord Baltimore, the proprietor of the Maryland patent. In 1765 it contained but 50 houses; chartered as a city in 1797. Population in 1790, 13,503; in 1810, 35,583; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313, including 3,199 slaves. A handsome monument in the city commemorates its successful defence against the attack of the British under general Ross, Sept. 12, 1814.
- BALTIMORE, BATTLE OF**, between the British army under general Ross and the Americans; the British in making an attack upon the town were unsuc-

cessful, and after a desperate engagement were repulsed with great loss; the gallant general who led the enterprise was killed, Sept. 12, 1814.

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

Bank of Venice formed	-	-	1157	Bank of Hamburgh	-	-	1619
Bank of Geneva	-	-	1345	Bank of Rotterdam	-	-	1635
Bank of Barcelona	-	-	1401	Bank of Stockholm	-	-	1688
Bank of Genoa	-	-	1407	Bank of England	-	-	694
Bank of Amsterdam	-	-	1607	Bank of the United States	-	-	1791 and 1816

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

In 1718 (earliest account)	-	-	£1,829,930	In 1815	-	-	-	£26,803,520
1778	-	-	7,030,680	1820	-	-	-	27,174,000
1790	-	-	10,217,000	1830	-	-	-	20,620,000
1800	-	-	15,450,000	1835	-	-	-	18,215,220
1810	-	-	23,904,000	1840	-	-	-	17,231,000

The circulation of notes, in 1845, exceeded 27 millions, and the bullion in the bank fluctuated between 15 and 16 millions. The returns of issues, &c. are now made weekly. To secure the credit of the Bank it was enacted, "that no other banking company should consist of more than six persons," 6 Anne 1707. There are branch banks of the Bank of England in many of the chief towns of the kingdom; as Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Swansea, &c., all formed since 1828. See *Funds*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, first one established 1791. Cap. \$10,000,000. —A new one with cap. of \$35,000,000, 1816. The act of Congress rechartering it vetoed by president Jackson, July 10, 1832. The "removal of the deposits" of the U. S. government from the bank, by order of president Jackson, signed by R. B. Taney, secretary of the Treasury, (W. J. Duane the late secretary having refused to sign the order,) Sept. 23, 1833. Resolution of the Senate that the removal was uncalled for, and the responsibility assumed by the president unconstitutional, &c., introduced by Mr

Webster and passed (26 to 20) March 28, 1834. Senate refused to enter on their journal the president's protest against their resolution, May 7, 1834. Noted resolution of the Senate "expunging" from their journals their resolution of 1834, passed 24 to 19, Jan. 16, 1837.—Sub-Treasury Bill passed Jan. 1840, repealed Aug. 9, 1841. The U. S. Bank newly incorporated by Pennsylvania, March 29, 1836: suspended payment Feb. 5, 1841. Bill for establishing a "Fiscal Bank of the U. S." passed the House of Representatives Aug. 6, 1841; vetoed by president Tyler Aug. 16. Another bill for a "Fiscal Corporation" vetoed Sept. 9, 1841, followed by a resignation of all the Cabinet, except Mr. Webster.

BANKRUPTCY. Suspension of specie payments by the banks of New England and New-York, May 10—16, 1837;—legalized for one year by legislature of N. Y. Banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., also suspended same month. General bankruptcy law passed by Congress Aug. 9, 1841.

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

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700	.	.	.	.	33	1800	.	.	.	1339	1830	.	.	1467
1725	.	.	.	.	416	1810	.	.	.	2000	1835	.	.	954
1750	.	.	.	.	432	1820	.	.	.	1358	1840	.	.	1308
1775	.	.	.	.	520	1825	.	.	.	2683	1844	.	.	1064

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

BANNOCKBURN, BATTLE OF, between king Robert Bruce, of Scotland, and Edward II. of England; the army of Bruce consisted of 30,000 Scots, and that of Edward of 100,000 English, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug pits, which he had covered, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete, the king narrowly escaping, and 50,000 English were killed or taken prisoners, June 25, 1314.—*Barbour.*

BANNS. In the feudal law, banns were a solemn proclamation of any thing, and hence arose the custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage. The use of matrimonial banns is said to have been introduced into the Gallian church, about A. D. 1210; and banns of marriage are proclaimed in the church of England to this day.

BAPTISM. The sacrament of admission instituted by Christ and practised by all sects professing Christianity, except Quakers. St. John, the forerunner of our Saviour, is eminently called *the Baptist*, as being the first that publicly baptized with a spiritual intention. Christ came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized by John. A. D. 30. Originally the people were baptized in rivers; but in the reign of Constantine, A. D. 319, in great cities they built chapels, or places specially to baptize in, which in the eastern countries was

by dipping the person all over. Now, in the western and colder parts, they use sprinkling; at first every church had not a baptistery belonging to it; our fonts answer the same end.—*Pardon.*

BAPTISTS, OR ANABAPTISTS, a sect distinguished from other Christians by their opinions respecting baptism, began their doctrine about A. D. 1525, but much earlier dates are mentioned. They suffered much persecution in England in the sixteenth century. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635. Of Baptist missions, it may be said, that the Moravian brethren led the way to their benevolent enterprises, about 1732.—See *Anabaptists.*

BARBADOES, the first English settlement in the West Indies. This mother plantation gave rise to the sugar trade in England about 1605; and was, with other Caribbee islands, settled by charter granted to the earl of Marlborough, 2 Charles I. 1627. Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations: in a dreadful hurricane in 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation with all its buildings was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its peregrination, Oct. 1784. An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires, May and Dec. 1796. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, August 10, 1831. The history of *Inkle and Yarico*, which Addison, in his *Spectator*, has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island.

BARBER. This trade was practised at Rome in the third century B. C. In England, barbers formerly exhibited a head, or *pole*, at their doors; and the barber's *pole* until lately used by them was a burlesque imitation of the former sign.

BARBER-SURGEONS. Formerly the business of a surgeon was united to that of a barber, and he was denominated a barber-surgeon. A company was formed under this name in 1308, and the London company was incorporated, 1st Edward IV. 1461. This union of profession was dissolved by a statute of Henry VIII.

BARDS. The profession of bard appeared with great lustre in Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; Alexander the Great had a bard named Cherylus; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The druids among the English were philosophers and priests, and the bards were their poets. They were the recorders of heroic actions, in Ireland and Scotland, almost down to our own times. Ossian flourished in the third century, Merlin in the fifth. The former speaks of a prince who kept a hundred bards. Irish sonnets are the chief foundations of the ancient history of Ireland.—See *Ballads.*

BARNET, BATTLE OF, between the houses of York and Lancaster, when Edward IV. gained a decisive and memorable victory over the earl of Warwick, Easter-day, April 14, 1471.—*Brooks.*

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

BARONS. The dignity of baron is extremely ancient: its original name in England was *Vavasour*, which, by the Saxons was changed into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in or had been summoned to parliament; but such is the deficiency of public records, that the first

precept to be found is of no higher date than the 49th Henry III., 1265. The first who was raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created Baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. Barons first summoned to parliament, 1205. Took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of the forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration: they attended parliament in complete armor in the reign of Henry III.—*Beatson*.

BARONETS, the first among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary: instituted by James I., 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619. Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625.

BARRISTERS. They are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. about 1291; but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. There are various ranks of barristers, as King's Counsel, Serjeants, &c.

BARROW'S STRAITS. Discovered by Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. $74^{\circ} 26' N.$, and long. $113^{\circ} 47' W.$ The strait was entered on the 2d August, 1819. The lowest state of the thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARTHOLOMEW, MASSACRE OF ST. This dreadful massacre in France commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. More than seventy thousand Hugonots, or French Protestants, were murdered throughout the kingdom, by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of the queen-dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother. The massacre was attended with circumstances of demoniacal cruelty, even as regarded the female and the infant.

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

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

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

BATTEL ROLL. After the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of England, and subjected it to the Norman yoke, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the Battel-roll; and among these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed, 1066.

BATTLE, WAGER OF. A trial by combat, formerly allowed by English laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. In a case of appeal of murder, *Ashford v. Thornton*, before the King's Bench in London, April 1818, the court allowed that the law gave the defendant a right to his wager of battle; but the appellant, the brother of a lovely girl, whom Thornton had first violated and then murdered, not accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged. A statute was immediately passed, putting an end to this mode of trial, 59 George III., 1819.—*Statutes at large*.

BATTERING-RAM. *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, invented by Artemones, about 441 B. C. These ponderous engines by their own weight exceeded the utmost effects of our battering cannon.—*Desaguliers*. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's church, previously to rebuilding the new edifice in 1675.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos was the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, and placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watch-word.—*Lenglet*. The following are the principal and most memorable battles mentioned in general history, and are those also that are most commonly referred to:

		B. C.			A. D.
Actium (<i>the empire of Rome is con-</i>					1378
<i>firmed to Augustus</i>) -		31	Berwick -		1836
Arbela (<i>Fall of Persia</i>) -		331	Bilboa (<i>British legion</i>)	Dec. 24,	1836
			Blackheath (<i>Cornish Rebels defeated</i>)		1497
			Blackrock (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>) -	Dec. 3,	1813
			Bladensburg -	Aug. 24,	1814
Aboukir (<i>Turks</i>) -	July 26,	1799	Blenheim (<i>Marlborough</i>)	Aug. 2,	1704
Acre (<i>Siege commenced</i>) -	Mar. 18,	1799	Borodina -	Sept. 7,	1812
— (<i>Sir Sydney Smith</i>)	May 27,	<i>ibid</i>	Bosworth -	Aug. 22,	1485
— (<i>Storming of</i>)	Nov. 3,	1840	Bothwell Bridge, Scotland -		1679
Adrianople (<i>Constantine</i>)	-	323	Boyne, Ireland -	July 1,	1690
Albuera -	May 16,	1811	Bovines (<i>French and Germans</i>) -		1214
Alford (<i>Covenanters</i>) -	July 2,	1645	Boxtel -	Sept. 17,	1794
Alexandria (<i>Abercrombie</i>) -	Mar. 21,	1801	Brandywine -	Sept. 11,	1777
— (<i>Abercrombie</i>)	May 17,	1799	Brechin, Scotland -		1452
Algiers (<i>Exmouth</i>) -	Aug. 27,	1816	Brenau (<i>Austrians and Bavarians</i>) -		1743
— (<i>French</i>) -	July 4,	1830	Breslau -	Nov. 22,	1757
Alderton Moor -		1643	Briar's Creek -		1779
Agincourt -	Oct. 25,	1415	Brienne -	Feb. 29,	1814
Aliwal (<i>India</i>) -	Jan. 20,	1846	Bridgewater (<i>Americans and British</i>)		July 25, 1814
Almanza, in Spain -	April 4,	1707	Buena Vista (<i>Amer. and Mexicans</i>)		July 25, 1814
Amoy (<i>City taken</i>) -	Aug. 27,	1841	— (Feb. 22, 1847)		1847
Almeida -	Aug. 5,	1811	Buenos Ayres (<i>Popham</i>) -	June 21,	1806
Anjou, or Breagne -		1421	— (<i>Whitelock</i>)	July 6,	1807
Antoign -	Aug. 13,	1792	Bunker's Hill -	June 17,	1775
Arcola -	Nov. 19,	1796	Busaco -	Sept. 27,	1810
Ascalon (<i>Richard I.</i>)	-	1191	Brownstown (<i>Canada</i>) -	Aug. 8,	1812
Assaye (<i>Wellesley</i>) -	Sept. 23,	1803			B. C.
Auerstadt -	Oct. 14,	1806	Cannæ (<i>Victory of Hannibal</i>)		216
Augsburg -	Aug. 24,	1796	Carthage (<i>taken by Publius Scipio</i>)		146
Austerlitz -	Dec. 2,	1805	Cheronea (<i>Tolmidas</i>) -		447
Badajos -	Mar. 11,	1811	— (<i>Philip</i>) -		338
Balkan, passage of the -	July 26,	1829	— (<i>Sylla</i>) -		86
Baltimore -	Sept. 12,	1814	Cnidus (<i>Lysander killed</i>) -		394
Bannockburn -	June 25,	1314	Cranon, in Thessaly -		322
Barnot (<i>Edward IV.</i>)	-	1471	Cyzicum -		406
Barrosa -	Mar. 6,	1811			A. D.
Bautzen -	May 20,	1813	Calais taken -	Jan. 7,	1558
Bayonne -	Mar. 19,	1794	Calcutta (<i>India</i>) -	June	1756
Belgrade -		1456	Camden (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>) -	Aug. 16,	1780
		1717	— (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>) -	April 25,	1781
Bennington (<i>Amer & Brit.</i>)	-	1777	Campo Santo -		1743
Bergen -	April 13,	1759	Canton (<i>Bogue forts taken</i>)	Feb. 26,	1841
—	Sept. 19 and Oct. 2,	1799	Castel Nuovo -	Sept. 29,	1806
Bergen-op-Zoom (<i>taken</i>)		1747	Castella -	April 13,	1813
Beresina -	Mar. 6,	1814			
	Sept. 7,	1812			

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A. D.		A. D.
Cassano (<i>Prince Eugene</i>)	1705	Jarnac	Mar. 3, 1569
Castlebar (<i>French</i>)	Aug. 28, 1798	Jemappe	Nov. 5, 1792
Castiglione	July 2, 1796	Jena	Oct. 14, 1806
Castillon, in Guienne	1453	Ket and Warwick	1549
Charleroi	1690	Killiecrankie, Scotland	July 27, 1689
Charleroi Fleurus	June 17, 1794	Kowno	Dec. 14, 1812
Charleston (<i>taken by the British</i>)	May 12, 1780	Krasnoi	Nov. 16, 1812
Chepultepec (<i>Amer. & Mex.</i>)	Sept. 12-14, 1848	Leuctra	B. C. 370
Chippewa	July 5 and 25, 1814		A. D. 1747
	Oct. 1814	Laffeldt (<i>Duke of Cumberland</i>)	1745
Ciudad Rodrigo (<i>invested</i>)	June 11, 1812	Landshut (<i>Prussians and Austrians</i>)	1745
----- (<i>stormed</i>)	Jan. 19, 1812	----- (<i>Austrians</i>)	April 21, 1809
Clontarf, Ireland	1039	Langside	May 13, 1568
Constantina (<i>Algiers</i>)	Oct. 13, 1837	Leipzig	Oct. 16, 1813
Contreras (<i>Amer. and Mexicans</i>)	1848	Lepanto (<i>Greeks</i>)	May 9, 1829
Corunna, (<i>Moore</i>)	Jan. 16, 1809	Lewes	May 14, 1264
Cowpens (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	1781	Lexington (<i>Amer. revolution</i>)	April 19, 1775
Crane Island (<i>Americans and Brit.</i>)	June 21, 1813	Ligny	June 16, 1815
	Aug. 25, 1346	Lincoln	Feb. 2, 1141
Cressy (<i>Ich Dien</i>)	Aug. 25, 1346		May 19, 1217
Culloden (<i>Prentender</i>)	April 16, 1746	Lisle (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	1708
Cunnersdorf	Aug. 12, 1759	Lissa	Dec. 5, 1796
Detroit (<i>surrendered</i>)	Aug. 16, 1812	Lodi	May 10, 1757
Dettingen (<i>George II.</i>)	1743	Long Island	Aug. 27, 1776
Dresden	Aug. 26, 1813	Lutzen	May 2, 1813
Dreux, in France	1562	Lutzingen (<i>Gustavus slain</i>)	1632
Drogheda (<i>taken by storm</i>)	1649		B. C. 363
Dumblain (<i>Sheriff-Muir</i>)	Nov. 12, 1715	Mantinea (<i>Epaminondas slain</i>)	363
Dunbar	Sept. 3, 1650	Munda, in Spain	45
----- (<i>King of Scots taken</i>)	1296		A. D. 1814
-----, Siege of,	1337	McHenry, Fort (<i>Americans and Brit.</i>)	Oct. 13, 1814
Dungan Hill	July 10, 1647		1709
Dunkirk	Sept. 7, 1793	Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough</i>)	1793
Dunsinane	1054	Manheim	May 30, 1793
Durham, Nevil's Cross	1346		July 12, 1794
Eastport (<i>Americans and British</i>)	July 1814		Sept. 23, 1795
	Oct. 23, 1642	Mantua	May 29, 1796
Edgehill fight	Oct. 23, 1642		Jan. 31, 1797
Erie, Fort	Aug. 15, 1814	Marengo	June 14, 1800
Erzeroum (<i>Turks and Prussians</i>)	1745	Marignan, Italy	Sept. 15, 1515
Eutaw Springs	1781	Marston Moor	July 3, 1644
Evesham	Aug. 4, 1265	Mexico	Sept. 12-14, 1848
Eylau	Feb. 8, 1807	Milan	April 27, 1799
Fairfield (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	1779	Minden	Aug. 1, 1759
Falkirk, (<i>Wallace</i>)	July 22, 1298	Mittau (<i>Swedes and Russians</i>)	1705
Flatbush, L. I. (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	Aug. 27, 1776	Mockern	April 1, 1813
Flodden	Sept. 9, 1513		Oct. 14, 1813
Fontainebleau	Feb. 17, 1814	Mohartz, Hungary	1687
Fontenoy	April 30, 1745	Molwitz	April 10, 1741
Fort du Quesne	July 9, 1755	Monmouth (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	June 28, 1778
French Town, Canada	Jan. 22, 1813	Monterey (<i>Mexico</i>)	Sept. 24, 1846
Friedburg	June 4, 1745	Montmorenci	Aug. 10, 1759
Friedland	June 14, 1807	Moodkee, India	Dec. 18, 1845
		Morea (<i>Castile surrenders</i>)	Oct. 28, 1828
Granicus	334	Moscow (<i>burnt</i>)	Sept. 4, 1812
	A. D. 1777	Moskwa	Sept. 7, 1812
Germantown	Oct. 4, 1777	Moscow (<i>retaken</i>)	Oct. 22, 1812
Gisors (<i>Dieu et mon droit</i>)	1193	Narva (<i>Charles XII. of Sweden</i>)	1700
Guilford	Mar. 16, 1781	Naseby	June 14, 1645
Halidon Hill, Berwick	July 19, 1333	Newark	1644
Halle (<i>Bernadotte</i>)	Oct. 17, 1806	Newbury	1643
Hanau (<i>Wrede</i>)	Oct. 29, 1813	----- (<i>second battle</i>)	Oct. 20, 1644
Hastings (<i>Conquest</i>)	Oct. 14, 1066	New London (<i>burnt by the British</i>)	1731
Hexham (<i>Yorkists defeated</i>)	May 15, 1464	New Orleans	Jan 8, 1815
Hochkirchen	Oct. 14, 1758	Niagara, Fort	Nov. 1813
Hohenlinden	Nov. 3, 1800	Nisbet	May 7, 1402
	B. C. 301	Norfolk (<i>burnt by the British</i>)	June 1779
Ipsus (<i>Anligonus slain</i>)	301	Northallerton, (<i>or the battle of the Standard</i>)	1138
Issus (110,000 Persians slain)	333		

BATTLE, continued.

	A. D.		A. D.
Norwalk (<i>burnt by the Brit.</i>)	Aug. 22, 1779	Sobraon (<i>India</i>)	Feb. 15, 1846
Novi (<i>Suwarrow</i>)	Aug. 16, 1799	Solway Moss	Nov. 25, 1542
	Jan. 8, 1800	St. Albans (<i>York and Lancaster</i>)	1455
Ogdensburg (<i>British and Americans</i>)		— (<i>second</i>)	1461
	Feb. 22, 1813	St. Denis (<i>Montmorenci</i>)	1567
Oporto	May 11, 1809	St. Dizier, France	Jan. 27, 1814
Otterburn (<i>Chevy Chase</i>)	1308	St. Sebastian	May 5, 1836
Oudenard (<i>Marlborough</i>)	July 11, 1708	Stamford	Mar. 13, 1470
	B. C.	Stony Point (<i>taken by the Americans</i>)	1779
Pharsalia	48	Stratton (<i>poet Waller</i>)	May 16, 1643
Philippi (<i>Roman Republic ends</i>)	42	Talavera de la Reyna	July 27, 1809
	A. D.	Tarragona	Jan. 24, 1812
Palo Alto (<i>1st of Amer. & Mex.</i>)	May 8, 1846	Tewkesbury	May 4, 1471
Parma (<i>Austrians and French</i>)	1734	Thames (<i>Americans and Brit.</i>)	Sept. 1813
— (<i>Suwarrow</i>)	July 12, 1799	Thermopylæ (<i>Greeks</i>)	July 13, 1822
Patay (<i>Joan of Arc and the English</i>)	1429	Tirlemont (<i>French and Allies</i>)	1705
Pavia (<i>French and Austrians</i>)	Feb. 24, 1525	Toplitz (<i>Austrians and Prussians</i>)	1762
Pensacola (<i>taken by general Jackson</i>)	Nov. 20, 1814		Aug. 30, 1813
	Aug. 5, 1717	Tournay	May 8, 1793
Peterwarden	Aug. 5, 1717	Toulon	Oct. 3, 1793
Pfaffendorf	Aug. 15, 1760	Toulouse	April 10, 1814
Pinkey	Sept. 10, 1547	Towton	Mar. 29, 1461
Plattsburg (<i>Americans and British</i>)	Sept. 11, 1814	Trenton (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	Dec. 26, 1776
	Sept. 19, 1356	Turin (<i>French and Germans</i>)	1706
Poitiers	Sept. 19, 1356	Ulm	June 21, 1800
Prague	Nov. 9, 1620	— (<i>surrendered</i>)	Oct. 29, 1805
	May 6, 1757	Valenciennes	May 23, 1793
Princeton (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	Jan. 2, 1777	Varna (<i>surrenders</i>)	Oct. 11, 1225
Pultowa (<i>Charles XII.</i>)	July 8, 1709	Vera Cruz (<i>taken by Amer. Gen. Scott</i>)	March 27, 1847
Pultusk	Dec. 26, 1806		April 10, 1812
Pyrenees	July 28, 1813	Villa Franca	Oct. 21, 1808
Quatre Bras	June 16, 1815	Vimiera (<i>Wellington</i>)	Oct. 21, 1808
Quebec (<i>or the plains of Abraham</i>)	Sept. 13, 1759	Vittoria, Spain	June 21, 1813
— (<i>death of Montgomery</i>)	Dec. 21, 1775	Wagram	July 5, 1809
	April 28, 1760	Wakefield	Dec. 31, 1460
Queenstown (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	Oct. 13, 1812	Warsaw	Oct. 10, 1794
Ramilies (<i>Marlborough</i>)	May 23, 1706		Nov. 8, 1831
Resaca de la Palma (<i>Mexico</i>)	May 9, 1846	— (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 8, 1831
Rosbach	Nov. 17, 1382	Washington (<i>burnt by the British</i>)	Aug. 1814
	Nov. 5, 1787	Waterloo	June 18, 1815
Sackett's Harbor (<i>Americans and British</i>)	1813	White Plains (<i>Amer. & Brit.</i>)	Oct. 28, 1776
Salamanca	July 22, 1812		Nov. 30, 1812
San Marelal (<i>Spaniards</i>)	Aug. 4, 1813	Wilna (<i>Poles</i>)	June 12, 1831
Saratoga (<i>Burgoyne's surrender</i>)	Oct. 17, 1777	Worcester	Sept. 13, 1642
Savannah (<i>taken by the British</i>)	Dec. 29, 1778	— (<i>Charles II.</i>)*	1651
	Aug. 16, 1762	Wyoming massacre	July 1778
Schwerdnitz	July 5, 1685	York (<i>Canada</i>) captured by Americans	April 27, 1813
Sedgemoor	Mar. 31, 1831	York Town (<i>surrender of Cornwallis</i>)	Oct. 19, 1781
Seidlitz (<i>Poles</i>)	July 9, 1386		B. C.
Sempach	1791	Zama (<i>Scipio and Hannibal</i>)	202
Seringapatam	1791	Zela (<i>Cæsar: veni, vidi, vici</i>)	47
— (<i>Tippoo reduced</i>)	May 4, 1799		A. D.
— (<i>Tippoo killed</i>)	July 21, 1403	Zeuta, Hungary (<i>Prince Eugene</i>)	1697
Shrewsbury	July 7, 1777	Zurich	1799
Skenesborough	Aug. 27, 1812		
Smolensko			

BAVARIA, HOUSE OF. The dukedom founded in the eleventh century: this house has the same origin as that of Saxony, and is a branch of the Guelphian family; Henry Guelph was made duke of Bavaria by Conrad II., emperor of Germany, who reigned in 1024. Otho, count Wittelpatch, was made duke in 1179; and Maximilian I. elector in 1624. Bavaria was

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

N. B.—Many of the above battles are described more fully under each name.

erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte in December 1805; and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. This kingdom joined the coalition against France in Oct. 1813. Bavarian chamber recommends freedom of the press, &c., by almost unanimous vote, Oct. 17, 1847. Riots at Munich on account of Lola Montes, the king's mistress, Feb. 9, 1848. Violent movement at Munich; the king abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II., March 22, 1848.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.	1825 Louis, 13th October;—abdicated,
1805 Maximilian Joseph, the preceding elec-	March 22, 1848.
tor, created king.	1848 Maximilian II.

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

BAYONETS. The short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket. This weapon was invented at Bayonne; in France (whence the name), about 1670. According to the abbe Lenglet, it was first used in battle by the French, in 1603, "with great success against an enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty."

BAZAAR, OR COVERED MARKET. The word is of Arabic origin. The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle.

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

BEARDS. Various have been the customs of most nations respecting them. The Tartars, out of a religious principle, waged a long and bloody war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards after the rites of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B. C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B. C. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews. In England, they were not fashionable after the Conquest, A. D. 1066, until the thirteenth century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. The Russians, even of rank, did not cut their beards until within these few years; and Peter the Great, notwithstanding his enjoying them to shave, was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force.

BEARDS ON WOMEN. A bearded woman was taken by the Prussians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I. 1724: her beard measured 1½ yards. A woman is said to have been seen in Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair.—*Dict. de Trévoux.* The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard.

BEAUVAIS, HEROINES OF. On the town of Beauvais being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women under the conduct of Jeanne de la Hachette, or Laine, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of their noble exploits during the siege, the females of

Beauvais walk first in a procession on the anniversary of their deliverance—*Henault*.

BECKET'S MURDER. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1171. Four barons hearing Henry II. say, in a moment of exasperation, "What an unhappy prince am I, who have not about me one man of spirit enough to rid me of this insolent prelate," resolved upon Becket's assassination; and rushing with drawn swords into the cathedral of Canterbury, where he was at vespers, they announced their design, when he cried out, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty, not to hurt any other person here, for none of them have been concerned in the late transactions." The confederates then strove to drag him from the church; but not being able to do so, on account of his resolute deportment, they killed him on the spot with repeated wounds, all which he endured without a groan. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and set with jewels, in 1220; and were taken up and burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539.—*Stowe*.

BED. The practice was universal in the first ages, for mankind to sleep upon the skins of beasts.—*Whittaker*. This was the custom of the early Greeks and Romans, and of the Britons, before the Roman invasion. They were afterwards changed for loose rushes and heather. Straw followed, and was used in the royal chambers of England so late as the close of the fifteenth century. The Romans were the first who used feathers.

BEER. See *Ale*. A beverage of this sort is made mention of by Xenophon, in his famous retreat, 401 B. C. Beer was drunk generally in England in the thirteenth century. By a law of James I., when there was a kind of duty paid on "*ale called bere*," one quart of the best thereof was to be sold for a penny. Subjected to excise in 1660. In England the number of retailers in 1834 amounted to about 60,000. See *Brewers*.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, is also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B. C. There are 292 species of the bee, or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Strange to say, bees were not originally natives of New England: they were introduced into Boston by the English, in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent; the first planters never saw any.—*Hardie's America*.

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

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

BEHEADING—or *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1074, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed.—*Salmon's Chron.* English history is filled with instances of this mode of execution, particu-

larly in the reigns of Henry VIII., and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood, greatest virtues, and most innocent lives, thus suffered death.*

BEHRING'S STRAIT. Explored by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728.

BELGIUM. Late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. Under the dominion of France so late as A. D. 1869; formed into a kingdom in 1831.

Became an acquisition of the house of Austria	1477	by the Allied Powers, announced by Van der Weyer	Dec. 26, 1830
Charles V. annexed the Netherlands to the crown of Spain	1556	Duke de Nemours elected king; but his father, the king of France, refuses his consent	Feb. 3, 1831
Seven provinces, under William, prince of Orange, revolt, owing to the tyranny of Philip II.; freed	1579	M. Surlet de Chokier is elected regent of Belgium	Feb. 24, 1831
The ten remaining provinces are given to the archduke	1598	Leopold, prince of Coburg, is elected king	July 12, 1831
These again fall to Spain	1648	He enters Brussels	July 19, 1831
Seven again ceded to Germany	1714	The king of the Netherlands recommences the war	Aug. 3, 1831
And three to France	1748	[France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues.]	
Austrians expelled; but their rule afterwards restored	1789	A conference of the ministers of the five great powers is held in London, which terminates in the acceptance of the 24 articles of pacification	Nov. 15, 1831
The French entered Belgium	Nov. 1, 1792	Leopold marries Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe	Aug. 9, 1832
United to France	Sept. 30, 1795	The French army returns to France	Dec. 27, 1832
Placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange	1814	Riot at Brussels (see <i>Brussels</i>); much mischief ensues	April 6, 1834
The revolution commences at Brussels	Aug. 25, 1830	Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London	April 19, 1839
The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent	Oct. 4, 1830		
The Belgian troops take Antwerp; the Dutch are driven to the citadel, from whence they cannonaded the town,	Oct. 27, 1830		
Belgian independence acknowledged			

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

BELGRADE, BATTLE OF, between the German and Turkish armies, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, fought 1456. Belgrade was taken by Solyman, 1522; and re-taken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. Taken by prince Eugene in 1717 (*see next article*), and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790.

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

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

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE; an ecclesiastical ceremony of the Romish church, used in excommunication, *which see*.

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

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B. C. To him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans.

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

Great Bell of St. Pauls, weighs	. lbs. 8,400	St. Peter's, at Rome	. . lbs. 18,607
Great Tom of Lincoln	. . . 9,894	Great Bell at Erfurth	. . . 28,224
Great Tom of Oxford	. . . 17,000	St. Ivan's Bell, Moscow	. . . 127,836
Bell of the Palazzo, Florence	. . . 17,000	Bell of the Kremlin	. . . 443,772

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

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

BENEDICTINES. An order of monks founded by Benedict, who was the first that introduced the monastic life into the western part of Europe, in the beginning of the sixth century. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note, as the Benedictine. It spread over a large portion of Europe, but was superseded in the vast influence it possessed over other religious communities, about A. D. 1100. The Benedictines appeared early in England; and William I. built them an abbey on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066.

William de Warrenne, earl of Warren, built them a convent at Lewes, in Essex, in 1077. At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames.—*Leigh*. Of this order, it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4000 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonized.—*Baronius*

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

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

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC CHARITIES, &c., IN THE UNITED STATES. The known voluntary contributions by citizens of Boston alone, during 45 years, ending 1845, was ascertained to be (see details in *American Almanac*, 1846) as follows:

For theological education and other religious objects	-	-	\$1,054,966	For miscellaneous objects (such as monuments, &c.)	-	-	433,321
For purposes of instruction	-	-	1,095,594				
For charitable purposes	-	-	2,162,412				
				Total	-	-	\$4,751,293

[Exclusive of the contributions in churches, for the poor, &c. The population of Boston, in 1800, was about 25,000; in 1845, about 114,000. Few cities can boast of such munificence, in proportion to the number of inhabitants.]

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—some of the principal in the United States.

	<i>Formed.</i>	<i>Income,</i>		<i>Formed.</i>	<i>Income.</i>
Amer. Board of Com. Foreign	-	1849.			1849.
Missions	-	1810 - \$260,897	Amer. Education Society	-	1816 - \$32,754
Amer. Sunday Sch. Union	-	1824 207,764	" Colonization Society	-	1819 17,414
" Bible Society	-	1816 - 234,514	" Seamen's Friend Society	-	23,497
" Tract Society	-	1814 - 308,423	Miss. Soc. Methodist Church	-	1819 - 99,635
" Home Miss. Society	-	1826 - 157,460	Presbyterian Board Missions	-	126,013

United States ship, *Jamestown*, sailed from Boston for Cork, loaded with provisions, to be given to the destitute Irish, March 28th, 1847. The frigate *Macedonian* sailed from New York on same errand, July 8, 1847.

Abbott Lawrence gave \$50,000 to Harvard College, for scientific department, June, 1847.

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

The English were first permitted to trade to Bengal	-	-	A. D. 1534	Calcutta taken by Surrjah Dowla; and the dreadful affair of the Black-hole	-	1756
Factories of the French and Danes	-	-	1664	Retaken by Colonel Clive	-	1757
First factory at Calcutta	-	-	1690	Imperial grant, vesting the revenues of Bengal in the Company, by which the virtual sovereignty of the country was obtained	-	Aug. 12, 1765
The settlements first placed in a state of defence	-	-	1694	Celebrated India-bill; Bengal made the chief presidency	-	June 16, 1773
Calcutta bought, and fortified	-	-	1700			
Its garrison consisted of only 129 soldiers, of whom but 55 were Europeans	-	-	1706			

See *India*.

- BERESINA, BATTLE OF.** Total defeat of the French main army by the Russians on the banks of the Beresina, followed by their disastrous passage of it when escaping out of Russia. The French lost 20,000 men in the battle, and in their retreat the career of their glory was closed, Nov. 28, 1812.
- BERGEN, BATTLE OF,** between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 14, 1759. The allies again defeated by the French with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799. In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the allies lost 4,000 men; and on the 6th, they were again defeated before Alkmaer, losing 5,000 men. On the 20th, the duke of York entered into a convention by which he exchanged his army for 6,000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.
- BERGEN-OP-ZOOM,** whose works were deemed impregnable, taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794. Here a gallant attempt was made by the British, under Graham, to carry the fortress by storm, but it was defeated; after forcing an entrance their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814.
- BERLIN.** Founded by the margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear, in 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. This city was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, in 1760, but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, thirteen days after the battle of Jena, the French entered Berlin, and from its palace Napoleon issued his famous Berlin decree.—See *next article*.
- BERLIN DECREE,** a memorable interdict against the commerce of England. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops were to be treated as prisoners of war; the whole world, in fact, was to cease from any communication with Great Britain: issued by Bonaparte from the court of the Prussian king, shortly after the battle of Jena (which, for the time, decided the fate of Prussia), Nov. 21, 1806.—See *Jena*.
- BERMUDAS, OR SOMMERS' ISLES,** discovered by Joao Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1527; but they were not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Sommers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a statute of 9 James I., 1612. Awful and memorable hurricane here, October 31, 1780. Another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813.
- BERNARD, MOUNT ST.** Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy; and it was by the same route that Bonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800.
- BERNARDINE MONKS.** This order was founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, in the twelfth century. On the summit of the Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks, who entertain in their convent all travellers gratis for three days.—*Brooke*.
- BERWICK.** This town was the theatre of many bloody contests between the English and Scots; and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river. Berwick was burned in 1173, and again in 1216. It was taken from the Scots, and annexed to England, 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1502. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to general Monk. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected.
- BETHLEHEM,** the birth-place of CHRIST. The Bethlehemite monks, who

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

BEYROUT. This city, which was colonized from Sidon, was destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 566. It was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. Total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout, the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon, Oct. 10, 1840.

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

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

BIBLE, ANCIENT COPIES OF THE. The oldest version of the Old and New Testament belonging to the Christians, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in 1455. The next in age is the Alexandrine MS., in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I., and said to have been copied nearly about the same time. The most ancient copy of the Jewish Scriptures existed at Toledo, about A. D. 1000; and the copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

BIBLE, BISHOPS'. Bishop Alley prepared the Pentateuch; bishops Davis and Sandys, the Historical Books; bishop Bentham, the Psalms, &c.; bishop Horne, the prophets; bishop Grindal, the Minor Prophets; bishops Parkhurst and Barlow, the Apocrypha; bishop Cox, the Gospels and Acts; and archbishop Parker, the remainder. Printed A. D. 1568.

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

BIBLE, EDITIONS OF THE. The vulgate edition, in Latin, was made by St. Jerome, A. D. 405; and is that acknowledged by the Catholic church to be authentic: it was first printed by Guttenberg at Mayence, 1450—55. (See *Books*.) The first perfect edition in English was finished, as appears from the colophon, by Tindal and Coverdale, Oct. 4, 1535. A revision of this edition was made, 1538—9. This last was ordered to be read in churches,

1549. In 1604, at the conference at Hampton-court (see *Conference*), a new translation was resolved upon, which was executed 1607-11, and is that now generally used in Great Britain. J. Eliot's Indian Bible, one of the first books printed in North America, at Cambridge, 1663. The Bible was first printed in Ireland, at Belfast, in 1704. Permitted by the pope to be translated into the language of the Catholic states, 1759. The Bible was printed in

Spanish	- 1478	Russian	- 1581	Manks	- 1771
German	- 1522	Hungarian	- 1589	Italian	- 1776
English	- 1534	Polish	- 1596	Bengalee	- 1801
French	- 1535	Modern Greek	- 1638	Tartar	- 1813
Swedish	- 1541	Turkish	- 1666	Persian	- 1815
Danish	- 1550	Irish	- 1685	African	- 1816
Dutch	- 1560	Portuguese	- 1748	Chinese	- 1820

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

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701; Society, in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1801; Hibernian Bible Society, 1806; City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812; American Bible Society (which now has numerous branches), founded 1816; American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist), founded at New-York, 1838. A bull from the pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty parties with an infamous mark: with us, the punishment of this offence, formerly, was death. The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edward I. 1276.—*Viner's Statutes.* Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1602. Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 George III. 1794.—*Statutes at large.*

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

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

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled about A. D. 1536, but in a more formal and recognized manner in 1593, after the

great plague of that year; and however imperfect they still are, they yet afford valuable materials for computation on the duration of life; no complete series of them has been preserved. The following are returns, showing the numbers at decennial distances, within the last sixty years:—

In the year 1780, Christenings	- 16,634	In the year 1780, Burials	- - - 20,507
1790, Christenings	- 18,980	1790, Burials	- - - 18,038
1800, Christenings	- 19,176	1800, Burials	- - - 23,068
1810, Christenings	- 19,930	1810, Burials	- - - 19,892
1820, Christenings	- 26,158	1820, Burials	- - - 19,348
1830, Christenings	- 27,028	1830, Burials	- - - 23,524
1840, Christenings	- 30,387	1840, Burials	- - - 26,774

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

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

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. This town existed in the reign of Alfred, A. D. 872; but its importance as a manufacturing town commenced in the reign of William III. Birmingham was besieged and taken by prince Rupert in 1643. The great works of Soho were established by the illustrious engineer, Matthew Boulton, in 1764.

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

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

BISHOPS OF ENGLAND. The first was appointed in A. D. 180. See *York, London.* They were made barons, 1072. The *Congé d' Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of king John with the clergy. Bishops were elected by the king's *Congé d' Elire*, 26 Henry VIII. 1535. Seven were deprived for being married, 1554. Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, 1555-6. See *Cranmer.* Bishops were excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. 1640. Twelve were committed for high treason, in protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes, 1641. Regained their seats, Nov. 1661. Seven were sent to the tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, contrived to bring the Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power, and were tried and acquit-

ted, June 29–30, 1688. The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops were suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and were deprived 1690.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, and that of Ripon created, in 1836. An order in council, in Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon. This order, as regarded the union of the sees, rescinded in 1846.—See *Manchester*.

BISHOPS OF IRELAND. Bishops are said to have been consecrated in this country as early as the second century. The bishopric of Ossory, first planted at Saiger, was founded A. D. 402, thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick.

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

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

BISHOPS IN AMERICA. The first was the Right Rev. Doctor Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. The bishops of New-York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 4, 1787; and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. The first Catholic bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll of Maryland, in 1789.

BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR. An intercalary day was thrown into every fourth year to adjust the calendar, and make it agree with the sun's course. It originated with Julius Cæsar, who ordered a day to be counted before the 24th of February, which among the Romans was the 6th of the calends, and which was therefore reckoned twice, and called *bissextile*: this added day we name the 29th of February every fourth year, 45 B. C.—See *Calendar* and *Leap Year*.

BITHYNIA. Conquered by Cræsus, about 560 B. C.; and again by Alexander, 332 B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty; but its last king bequeathed it to the Romans, 40 B. C. In modern history Bithynia makes no figure, except that from its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who, in A. D. 1327, took Prusa, its capital, and made it the seat of their empire before they possessed Constantinople.

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

BLASPHEMY. This crime is recognized both by the civil and canon law of

England. Justinian adjudged it the punishment of death. In Scotland, the tongue was amputated. Visited by fine and imprisonment, 9 & 10 William III., 1696-7.—*Statutes at large*. In England this offence has been subjected, on some late occasions, to the visitation of the laws. *Daniel Isaac Eaton* was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 13th March, 1812. A protestant clergyman, named *Robert Taylor*, was tried in London twice for the same crime, and as often convicted. *Taylor* was last brought to the bar, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, for (among other things) reviling the Redeemer in his discourses, July, 1831. Even as late as in Dec. 1840, two prosecutions against publishers of blasphemous writings, subjected the offenders to the sentence of the court of Queen's Bench.

BLAZONRY. The bearing coats-of-arms was introduced, and became hereditary in families in France and England, about A. D. 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades.—*Dugdale*.

BLEACHING. This art was known early in Egypt, Syria, and India. Known in ancient Gaul.—*Pliny*. In the last century an improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are now immense bleachfields in both countries, particularly in Lancashire, and in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The chemical process of Bérthollet was introduced in 1795.—*Blanchiment des Toiles*.

BLenheim, BATTLE OF; between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria, whom Marlborough signally defeated with the loss of 27,000 in killed, and 13,000 prisoners, Tallard being among the latter: the electorate of Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The nation testified its gratitude to the duke by the gifts of the honor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him one of the finest seats in the kingdom, known as the domain and house of Blenheim. Fought Aug. 2, 1704.—*Hume*.

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

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

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

BLOOD, DRINKING OF. Anciently a mode was tried of giving vigor to the system by administering blood as a draught. Louis XI. in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed

strength, 1438.—*Henault*. Eating blood was prohibited to Noah, *Gen. ix.*, and to the Jews, *Lev. xvii.* The prohibition repeated by the apostles at the council of Jerusalem, *Acts xv.*

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board of superintention was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade was appointed, Sept. 2, 1786.

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

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

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

BCEOTIA *continued.*

Arrival of Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea	-	-	-	-	-	1493	Thebes besieged and taken	-	B. C.	1216
Reign of Polydore	-	-	-	-	-	1459	Thersander reigns in Thebes	-	-	1215
Labdacus ascends the throne	-	-	-	-	-	1430	The Thebans abolish royalty, and ages of obscurity follow	-	-	1128
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius	-	-	-	-	-	1388	* * * * *	-	-	-
Œdipus, not knowing his father Laius, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle as to his death by the hands of his son	-	-	-	-	-	1276	Battle of Chæronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians	-	-	447
Œdipus encounters the Sphinx, and resolves her enigmas	-	-	-	-	-	1266	Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, restores his country to independence, and puts it in a condition to dictate to the rest of Greece	-	-	371
War of the Seven Captains	-	-	-	-	-	1225	Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians, near Chæronea	-	-	338

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

BOGS. Commonly the remains of fallen forests, covered with peat and loose soil. Moving bogs are slips of land carried to lower levels by accumulated water. Acts relating to Ireland, for their drainage, passed, March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland, at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England, at near 1,000,000 of acres.

BOH. a fierce barbarian general, son of Odin, lived 60 B. C. The exclamation of his name petrified his enemies, and is yet used to frighten children.

BOHEMIA. This country was originally governed by dukes: the title of king was obtained from the emperor Henry IV. The kings at first held their territory of the Empire, but they at length threw off the yoke: the crown was elective till it came into the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary.—See *Germany.*

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

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

BOLOGNA. Distinguished for its many rare and magnificent specimens of architecture. Its ancient and celebrated university was founded by Theodosius, A. D. 433. Pope Julius II., after besieging and taking Bologna, made his triumphal entry into it with a pomp and magnificence by no means fitting (as Erasmus observes) for the vicegerent of the meek Redeemer. Nov. 10, 1506. Here, in the church of St. Patronius, which is remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line, at the close of the seventeenth century. Taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; restored to the pope in 1815; Austrians expelled by the people, August 8, 1848.

BOMBAY, INDIA. Given as part of the marriage-portion of the princess Catharine of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II., 1661. Granted by William III. to the East India Company in 1688, and it now forms one of the three presidencies. An awful fire raged here, and a number of lives were lost, Feb. 27, 1803.—See *India*.

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

BONDAGE, OR VILLANAGE, was enforced under William I. A villain in ancient times meant a peasant enslaved by his lord. A release from this species of servitude was ordered on the manors of Elizabeth, in 1574. See *Villain*.

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

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

BOOKS, PRICES OF. Jerome states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given for one on cosmography, by Alfred, about A. D. 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for above 30*l.*; and a Homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat; and they usually fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* each, in 1400. In our own times, the value of some volumes is very great. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, has been declared worth 500 guineas.—*Butler*. A yet more superb copy is at present insured in a London office for 3,000*l.*—*Times*. *Il Decamerone* of Boccaccio, edition of 1471, was bought at the duke of Roxburgh's sale by the duke of Marlborough for 2260*l.* June 17, 1812.—*Phillips*. A copy of the "Mazarin Bible," being the first edition and first book ever printed (by Guttemberg at Mentz in 1455) was sold at auction in London

in April 1846 for 500*l.* This copy, the only one known to exist except 19 in public libraries, is now in a private library in New York.

BOOKS, PRINTED. The first printed books were trifling hymns and psalters, and being printed only on one side, the leaves were pasted back to back. The first printing was, as a book, the *Book of Psalms*, by Faust and Schæffer, his son-in-law, Aug. 14, 1457. Several works were printed many years before; but as the inventors kept the secret to themselves, they sold their first printed works as manuscripts. This gave rise to an adventure that brought calamity on Faust; he began in 1450 an edition of the Bible, which was finished in 1460. See article *Devil and Dr. Faustus*. The second printed was *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466.—*Blair*. The first book printed in England was *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, by Caxton, 1474. The first in Dublin was the *Liturgy*, in 1550. The first classical work printed in Russia was *Corn. Nepotis Vite*, in 1762. *Lucian's Dialogues* was the first Greek book printed in America (at Philadelphia), 1789. Books of astronomy and geometry were all destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edward VI. 1552.—*Stowe's Chronicles*.

The above is from *Haydn*; but according to *Pettigrew*, (*Biblio. Sussex.*) the first book printed with movable types was the Latin Bible, printed by John Guttemberg at Mayence, about 1455. It was in two folio volumes; and so excellent was the workmanship, both in type, ink, paper, and press-work, that it has scarcely been surpassed since. The succeeding editions for 200 years were much inferior. This edition is called the *Mazarin Bible*, as a copy was first found in the library of cardinal Mazarin. Only 20 copies are now known to exist—all but one being in public libraries in Europe. [See previous article.] Specimens of the *block books*, printed with engraved wooden blocks, instead of type, are now very rare. Of the *Biblia Pauperum*, done in this way, only two copies exist, one of which belongs to a citizen of New York.

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

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

BOOK TRADE of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The number of new works published in successive years is thus stated:

	<i>Gt. Brit.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>Germany.</i>		<i>Gt. Brit.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>Germany.</i>
1828	- 842	- —	- 5,654	1836	- 1,332	- —	- 7,891
1830	- 1,142	- —	- 5,926	1849	- —	- —	- —
1834	- 1,220	- —	- 6,074	1850	- —	- 7,203	- —

The number of printed books received from 1814 to 1847 inclusive, under the copyright acts, from the trustees of the British Museum, amount to 55,474, or 1681 each year.

England.—The whole number of books printed in England during 14 years, from 1666 to 1680, was 3,550; equal to 253 yearly;—but deducting the

reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, the annual average of new books may be computed at much less than 100.

The number of new works, exclusive of "all pamphlets and other tracts," issued during 56 years, as appears from a "Complete Catalogue of Modern Books published from the beginning of the century (1700) to 1756," was 5,280; equal to a yearly average of 94.

The number of new works, exclusive of reprints and pamphlets, issued during eleven years, from 1792 to 1802 inclusive, was 4,096; equal to 372 each year.

The number of new publications issued in 27 years, from 1800 to 1827, including reprints altered in size and price, but excluding pamphlets, was, according to the London Catalogue, 19,860:—deducting one fifth for reprints, we have 15,888, equal to 588 each year.

Mr. McCulloch estimates the number of volumes of new publications produced annually in Great Britain (exclusive of reprints, pamphlets, and periodical publications not in volumes) at about 1,500; and the average impression of each volume at 750 copies;—annual total, 1,125,000 volumes:—value at 9s. a volume, £506,250. "The number of reprinted volumes, particularly of school-books, is very great; and if to these we add the reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and all other publications, exclusive of newspapers, the total publication value of the new works of all sorts, and new copies of old works that are annually produced, may be estimated at about £750,000."

France.—The activity of the French press has been very greatly increased since the downfall of Napoleon. The count Daru, in a very instructive work (*Notions Statistiques sur la Librairie*), published in 1827, estimated the number of printed sheets, exclusive of newspapers, produced by the French press in 1816 at 66,852,883; and in 1825, at 128,011,483; and we believe that the increase from 1825 down to the present period has been little if any thing inferior.

The first six months of the year 1837, as stated by the "Foreign Quarterly review," there were printed in France, 3,413 works, in French and other languages; also 571 engravings and lithographs.

Germany.—The book-trade of Germany is greatly facilitated by the book-fairs held at Leipsic at Easter and Michaelmas, which are attended by the booksellers of Germany, and by many of those of the neighboring countries, as France, Switzerland, Denmark, &c. This trade began to flourish in 1814; the number of works then annually offered for sale was about 2,000; but the number has been gradually increasing, having for the first time exceeded 5,000 in 1827; and it now exceeds 7,000.

"An Augsburg paper states," (says the "Foreign Quarterly Review," 1836,) "that, on a moderate calculation, 10,000,000 of volumes are annually printed in Germany, and as every half-yearly fair catalogue contains the names of more than 1,000 German writers, it may be assumed, that there are now living upwards of 50,000 persons who have written one or more books. The total value of all the books published annually in Germany is estimated from 5 to 6,000,000 dollars."

Russia.—In the year 1836, 674 original works, and 124 translations were published in Russia, exclusive of 46 periodicals.

Sweden.—There are only 28 or 30 printing presses in Sweden; 10 in Stockholm, 3 in Gottenburg, 2 in Upsal, 2 in Norköping, and 1 in several other places.

BOOK-TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. The number of new works which appeared in the United States, in 1834 and 1835, amounted to 1,013, forming

1,300 volumes, and the cost of which may be estimated at \$1,220,000. In 1836, the number was considerably increased, and the cost of the books published in that year cannot be computed at less than \$1,500,000. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford furnished 19 20ths of the amount.

Another statement for the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, is as follows:—originals 1,030, reprints, 854; total, 1,884;—number of volumes printed (1,000 for each edition), 1,884,000.

In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the United States than in any other country. Many reprinted English works have here passed three or four editions, while the publishers of the original in England have but one. In one instance, the sale of a book in America amounted to 100,000 copies, whereas in England only four editions, of 1,000 copies each, were disposed of.

The amount of literary productions in America has more than doubled during the last ten years. The sales of five book-selling establishments amounted in 1836, to \$1,350,000.

The following statement will show the relative proportion of native and imported literary productions in 1834:

	Original.	Reprint.		Original.	Reprint.
Education	73	9	Poetry	3	3
Divinity	37	18	Travels	8	10
Novels and Tales	19	95	Fine Arts	8	0
History and Biography	19	17	Miscellaneous works	59	43
Jurisprudence	20	3			

Thus it appears in American literature the scientific and practically useful predominate, and that works of imagination are chiefly derived from foreign sources. The school-books are almost all written or compiled in the United States; and some idea of the extensive business done in them may be formed from the circumstance, that, of some of the most popular compilations in geography, from 100,000 to 300,000 copies have been sold in ten years; so that, in many instances, works of this kind produce a permanent income, as well to the author as the publisher. During the last five years, the number of American original works in proportion to reprints, has nearly doubled.

[The preceding paragraph is derived from statistics in the *Booksellers' Advertiser*, edited by G. P. Putnam, New York, 1835. Since then, no complete register has been kept of publications in successive years: but the following list is compiled from the semi-monthly register in the *Literary World*.]

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS—January to June, 1849.

	Original.	Reprint.		Original.	Reprint.
Education	36	7	Travels	21	7
Divinity	25	25	Metaphysics	3	8
Novels and Tales	18	28	Miscellaneous	25	10
History	20	12	Law		
Biography	15	6	Juvenile	} not ascertained.	
Political Economy	3	0	Periodical	}	
Medicine	12	11			
Science	11	9	For six months	200	128
Poetry	11	6		Total, 328.	

The number of new publications for the year 1849 would thus be 656, exclusive of law and juvenile books, and occasional pamphlets and periodicals.

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

BORODINO OR MOSKWA, BATTLE OF, one of the most sanguinary in the records of the world, fought Sept. 7, 1812, between the French and Russians; commanded on the one side by Napoleon, and on the other by Kutusoff.

240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, because the loss of the other was so immense; but it was rather in favor of Napoleon, for the Russians subsequently retreated, leaving Moscow to its fate. The road being thus left open, the French entered Moscow, Sept. 14, with little opposition. But a signal reverse of fortune now took place, which preserved the Russian empire from ruin, and paved the way to the downfall of the French military power over Europe. See *Moscow*.

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

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

BOSPHORUS, now called *Circassia*. The history of this kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 530 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders. The descendants of Archeanactes of Mytilene settled in this country, but they were dispossessed by order of the emperor Spartacus, in 438 B. C. Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by Claudius, and his kingdom soon afterwards made a province of the empire, A. D. 40. The strait of the Bosphorus was closed by the Turks, Sept. 8, 1828. It was blockaded by the Russian squadron under admiral Greig, Dec. 31, same year. See *Dardanelles*.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, founded in August 1630. Here commenced the American Revolution. British soldiers fired on the people, 1770. The celebrated "Tea-party" here, took place 1773. The port closed by parliament 1774. British army evacuated Boston in March 1776. [See *Lexington* and *Bunker Hill*.] The cause of American freedom was nowhere more actively sustained than by the people of Boston. Benjamin Franklin was born here, Jan. 17, 1706. John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a Bostonian. Boston incorporated as a city, 1822. Population in 1700, 7000; in 1790, 18,038; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1845, 114,366. Tonnage of vessels in 1840, 220,243 tons.

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

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the philosophy of botany. The *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus, written about 320 B. C. Authors on botany are numerous from the earlier ages of the world, to the close of the 15th century, when the science became better understood. The study was advanced by Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others. between 1535 and 1600.—*Melchior Adam*. The system and arrangement of Linnæus, the first botanist of modern times, made known about 1750. Jussieu's sys-

tem, in 1758. At the time of Linnæus's death, A. D. 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species of all denominations now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000.

BOTANY BAY, originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, Phillips, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in January, 1788. The bay had been discovered by captain Cook in 1770, and the place took its name from the great variety of herbs which abounded on the shore. The colony was fixed at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay. See *New South Wales* and *Transportation*.

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

BOULOGNE, FRANCE. Taken by the British in 1542, but restored to France upon the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels, and sinking five. Aug. 3, 1801. Prince Louis Napoleon made a descent here with about fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840.—See *next article* and *France*.

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

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS, IN THE UNITED STATES. Award of the king of the Netherlands on the boundary between Maine and the British possessions. Jan. 10, 1831 (rejected by both parties). Collisions between the people of Maine and New Brunswick in the disputed territory on the Aroostock. 1838-9, suspended by a mutual agreement between sir J. Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, governor Fairfield, of Maine, and general Scott, of the U. S. army, March 21, 1839. This boundary settled by the Treaty of Washington, 1842. Oregon boundary—49th parallel agreed upon as the northern boundary of the United States, in Oregon, by treaty signed at Washington, June 1846.

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

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

BOURBON, HOUSE OF. Anthony de Bourbon was the chief of the branch of Bourbon, so called from a fief of that name which fell to them by marriage with the heiress of the estate. Henry IV. of France and Navarre, justly

styled the Great, was son of Anthony, and came to the throne in 1589. The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713.—*Rapin*. The Bourbon Family Compact took place, 1761. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791, and were restored, 1814. Re-expelled, and again restored, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the persons of Charles X. and his family in 1830, a consequence of the revolution of the memorably days of July in that year.—See *France*.

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

BOURDEAUX (OR BORDEAUX) was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England, by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John, king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, and here held his court during eleven years: his son, Richard II., (of Eng.) was born at Bourdeaux, in 1362. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army, after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb. 25, 1814.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by Madame *Antoinette Bourignon*, a fanatic, who, in 1658, took the habit of St. Augustin, and travelled into France, Holland, England, and Scotland. In the last she made a strong party and some thousands of sectarists, about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith or practice, but in an inward feeling and supernatural impulse. This visionary published a book entitled the *Light of the World*, in which, and in several other works, she maintained and taught her pernicious notions. A disciple of hers, named Court, left her a good estate. She died in 1680.

BOWLS, OR BOWLING, an English game, played as early as the thirteenth century, and once in great repute among the higher ranks. Charles I. played at it. It formed a daily share in the diversions of Charles II., at Tunbridge.—*Mémoires de Grammont*.

BOWS AND ARROWS. See *Archery*. The invention of them is ascribed to Apollo. Known in England previous to A. D. 450. The use of them was again introduced into England by the Conqueror, 1066; and greatly encouraged by Richard I., 1190.—*Baker's Chronicle*. The usual range of the long-bow was from 300 to 400 yards; the length of the bow was six feet, and the arrow three. Cross-bows were fixed to a stock of iron or wood, and were discharged by a trigger.

BOXING, OR PRIZE-FIGHTING, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, and a favorite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago, boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham-court—Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built 1742. Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790. Owing to the dishonest practices in the "ring," selling the victory, and one combatant allowing the other to beat him, &c., the fights have been fewer of late, and the number of the patrons of boxing have declined.

BOYLE LECTURES. Instituted by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), an exceedingly good man and philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and unbounded benevolence. He instituted eight lectures in vindication of the Christian religion, which were delivered at St. Mary-le-

Bow church, on the first Monday in each month, from January to May, and September to November—endowed 1691.

BOYNE, BATTLE OF, between king William III. and his father-in-law, James II., fought July 1, 1690. The latter was signally defeated, his adherents losing 1500 men, and the Protestant army about a third of that number. James immediately afterwards fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle.

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

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

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

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

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

BRANDYWINE, BATTLE OF, between the British royalist forces and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell to the possession of the victors, September 11, 1777.

BRASS. Its formation was prior to the Flood, and it was discovered in the seventh generation from Adam.—*Bible*. Brass was known among all the early nations.—*Usher*. The Britons from the remotest period were acquainted with its use.—*Whittaker*. When Lucius Mumonius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B. C., the riches he found were immense, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition since known under the name of *Corinthian Brass*. This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold

and silver with copper; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. Articles made of this brilliant composition, though in themselves trivial and insignificant, were yet highly valued.—*Du Fresnoy*.

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

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

BREAKWATER AT PLYMOUTH. The first stone of this stupendous work was lowered in the presence of the army and navy, and multitudes of the great, August 12, 1812. It was designed to break the swell at Plymouth, and stretches 5280 feet across the Sound; it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom, and more than thirty at the top, and consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841; and cost a million and a half sterling. The architect was Rennie. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid Feb. 1, 1841.

BREAST-PLATES. The invention of them is ascribed to Jason, 937 B. C. The breast-plate formerly covered the whole body, but it at length dwindled in the lapse of ages to the diminutive gorget of modern times. See *Armor*.

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

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

- BREMEN**, a venerable Hanse town, and duchy, sold to George I. as elector of Hanover, in 1716. It was taken by the French in 1757; they were driven out by the Hanoverians in 1758; and it was again seized in 1806. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813. See *Hanse Towns*.
- BRESLAU, BATTLE OF**, between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated, but the engagement was most bloody on both sides, Nov. 22, 1757, when Breslau was taken; but was regained the same year. This city was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them January 5, 1807, and again in 1813.
- BREST**. It was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C.—possessed by the English, A. D. 1378—given up to the duke of Brittany, 1391. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the amount of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley-slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by a fire, July 10, 1784. From this great depot of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war.
- BRETHREN IN INIQUITY**. The designation arose from persons covenanting formerly to share each other's fortune, in any expedition to invade a country, as did Robert de Oily and Robert de Ivery, in William I.'s invasion of England, 1066.
- BRETIGNY, PEACE OF**, concluded with France at Bretigny, and by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, Bigorre, Angoumois, and Rouergne, and renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; England was also to receive 3,000,000 crowns and to release king John, who had been long prisoner in London, May 8, 1360.
- BREVIARIES**. The breviary is a book of mass and prayer used by the church of Rome. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home. It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders about A. D. 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the type called brevier at the present day.
- BREWERS**. The first are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.—*Tindal*. "One William Murle, a rich maultman or bruer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414."—*Stowe*. There are about 1700 public brewers in England, about 200 in Scotland, and 250 in Ireland: these are exclusively of retail and intermediate brewers, of which there are in England about 1400; there are, besides, 28,000 victuallers, &c., who brew their own ale. In London, there are about 100 wholesale brewers, many of them in immense trade. Various statutes relating to brewers and the sale of beer have been enacted from time to time. See *Beer*.
- BRIBERY**. In England an indictable offence to bribe persons in the administration of public justice. Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished the land for bribery, in 1288; he was chief justice of the Common Pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the King's Bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l.* for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe, January 1784.
- BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS**, as in the preceding cases, made an indictable offence. Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery at

an election, March 14, 1776. An elector of Durham convicted, July 1803; and several similar instances have occurred since.

BRICKS, for building, were used in the earliest times in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Used in England by the Romans, about A. D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886.—*Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I. 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, the number exceeded 1,100,000,000; and in 1840 it amounted to 14,000,000,000. See *Building*.

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

BRIDEWELL. Originally the name of a royal palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London; it was built anew by Henry VIII. in 1522, and was given to the city by Edward VI. in 1553. There are several prisons of this name throughout England. The first London Bridewell was in a locality near to Bride's well; but this is no reason, as is justly observed, why similar prisons, not in a similar locality, should have this name.

BRIDGES. So early and general, and the expedients for their construction so various, their origin cannot be traced; they were first of wood. The ancient bridges in China are of great magnitude, and were built of stone. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A. D. 103. The Devil's bridge in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built resting on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it. At Shaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet wagons heavily laden passed over without danger. This bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799. Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls completed July 29, 1848.

BRIDGES IN ENGLAND. The ancient bridges in England were of wood, and were fortified with planks and merlined; the first bridge of Stone was built at Bow, near Stratford, A. D. 1087. Westminster bridge, then the finest erected in these realms, and not surpassed by any in the world, except in China, was completed in twelve years, 1750. The other London bridges are Blackfriars, completed 1770; London, (rebuilt) 1831; Southwark, of iron, 1819. The first iron bridge, on a large scale, was erected over the Severn, in Shropshire, 1779. The finest chain suspension bridge is that of the Menai Strait, completed in 1825. Hungerford suspension bridge, 1845.

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

BRIEF. A written instrument in the Catholic church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the pope dispatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, and hence the name, and are without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are

distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and always written on parchment; a brief is sealed with red wax, the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in presence of the pope; they are used for graces and dispensations, as well as business.

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

BRISTOL. This city, one of the principal in England, was built by Brennus, a prince of the Britons, 380 B. C. It was granted a charter and became a distinct county in the reign of Edward III. Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maude, the empress, against king Stephen, 1138. Bristol was attacked with great fury by the forces of Cromwell, 1655. Riot at Bristol, on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city, attended by a large police and special force, to open the sessions. He being politically obnoxious to the lower order of the citizens, a riot ensued, which was of several days' continuance, and which did not terminate until the mansion-house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses were burned, and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831. Trial of the rioters, Jan. 2, 1832; four were executed, and twenty-two transported. Suicide of col. Brereton during his trial by court-martial, Jan. 9, same year.

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

First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar - - - - - B. C.	55	Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York - - - - - A. D.	306
Cymbeline, king of Britain - - - - -	4	The Roman forces are finally withdrawn from Britain - - - - -	420 to 426
Expedition of Claudius into Britain, A. D.	40	The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against their northern neighbors the Picts and Scots - - - - -	449
London founded by the Romans - - - - -	49	Having expelled these, the Anglo-Saxons attack the natives themselves, driving them into Wales - - - - -	455
Caractacus carried in chains to Rome - - - - -	51	Many of the natives settle in Armorica, since called Brittany - - - - -	457
The Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt - - - - -	61	The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven kingdoms - - - - -	457
A vast army of Britons is defeated by Suetonius, and 80,000 slain - - - - -	61	Reign of the renowned Arthur - - - - -	506
Reign of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world - - - - -	179	Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and establishment of Christianity - - - - -	596
Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum - - - - -	207	Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, began his reign - - - - -	678
He dies at York - - - - -	211	The Saxon Heptarchy ends - - - - -	823
Carausius, a tyrant, usurps the throne of Britain - - - - -	286	See <i>England</i> , and also <i>Tabular Views</i> , p. 75, &c.	
He is killed by Alectus, who continues the usurpation - - - - -	293		
Constantine recovers Britain by the defeat of Alectus - - - - -	296		

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

BRITISH MUSEUM. The origin of this great national institution was the

grant by parliament of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of vertu were enumerated in the catalogue of curiosities. The act was passed April 5, 1753; and in the same year Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for the reception of these treasures. The museum has since been gradually increased to an immense extent by gifts, bequests, the purchase of every species of curiosity, MSS., sculpture and work of art, and by the transference to its rooms of the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries, the Elgin marbles, &c. George IV. presented to the museum the library collected at Buckingham-house by George III.—See *Cottonian Library, and other collections.*

BROAD SEAL of ENGLAND, first affixed to patents and other grants of the crown, by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1048.—*Baker's Chron.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRUCE'S TRAVELS undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. The illustrious Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveller," set out in June 1768, and proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jidda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions, reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia.

sinia, in Feb. 1770. On Nov. 14th, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes—a sight of the sources of the Nile. Bruce returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. This house owes its origin to Azo, of the family of Este. Azo died in 1055, and left, by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph III., duke of Bavaria), a son who was Guelph IV., the great-grandfather of Henry the Lion. This last married Maude, daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as being the founder of the Brunswick family. The dominions of Henry the Lion were the most extensive of any prince of his time; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., he drew the emperor's resentment on him, and in the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1179, he was proscribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom is descended the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony, to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but on Henry's intercession, Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick has divided into several branches. The present duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel is sprung from the eldest; the duke of Brunswick-Zell was from the second; and from this last sprang the royal family of England. A revolution took place at Brunswick, when the ducal palace was burnt, and the reigning prince obliged to retire and seek shelter in England, Sept. 8, 1830.

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

BUBBLE COMPANIES, in commerce, a name given to projects for raising money upon false and imaginary grounds, much practised, often with disastrous consequences, in France and England, in 1719 and 1721. Many such projects were formed in England and Ireland in 1825. See *Companies*, and *Law's Bubble*.

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

BUCHANITES. Hundreds of deluded fanatics, followers of Margaret Buchan, who promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, and prophesied the end of the world. She appeared in Scotland in 1779, and died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

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

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON. Buckingham-house, built 1703, was pulled down in 1825, and the new palace commenced on its site and after

expenditure which must have approached a million sterling, it was completed, and was taken possession of by queen Victoria, July 13, 1837.

BUCKLERS. Those used in single combat were invented by Prætus and Acrisius, of Argos, about 1370 B. C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them their bucklers, which were of gold and silver, 309 B. C. See article *Armor*.

BUCKLES. The wearing of buckles commenced in the reign of Charles II.; but people of inferior rank, and such as affected plainness in their garb, wore strings in their shoes some years after that period: these last were, however, ridiculed for their singularity in using them.

BUDA; once called the Key of Christendom. It was taken by Solyman II. at the memorable battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects were carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1540. Retaken by the Imperialists, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. See *Hungary*.

BUENA VISTA, BATTLE OF, between the American force, of about 5,000 men, under general Taylor and general Wool; and the Mexicans, about 20,000, under Santa Anna: the latter defeated with the loss of 2500 killed and wounded. American loss, 264 killed, 450 wounded. This victory securing to the Americans the whole of the northern provinces of Mexico, Feb. 22, 1847.

BUENOS AYRES. The capital was founded by Pedro Mendoza, in 1535. It was taken by the British under sir Home Popham, June 21, 1806; and was retaken, after an attack of three days, Aug 12, the same year. The British suffered a great repulse here under general Whitelock, who was disgraced, July 6, 1807. Declaration of independence of this province, July 19, 1816: the treaty was signed February 1822. To put a stop to a war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, England and France blockaded the port of Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24, 1845; the troops of Buenos Ayres under general Rosas, defeated by the combined forces, Nov. 20, 1845.

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

BUILDING. The first structures were of wood and clay, then of rough stone, and in the end the art advanced to polished marble. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; and as ornaments and taste arose, every nation pursued a different system. The art of building with stone may be referred in England to Benedict, or Benet, a monk, about A. D. 670. The first bridge of this material in England was at Bow, in 1087. Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England, in 886. Brick-building was generally introduced by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost built of wood. The increase of building in London was prohibited within three miles of the city gates by Elizabeth, who ordered that one family only should dwell in one house, 1580.

BULGARIANS. They defeat Justinian, A. D. 687; and are subdued by the emperor Basilius, in 1019. On one occasion, this emperor having taken 15,000 Bulgarians prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen

home. Bulgaria was governed by Roman dukes till 1186; subdued by Bajazet, 1396.—*Univ. Hist.* vol. xvii.

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

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

BULLETS. Those of stone were in use A. D. 1514; and iron ones are first mentioned in the *Fædera*, 1550. Leaden bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century, and continue to be those in use in all nations for musketry. The cannon-ball in some Eastern countries is still of stone, instead of iron.—*Ashe*.

BUNKER HILL, BATTLE OF, (near Boston,) between the British under Howe, and the Americans under Prescott and Putnam, June 17, 1775. British loss, 1054 killed and wounded; American, 453. The latter obliged to retreat for want of powder. But this, the first important battle of the revolution, has always justly been regarded as a great victory for the American cause, and is so commemorated by the granite obelisk on the battle-ground, of which the corner-stone was laid by general La Fayette, in 1825. It was finished July 23, 1842, at the cost altogether of about \$100,000, raised by voluntary contributions. The height is 220 feet. Its completion celebrated by a procession, &c., and an oration by Daniel Webster; president Tyler and 50,000 people present, June 17, 1843.

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

Napoleon born at Ajaccio, in Italy,	Aug. 15, 1769	Deposes the French directory, and becomes first consul	Nov. 9, 1799
He first distinguishes himself in the command of the artillery at <i>Toulon</i>	1793	Sends overtures of peace to the king of England	Jan. 1, 1800
He embarks for Egypt	May 10, 1798	His life attempted by an "infernal machine"	Dec. 24, 1800
Is repulsed before Acre	May 27, 1799		
He returns from Egypt	Aug. 23, 1799		

BUONAPARTE'S EMPIRE OF FRANCE, *continued.*

Elected president of the Italian, late Cisalpine, republic	Jan. 23, 1802	Is defeated at Waterloo	June 18, 1815
Elected consul for 10 years	May 8, 1802	Returns to Paris	June 20, 1815
Made first consul for life	Aug. 2, 1802	And abdicates in favor of his infant son	June 22, 1815
Accepts the title of emperor from the senate in name of the people	May 18, 1804	Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort	July 3, 1815
Crowned emperor by the pope	Dec. 2, 1804	He surrenders to Capt. Maitland, of the <i>Bellerophon</i>	July 15, 1815
Crowned king of Italy	May 26, 1805	Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and sails for St. Helena	Aug. 8, 1815
Divorced from the empress Josephine	Dec. 16, 1809	Arrives at St. Helena (where it is decreed by the allied sovereigns he shall remain for life)	Oct. 15, 1815
Marries Maria Louisa	April 7, 1810	The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty	Jan. 7, 1816
A son, the fruit of this marriage, born, and styled king of Rome	March 20, 1811	Death of Bonaparte	May 5, 1821
His overtures of peace to England rejected	April 14, 1812	His will registered in England	Aug. 1824
[The reverses of Bonaparte now follow in quick succession.]		His son, ex-king of Rome, dies	July 22, 1832
He renounces the thrones of France and Italy, and accepts of the Isle of Elba for his retreat	April 5, 1814	The French chambers decree, with the consent of England, that the ashes of Napoleon be removed from St. Helena, and brought to France	May 12, 1840
Embarks at Fréjus	April 23, 1814	They are exhumed	Oct. 16, 1840
Arrives at Elba	May 3, 1814	The <i>Belle Poule</i> , French frigate, arrives at Cherbourg with the remains of Napoleon, in the care of the prince de Joinville	Nov. 30, 1840
Again appears in France; he quits Elba and lands at Cannes	March 1, 1815	They are interred with great solemnity in the Hôtel des Invalides	Dec. 15, 1840
Enters Lyons	March 10, 1815		
Arrives at Fontainebleau	March 20, 1815		
Joined by all the army	March 22, 1815		
The allies sign a treaty for his extermination	March 25, 1815		
He abolishes the slave-trade	March 29, 1815		
Leaves Paris for the army	June 12, 1815		

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

BURGLARY. Until the reign of George IV. this crime, in England, was punished with death.

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

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

BURIAL. The earliest and most rational mode of restoring the body to earth. The first idea of it was formed by Adam, on his observing a live bird covering a dead one with leaves. Barrows were the most ancient graves. See *Barrows*. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in 210.—*Eusebius*. The first Christian burial-place was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1673. See *Cemeteries*.

BURIALS. Parochial registers of them, and of births and marriages, were in-

stituted in England by Cromwell, Lord Essex, about 1536.—*Stowe*. A tax was exacted on burials in England: for the burial of a duke, £50, and for that of a common person 4s., under William III., 1695, and Geo. III. 1783.—*Statutes*. See *Bills of Mortality*.

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

BURMESE EMPIRE. Founded in the middle of the last century, by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty.—See *India*

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

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

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

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

* It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign in which these shocking violences and barbarities were carried on, there were 277 persons brought to the stake; besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and laborers, 55 women, and 4 children. The unprincipled agents of this merciless queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter especially was a man of brutal character, who seemed to derive a savage pleasure in witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS, *continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps, instead of oil, in the third century. In 1675, there fell in Ireland, during the winter time, a thick yellow dew, which had all the medicinal properties of butter. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk.—*Mungo Park*.

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

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

BYZANTIUM. Now Constantinople, founded by a colony of Athenians, 715 B. C.—*Eusebius*. It was taken by the Romans, A. D. 73, and was laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was rebuilt by Constantine in 338; and after him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*

C.

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

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England so early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, A. D. 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758, and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. The cabinet council, in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his chosen friends, and the great officers of state, to be afterwards laid before the second council, now styled the privy council, was instituted by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 896. *Spelman*. The modern cabinet council, as at present constituted, was reconstituted in 1670, and usually consists of the following twelve members:*

Lord president.	Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.
Lord chancellor.	President of the board of control.
Lord privy seal.	President of the board of trade.
First lord of the treasury.	Master of the mint.
Chancellor of the exchequer.	First lord of the admiralty.

In 1841 the number was 14, and included the Secretary at War, the Woods and Forests, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Mint and the Board of Trade being united in right hon. H. Labouchere. The cabinet ministers of the various reigns will be found under the head *Administrations of England*.

CABLES. Their use was known in the earliest times: a machine for making the largest, by which human labor was reduced nine-tenths, was invented in 1792. This machine was set in motion by sixteen horses, when making cables for ships of large size. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy in 1812.

CADDEE, OR LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE. The celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons, to resist domestic tyranny, A. D. 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray league, 1424.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive from his country on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." Cade entered London in triumph, and for some time bore down all opposition, and beheaded the lord treasurer, Lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade, finding himself deserted by his followers, fled: but a reward being offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.

CADIZ, formerly Gades, was built by the Carthaginians 530 B. C.—*Priestley*. One hundred vessels of the armament preparing, as the Spanish Armada,

* The term *cabinet council* is of comparatively modern date, and originated thus: the affairs of state, in the reign of Charles I. were principally managed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington; to these were added the earl of Northumberland, for ornament; the bishop of London for his place, being lord treasurer; the two secretaries, Vane and Windebank, for service and intelligence; only the marquis of Hamilton, by his skill and interest, meddled just so far, and no further, than he had a mind. These persons made up the committee of state, reproachfully called the *junto*, and afterwards, enviously, the *cabinet council*.—**LORD CLARENDRON.**

against England, were destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake, 1587. Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl of Essex, and plundered, September 15, 1596. It was attempted by sir George Rooke in 1702, but he failed. Bombarded by the British in 1797, and blockaded by their fleet, under lord St. Vincent, for two years, ending in 1799. Again bombarded by the British, on board whose fleet were 18,000 land forces, October 1800. Besieged by the French, but the siege raised after the battle of Salamanca in 1812. Massacre of the inhabitants by the soldiery, March 10, 1820. Cadiz was declared a free port in 1829.

CÆSARS, ERA OF THE; OR SPANISH ERA, is reckoned from the first of January 38 B. C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV., of Arragon, abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It continued to be used in Portugal till 1455. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar, and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; if before the Christian era subtract thirty-nine.

CAI-FONG, in China. This city being besieged by 100,000 rebels, the commander of the forces who was sent to its relief, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments: his stratagem succeeded, and every man of the besiegers perished; but the city was at the same time overflowed by the waters, and 300,000 of the citizens were drowned in the overwhelming flood, A. D. 1642.

CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO. The modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the splendid sepulchres of its caliphs in what is called the city of the dead: it was built by the Saracens, in A. D. 969. Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Christian invaders, called Crusaders, in 1220. Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans, and their empire subdued, 1517. Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, June, 1754, when 40,000 persons perished. Set on fire by a lady of the beglerbeg, Dec., 1755. Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, July 23, 1798. Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated, June 27, 1801.

CALAIS. Taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, Aug. 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken in the reign of Mary, Jan. 7, 1558, and the loss of Calais so deeply touched the queen's heart, historians say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards. Calais was bombarded by the English, 1694. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April 24, 1814. See *France*.

CALCUTTA. The first settlement of the English here was made in 1689. It was purchased as a Zemindary, and Fort William built in 1698. Calcutta was attacked by a large army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, in June, 1756. On the capture of the fort, 146 of the British were crammed into the Black-hole prison, a dungeon about 18 feet square, from whence twenty-three only came forth the next morning alive. Calcutta was retaken the following year, and the inhuman Soubah put to death. Supreme court of Judicature established 1773. College founded here 1801.—See *Bengal* and *India*.

CALEDONIA. Now *Scotland*. The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael* or *Gaelmen*, or *Gadel-doine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died A. D. 99, distinguishes this portion of Britian by the appellation of *Caledonia*; but the etymology of the word seems undetermined. Venerable Bede says, that it retained this name until A. D. 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear

to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coasts of Gaul. About the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, they were invaded (as stated by some authorities), by the Scythians or Scythians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the origin of that distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons, which is still so remarkable between the Highlanders and the inhabitants of the southern borders.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about	B. C.	330	The country is invaded by the Scythians, or Scots, and the government is overthrown, about	A. D.	300
The Picts from the north of England settle in the southern borders		140	The Caledonian monarchy is revived by Fergus II.		404
Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, with little success, in the reign of Galdus, otherwise called Corbred II.	A. D.	79	After many sanguinary wars between the Caledonians, Picts, and Scots, Kenneth II. obtains a victory over the Picts, unites the whole country under one monarchy, and gives it the name of Scotland		838 to 843
He is signally defeated by the forces of Corbred		80			
Christianity is introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I.		201	See SCOTLAND.		

The origin of the Scots, it should be stated, is very uncertain; and the history of the country until the eleventh century, when Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, reigned (1057) is obscure, and intermixed with many and improbable fictions.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. By means of this magnificent canal, the nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain, and those also of Ireland, to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others, 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and this safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was completed, and opened in 1822.

CALENDAR. The Roman calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, A. D. 738 B. C. The year of Romulus was of fifty days less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not, of course, correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B. C. corrected this calendar, by adding two months; and Julius Cæsar, desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year as being 365 days and six hours, 45 B. C. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes: and not of 365 days six hours. This difference, at the time of Gregory XIII. had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that *that* year should consist of 365 days only; and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century: thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style*.

CALICO. The well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company, in 1631. Calico printing, and the

Dutch loom engine, were first used in 1676.—*Anderson*. Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn, in 1700; and again, in 1721. They were first made a branch of manufacture in Lancashire, in 1771. See *Cotton*.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER, discovered by Grigalon, sent by Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, 1534; explored by Cortes himself, 1536, and by his subordinate Ulloa, 1538. First settlement by Viscaino and a small colony sent out by Philip II. of Spain, 1596. Viscaino explored the coast and founded St. Diego and Monterey, and was the first *Spaniard* in *Upper California*, 1602.

CALIFORNIA, UPPER, discovered by sir Francis Drake, and named New Albion, 1596. The Spanish colonists having been expelled by the ill-used natives, the country was granted by Charles II. of Spain to the Jesuits, in 1697. Jesuit missions and *Presidios* established in New California 1769. Eighteen missions established up to 1798. California a province of Mexico, 1824; the Mexican governor expelled from Monterey, 1836. California explored by the United States expedition, under Wilkes, co-operating with that of Fremont, overland, in 1841-3. Another expedition under Fremont, 1845-6. Mexican war began 1845. San Francisco taken possession of by Com. Montgomery, July 8, 1845. Com. Stockton takes possession of Upper California May-August, 1846, and institutes United States military government. Movements of general Kearney, lieutenant Emory, &c., 1846. California secured to the United States by the treaty with Mexico, 1848. Gold placers first discovered on the grounds of captain Suter, February, 1848. Great emigration from the United States commenced November, 1848. Convention at Monterey for forming a state constitution, Aug. 31, 1849. Constitution adopted by popular vote, and P. H. Burnett chosen first governor, Dec. 1849.

CALIPH. In Arabic, vicar, or apostle; the title assumed by the Sophi of Persia, in the succession of Ali, and by the Grand Seigniors as the successors of Mahomet. The caliphate was adopted by Abubeker, the father of the Prophet's second wife, in whose arms he died, A. D. 631. In process of time the soldans or sultans engrossed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the caliphs, and that chiefly in matters of religion.—*Sir. T. Herbert*.

CALLIGRAPHY. Beautiful writing, in a small compass, invented by Callicrates, who is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B. C. The modern specimens of this art are, many of them, astonishing and beautiful. In the sixteenth century, Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, creed, decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to whom he presented it at Hampton-court, all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done as to be plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole of the privy council, and several ambassadors then at court, 1574.—*Holinshed*.

CALLAO, IN PERU. Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city, A. D. 1687. The same phenomenon took place in 1746, when all the inhabitants perished, with the exception of one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose succor a wave providentially threw a boat.

CALOMEL. The mercurial compound termed calomel is first mentioned by Crollius, early in the seventeenth century, but must have been previously known. The first directions given for its preparation were those announced by Beguin, in 1608. It is said that corrosive sublimate was known some centuries before.

- CALVARY, MOUNT.** The place where the REDEEMER suffered death, A. D. 33. Calvary was a small eminence or hill adjacent to Jerusalem, appropriated to the execution of malefactors. See *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian at the time of his persecution of the Christians erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, A. D. 142. Here is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, whither pilgrims flock from all Christian countries.
- CALVINISTS.** Named after their founder, John Calvin, the celebrated reformer of the Christian church from the Romish superstition and doctrinal errors. Calvin was a native of Noyon, in Picardy; but adopting the principles of the Reformers, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis*, in 1533, published about two years afterwards. He subsequently retired to Basle, and next settled in Geneva. Although he differed from Luther in essential points, still his followers did not consider themselves as different on this account from the adherents of Luther. A formal separation first took place after the conference of Poissy, in 1561, where they expressly rejected the tenth article of the confession of Augsburg, besides some others, and took the name of Calvinists.
- CAMBRAY.** The town whence the esteemed manufacture called cambric takes its name. This city was taken by the Spaniards by a memorable surprise, in 1595. Cambray was taken and retaken several times. In the war of the French revolution it was invested by the Austrians, August 8, 1793, when the republican general, Declay, replied to the Imperial summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do *that*, but his soldiers knew how to fight." In the late war it was seized by the British under general sir Chas. Colville, June 24, 1815. The citadel surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court.
- CAMBRAY, LEAGUE OF.** This was the celebrated league against the republic of Venice, comprising the pope, the emperor, and the kings of France and Spain; and whereby Venice was forced to cede to Spain her possessions in the kingdom of Naples, entered into Dec. 10, 1508.
- CAMBRICS.** A fabric of fine linen used for ruffles.—*Shakspeare*. Cambrics were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury in dress, 22 Elizabeth, 1580.—*Stowe*. The importation of them was restricted, in 1745; and was totally prohibited by statute of 32 George II. 1758. Readmitted in 1786, but afterwards again prohibited: the importation of cambrics is now allowed.
- CAMBRIDGE**, once called Granta., and of most ancient standing, being frequently mentioned in the earliest accounts of the oldest British historians. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus. The university is said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of East Angles, about A. D. 631; but it lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much. Cambridge now contains thirteen colleges and four halls, of which first, Peter-house is the most ancient, and King's College the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world.
- CAMERA LUCIDA.** Invented by Dr. Hooke, about 1674.—*Wood's Ath. Ox.* Also an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, in 1807. The camera obscura, or dark chamber, was invented, it is believed, by the celebrated Roger Bacon, in 1297; it was improved by Baptista Porta, the writer on natural magic, about 1500.—*Moreri*. Sir I. Newton remodelled it. By the recent invention of M. Daguerre, the pictures of the camera are rendered permanent; the last was produced in 1839.
- CAMERONIANS.** A sect in Scotland which separated from the Presbyterians, and continued to hold their religious meetings in the fields.—*Burnet*.

CAMP. All the early warlike nations had camps, which are consequently most ancient. The disposition of the Hebrew encampment was, we are told, at first laid out by God himself. The Romans and Gauls had entrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such Roman encampments are existing to this day in numerous places in England and Scotland. The last camp in England was formed at Hyde Park in 1745.

CAMPEACHY-BAY. Discovered about A. D. 1520; it was taken by the English in 1659; and was taken by the Buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood cutters made their settlement here, in 1662.

CAMPERDOWN, BATTLE OF. Memorable engagement off Camperdown, south of the Texel, and signal victory obtained by the British fleet under admiral Duncan, over the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral de Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, which were either taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797.

CAMPO FORMIO, TREATY OF, concluded between France and Austria, the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic. This memorable and humiliating treaty resulted from the ill success of Austria on the Rhine. By a secret article, however, the emperor took possession of the Venetian dominions in compensation for the Netherlands, Oct. 17, 1797.

CANADA. This country was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, A. D. 1499, and was settled by the French, in 1608. but it had been previously visited by them. Canada was taken by the English, in 1628, but was restored in 1631. It was again conquered by the English, in 1759, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. This country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791; and it was during the debates on this bill in the British parliament, that the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose.

CANADIAN INSURRECTION. The Papineau rebellion commenced at Montreal, Dec. 6, 1837. The Canadian rebels came to an engagement at St. Eustace, Dec. 14, following. The insurgents surrounded Toronto, and were repulsed by the governor, sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838. Lord Durham, governor general, Jan. 16, 1838. Lount and Mathews hanged as traitors, April 12, 1838. Lord Durham resigned, Oct. 9, 1838. Rebellion again manifested itself in Beauharnais, Nov. 3, 1838. The insurgents concentrated at Napierville under command of Nelson and others, Nov. 6; some skirmishes took place, and they were routed with the loss of many killed and several hundred prisoners. Sir John Colborne announced the suppression of the rebellion in his dispatches dated Nov. 17, 1838. Lord Gosford, governor of Lower Canada, proclaims martial law, and a reward of £1,000 for Papineau. Dec. 5, 1837. McLeod (charged with the destruction of the *Caroline*, American steamer, at Schlosser, Dec. 30, 1837) acquitted at Utica, Oct. 12, 1841. President Van Buren's proclamation warning citizens of the United States against meddling with the Canadian insurrection. Sir Charles Metcalfe, governor-general, 1844. Earl of Elgin appointed governor-general, took the oath, Jan. 30, 1847. Riots at Montreal, and burning of the Parliament House by a mob (caused by the dissatisfaction about the act for paying losses by the late rebellion to some of the rebels themselves), Aug. 15, 1849. Movements in favor of annexation to the United States. Warning against such movements as high treason, proclaimed in the dispatch of earl Grey, the British colonial secretary, Feb. 1850.

CANALS. The most stupendous in the world is a canal in China, which passes over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities, commenced in the tenth century. The canal of Languedoc which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean

was commenced in 1666. That of Orleans, from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in 1675. That between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, commenced 1709. That from Stockholm to Gottenburg, commenced 1751. That between the Baltic and North Sea at Kiel, opened 1785. That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790. The first canal made in England was by Henry I., when the river Trent was joined to the Witham, A. D. 1134. That from the Durance to Marseilles, France, 83,000 metres, of which 17,000 are subterranean passages through the Alps, finished July 8, 1847. In England, there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. In Ireland, there are but 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers, and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick, making in all 510 miles.—*Williams*.

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES. Act for commencing the great Erie canal in New York, passed chiefly through the influence of De Witt Clinton, 1817. The canal (363 miles long) completed; a grand celebration, 1825. Chesapeake and Delaware canal opened, &c., July 4, 1829.

CANARY ISLANDS. These islands were known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B. C. They were re-discovered by a Norman, named Bethencourt, A. D. 1402; and were seized by the Spaniards, who planted vines, which flourish here, about 1420. The canary-bird, so much esteemed in all parts of Europe, is a native of these isles; it was brought into England in 1500.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, whose centre is Mount Ida, so famous in history. It was seized by the Saracens, A. D. 808, when they changed its name. Taken by the Greeks, in 961; sold to the Venetians, 1194, and held by them till the Turks obtained it, after a 24 years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished, 1669.

CANDLE. The Roman candles were composed of strings surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood, fattened, were used for light among the lower classes in England about A. D. 1300. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury, and dipped candles usually burnt. The wax-chandlers' company was incorporated, 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese candles (see *Candleberry Myrtle*) are made from the berries of a tree, and they universally burn this wax, which is fragrant, and yields a bright light.

CANDLEMAS-DAY. A feast instituted by the early Christians, who consecrated on this day all the tapers and candles used in churches during the year. It is kept in the reformed church in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who, submitting to the law under which she lived, presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. Owing to the abundance of light, this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. The practice of lighting the churches was discontinued by English Protestants by an order of council 2 Edward VI. 1548; but it is still continued in the church of Rome.

CANNÆ, BATTLE OF. One of the most celebrated in history, and most fatal to the Romans. Hannibal commanded on one side 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards; and Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain.—*Livy*. The victor, Hannibal, sent three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights on the field, as a trophy to Carthage. Neither party perceived an awful earthquake which occurred during the battle. The place is now denominated the field of blood; fought May 21, 216 B. C.—*Bossuet*.

CANNIBALISM has prevailed from the remotest times. The Greeks inform us that it was a primitive and universal custom, and many of the South

American tribes and natives of the South Sea Islands eat human flesh at the present day, and the propensity for it prevails more or less in all savage nations. St. Jerome says, that some British tribes ate human flesh; and the Scots from Galloway killed and eat the English in the reign of Henry I. The Scythians were drinkers of human blood. Columbus found cannibals in America. See *Anthropophagi*.

CANNON. They are said to have been used as early as A. D. 1338. According to some of our historians they were used at the battle of Cressy in 1346; but this Voltaire disputes. They are said to have been used by the English at the siege of Calais, 1347. Cannon were first used in the English service by the governor of Calais, 6 Richard II. 1383.—*Rymer's Fædera*. Louis XIV., upon setting out on his disastrous campaign against the Dutch, inscribed upon his cannon, "The last argument of kings." See *Artillery*.

CANNON, REMARKABLE. The largest known piece of ordnance is of brass, cast in India in 1685. At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180lbs. and its charge of powder 94lbs. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon, in 1529. In Dover castle is a brass gun called queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, which was presented to her by the States of Holland; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the States, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus,

"Charge me well, and sponge me clean,
I'll throw a ball to Calais Green."

Some fine specimens are to be seen in the Tower. A leathern cannon was fired three times in the King's Park, Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1788.—*Phillips*.

CANON. The first ecclesiastical canon was promulgated, A. D. 380.—*Usher*. Canonical hours for prayers were instituted in 391. The dignity of canon existed not previously to the rule of Charlemagne, about 768.—*Paschier*. Canon law was first introduced into Europe by Gratian, the celebrated canon law author, in 1151, and was introduced into England, 19 Stephen, 1154.—*Stowe*.

CANONIZATION of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted in the Romish church by pope Leo III. in 800.—*Tallent's Tables*. Saints have so accumulated, every day in the calendar is now a saint's day.—*Henault*.

CANTERBURY. The *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned A. D. 560. Its early cathedral was erected during the Heptarchy, and was several times burnt, and rebuilt. It was once famous for the shrine of Becket (see *Becket*) and within it are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince.

CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. This see was settled by St. Austin, who preached the gospel in England A. D. 596, and converted Ethelbert, king of Kent. The king, animated with zeal for his new religion, bestowed great favors upon Austin, who fixed his residence in the capital of Ethelbert's dominions. The church was made a cathedral, and consecrated to Christ, although it was formerly called St. Thomas, from Thomas à Becket, murdered at its altar, December 1171. The archbishop is primate and metropolitan of all England, and is the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see hath yielded to the church of Rome, 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. St. Austin was the first bishop, 596. The see was made superior to York, 1073.

—See *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at £2816. 17s. 9d.—*Beatson*.

CANTHARIDES. A venomous kind of insects which, when dried and pulverized, are used principally to raise blisters. They were first introduced into medical practice by Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, about 50 B. C.—*Freind's History of Physic*.

CANTON. The only city in China with which Europeans have been allowed up to the present time to trade. Merchants first arrived here for this purpose in 1517. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Various particulars relating to this city will be found under the article *China*. In 1822, a fire destroyed 15,000 houses at Canton; and an inundation swept away 10,000 houses and more than 1000 persons in October 1833.

CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIAN RUBBER, is an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incision from two plants that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazils, called *Hævia caoutchouc* and *Siphonia elastica*, and vulgarly called syringe trees. It was first brought to Europe from South America, about 1733.—See *India Rubber*.

CAP. The Romans went for many ages, without regular covering for the head, and hence the heads of all the ancient statues appear bare. But at one period the cap was a symbol of liberty, and when the Romans gave it to their slaves it entitled them to freedom. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy, and in Italy the Jews were distinguished by a yellow cap, and in France those who had been bankrupts were for ever after obliged to wear a green cap. The general use of caps and hats is referred to the year 1449; the first seen in these parts of the world being at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, from which time they took the place of chaperons or hoods. A statute was passed that none should sell any hat above 20d. (40 cts.) nor cap above 2s. 8d. (66 cts.) 5 Henry VII. 1489.

CAPE BRETON, discovered by the English in 1584. It was taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745; and re-taken in 1748. It was finally possessed by the English, when the garrison and marines, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, and eleven ships of the French navy were captured or destroyed, 1758. Ceded to England at the peace of 1763.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, settled by the Portuguese, in 1610: but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes, in 1661. All the British settlements, factories, and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, de Ruyter, in 1665. This Cape was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE; the geographical and commercial centre of the East Indies: it was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486, and was originally called the "Cape of Tempests," and was also named the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa." The name was changed by John II., king of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. The Cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama, Nov. 20, 1497. Planted by the Dutch, 1651. Taken by the English, under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke, Sept. 16, 1795, and restored at the peace in 1802; again taken by sir David Baird and sir Home Popham, Jan. 8, 1806; and finally ceded to England in 1814. Emigrants began to arrive here from Britain in March, 1820. The Caffres have made several irruptions on the British settlements here; and they committed dreadful ravages at Grahamstown, in Oct. 1834. Battle between the English and the Boors, Aug. 26, 1848.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS. These islands were known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades; but were not visited by the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, A. D. 1446.

CAPE ST. VINCENT, BATTLES OF. Admiral Rooke, with twenty ships of war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693. Battle of Cape St. Vincent, one of the most glorious achievements of the British navy. Sir John Jervis, being in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, gave battle to the Spanish fleet of 27 ships of the line off this Cape, and signally defeated the enemy, nearly double in strength, taking four ships, and destroying several others, Feb. 14, 1797. For this victory Sir John was raised to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl St. Vincent, with a pension of 3000*l.* a year.

CAPET, HOUSE OF, the third race of the kings of France. Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, the first of this race (which was called from him Capetvians), was raised to the throne for his military valor, and public virtues, A. D. 987.—*Henault.*

CAPITOL, the principal fortress of ancient Rome, in which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The foundation laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B. C. The Roman Consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which precious metal the roof was composed, whilst its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. Destroyed by lightning, 188 B. C.; by fire, A. D. 70. The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, A. D. 86.

CAPPADOCIA. This kingdom was founded by Pharnaces, 744 B. C. The successors of Pharnaces are almost wholly unknown, until about the time of Alexander the Great, after whose death Eumenes, by defeating Ariarathes II. became king of Cappadocia.

Pharnaces is declared king	-	B. C. 744	ing the throne, poisons five of her own
His successors are unknown for nearly			children, the sixth and only remaining
three centuries.			child is saved, and the queen put to
* * * * *			death
Reign of Ariarathes I.	-	362	This young prince reigns as Ariarathes
Perdiccas takes Cappadocia, and Ariarathes is crucified	-	322	VII.
Defeat of the Parthians	-	217	Gordius assassinates Ariarathes VII.
Irruption of the Trocmi	-	164	Ariarathes VIII. assassinated
Mithridates, surnamed Philopator, ascends the throne	-	162	Cappadocia declared a free country by the senate of Rome
Orophernes dethrones Philopator	-	161	The people elect a new king Ariobarzanes I.
Attalus assists Philopator, and Orophernes dethroned	-	154	His son, Ariobarzanes II. reigns
Philopator joins the Romans against Aristonicus, and perishes in battle	-	153	He is dethroned by Marc Antony
His queen, Laodice, desirous of usurp-			Archelaus, the last king of Cappadocia, dies, and bequeathes his kingdom to the Roman empire
			A. D. 17

CAPRI. The Capræ of the Romans, and memorable as the residence of Tiberius, and for the debaucheries he committed in this once delightful retreat, during the seven last years of his life: it was embellished by him with a sumptuous palace, and most magnificent works. Capri was taken by sir Sidney Smith, April 22, 1806.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS. A sort of Franciscans to whom this name was given, from their wearing a great *Capuchon*, or cowl, which is an odd kind of cap, or hood, sewn to their habit, and hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about A. D. 1525. Although the

- rigors of this order have abatèd, still the brethren are remarkable for their extreme poverty and privations.—*Ashe*.
- CAR.** Its invention is ascribed to Erichonius of Athens, about 1486 B. C. The covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were in use among the Romans. Triumphal cars were introduced by Romulus, according to some; and by Tarquin the Elder, according to others.
- CARACCAS.** One of the early Spanish discoveries, A. D. 1498. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. In 1812, it was visited by a violent convulsion of nature; thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; the rivers were blackened or their courses changed; and many towns swallowed up, and totally destroyed.
- CARBONARI.** A dangerous and powerful society in Italy, a substitute for freemasonry, which committed the most dreadful outrages, and spread terror in several states; they were suppressed, however, by the Austrian government in Sept. 1820.
- CARDINALS.** They are properly the council of the pope, and constitute the conclave or sacred college. At first they were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the parishes in Rome. On this footing they continued till the eleventh century. They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A. D. 1160. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion, and were declared princes of the church, by Innocent IV., 1243. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1630; some say in 1623.—*Du Cange*.
- CARDS.** Their invention is referred to the Romans; but it is generally supposed that they were invented in France about the year 1390, to amuse Charles VI. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder, which in the end brought him to his grave.—*Mezèrai, Hist. de France*. The universal adoption of an amusement which was invented for a fool, is no very favorable specimen of wisdom.—*Malkin*. Cards are of Spanish, not of French origin.—*Daines Barrington*. Picquet and all the early games are French. Cards first taxed in England, 1756. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827, the stamp duty was reduced to 1s., and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1840.—*Parl. Reports*.
- CARICATURES** originated, it is said, with Bufalmaco, an Italian painter: he first put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences, since followed by bad masters, but more particularly in caricature engravings, about 1330.—*De Piles*. A new and much improved style of caricatures has latterly set in; and the productions in this way of a clever but concealed artist, using the initials H. B., are political satires of considerable humor and merit.—*Haydn*.
- CARLISLE.** The frontier town and key of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. The castle, founded in 1092, by William II., was made the prison of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, in 1568. Taken by the parliament forces in 1645. and by the pretender in 1745.
- CARLSBAD, CONGRESS OF,** on the affairs of Europe: The popular spirit of emancipation that prevailed in many of the states of Europe against despotic government, led to this congress, in which various resolutions were come to, denouncing the press, and liberal opinions, and in which the great continental powers decreed measures to repress the rage for limited monarchies and free institutions, August 1, 1819.
- CARMELITES, OR WHITE FRIARS,** named from Mount Carmel, and one of the four orders of mendicants, distinguished by austere rules, appeared in 1141. Their rigor was moderated about 1540. They claim their descent in an un-

interrupted succession from Elijah, Elisha, &c. Mount Carmel has a monastery, and the valley of Sharon lies to the south of the mount, which is 2000 feet high, shaped like a flatted cone, with steep and barren sides: it is often referred to in Jewish histories.

“See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies.”—*Pope*.

CAROLINA, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1550. A body of English, amounting to about 850 persons, landed and settled here in 1667; and Carolina was granted to lord Berkeley and others a few years afterwards. See *N. & S. Carolina*.

CARPETS They were in use, at least in some kind, as early as the days of Amos, about 800 B. C.—*Amos* ii 8. Carpets were spread on the ground, on which persons sat who dwelt in tents; but when first used in houses, even in the East, we have no record. In the 12th century carpets were articles of luxury; and in England, it is mentioned as an instance of Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean straw or hay; about A. D. 1160. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust went to England, and established the carpet manufacture, about 1750. There, as with most nations, Persian and Turkey carpets, especially the former, are most prized. The famous Axminster, Wilton, and Kidderminster manufacture is the growth of the last hundred years. The manufacture of Kidderminster and Brussels carpets has much advanced within fifteen years, at Lowell, Mass. and Thomsville Conn.

CARRIAGES. The invention of them is ascribed to Eriethonius of Athens, who produced the first chariot about 1486 B. C. Carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1547; but they were of very rude construction, and rare. They seem to have been known in England in 1555; but not the art of making them. Close carriages of good workmanship began to be used by persons of the highest quality at the close of the sixteenth century. Henry IV. had one, but without straps or springs. Their construction was various: they were first made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and were then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. They were first let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hotel Fiacre; and hence their name. See *Coaches*.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES. Their author was René des Cartes, the French philosopher, who promulgated them in 1647. He was an original thinker: his metaphysical principle “I think, therefore I am,” is refuted by Mr. Locke; and his physical principle, that “nothing exists but substance,” is disproved by the Newtonian philosophy. His celebrated system abounds in great singularities and originalities; but a spirit of independent thought prevails throughout it, and has contributed to excite the same spirit in others. Des Cartes was the most distinguished philosopher of his time and country.—*Dufresnoy*.

CARTHAGE founded by Dido, or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, 869 B. C. She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became so powerful as to dispute the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars, and the total dereliction of that city. Taken by Scipio, and burned to the ground. 146 B. C. when the flames raged during seventeen days, and many of the inhabitants perished in them, rather than survive the subjection of their country. The Roman senate ordered the walls to be razed, that no trace might remain of this once powerful republic.—*Eusebius*.

CARTHAGE, *continued.*

Dido arrives in Africa, and builds Byrsa.		Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear eternal enmity to the Romans	B. C. 237
—Blair	B. C. 869	Hamilcar is killed in battle by the Vettones	- 227
First alliance of the Carthaginians with the Romans	- 509	Asdrubal is assassinated	- 220
The Carthaginians in Sicily are defeated by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes.		Hannibal subjects all Spain, as far as the Iberus	- 219
<i>Herodotus, l. vii.</i>	480	The second Punic war begins	- 218
They send 300,000 men into Sicily	- 407	First great victory of Hannibal	- 217
The siege of Syracuse	- 396	Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men	- 217
The Carthaginians land in Italy	- 379	Great battle of Cannæ (<i>which see</i>)	- 216
Their defeat by Timoleon	- 340	New Carthage taken by Pub. Scipio	- 210
They are defeated by Agathocles, and immolate their children on the altar of Saturn, thereby to propitiate the gods	- 310	Asdrubal, brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain in Italy	- 207
The first Punic war begins	- 264	The Carthaginians expelled Spain	- 206
The Carthaginians defeated by the Romans in a naval engagement	- 260	Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica	- 204
Xantippus defeats Regulus	- 255	Hannibal recalled from Italy	- 203
Regulus is crucified	- 256	Great battle of Zama (<i>which see</i>)	- 202
Asdrubal defeated by Metellus	- 251	An ignominious peace ends the second Punic war	- 201
Romans defeated before Lilybæum	- 250	The third Punic war begins	- 149
End of the first Punic war	- 241	Destruction of Carthage, which is burned to the ground	- 146
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries	- 241		
Hamilcar Barca is sent into Spain; he takes with him his son, the famous			

CARTHAGENA, or NEW CARTHAGE, in Spain; built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 227 B. C. From here Hannibal set out in his memorable march to invade Italy, crossing the Alps, 217 B. C. Carthagena, in Colombia, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1584. It was pillaged by the French of £1,200,000 in 1697; and was bombarded by admiral Vernon in 1740-1, but he was obliged, though he took the forts, to raise the siege.

CARTHUSIANS. A religious order founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired from the converse of the world, in 1084, to Chartreuse, in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order, and were peculiarly distinguished for their austerity. The monks could not leave their cells, nor speak, without express leave; and their clothing was two hair cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse. The general takes the title of prior of the Chartreuse, the principal monastery, from which the order is named.—*Auberti; Mirai Origines Carthus.*

CARTOONS or RAPHAEL. They were designed in the chambers of the Vatican, under Julius II. and Leo X., about 1510 to 1515. The seven of them that are preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace, in 1629. These matchless works represent—1, The miraculous draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, by the people of Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens.

CARVING. We have scriptural authority for its early introduction. See *Exodus xxxi.* The art of carving is first mentioned in profane history 772 B. C. and is referred to the Egyptians. It was first in wood, next in stone, and afterwards in marble and brass. Dipœnus and Scyllis were eminent carvers and sculptors, and opened a school of statuary, 568 B. C.—*Pliny.* See article *Sculptures.* Carvers of meat, called by the Greeks *deribitares*, are mentioned by Homer.

CASHMERE SHAWLS. The district from whence come these costly shawls is described as being “the happy valley, and a paradise in perpetual spring.” The true Cashmere shawls can be manufactured of no other wool than that Thibet. They were first brought to England in 1666; but they were well imitated by the spinning at Bradford, and the looms of Huddersfield.

Shawls for the omrahs, of the Thibetian wool, cost 150 rupees each, about the year 1650.—*Bernier*.

CASTEL NUOVO, BATTLE OF. The Russians defeated by the French army, Sept. 29, 1806. Castel Nuovo has several times suffered under the dreadful visitation of earthquakes: in the great earthquake which convulsed all Naples and Sicily, in 1783, this town was almost obliterated. It is recorded that an inhabitant of Castel Nuovo, being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke; 4000 persons perished; and in Sicily and Naples, more than 40,000.

CASTIGLIONE, BATTLE OF. One of the most brilliant victories of the French arms, under general Bonaparte, against the main army of the Austrians, commanded by general Wurmser: the battle lasted five days successively, from the 2d to the 6th July, 1796. Bonaparte stated the enemy's loss in this obstinate conflict at 70 field-pieces, all his caissons, between 12 and 15,000 prisoners, and 6000 killed and wounded.

CASTILE. The most powerful government of the Goths was established here about A. D. 800. Ferdinand, count of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1020. Ferdinand of Arragon married Isabella of Castile, and nearly the whole of the Christian dominions in Spain were united in one monarchy, 1474. See *Arragon* and *Spain*.

CASTLES. Anciently British castles were tall houses, strongly fortified, and built on the tops of hills, with gates and walls. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower-keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. There were eleven hundred castles built in England by the nobles, by permission of king Stephen, A. D. 1135, and 1154: most of these were demolished by Henry II., who deprived the barons of such possessions, on his accession, in 1154.

CATACOMBS; the early depositories of the dead. The name first denoted the tombs of Saints Peter and Paul at Rome, and afterwards the burial-places of all martyrs. They were numerous in Egypt; and Belzoni, in 1815 and 1818, explored many catacombs both in that country and Thebes, built 3000 years ago: among others, a *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient sculpture, the temple of Psammeticus the Powerful, whose sarcophagus, formed of the finest oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured, he brought to England. Many other nations had their catacombs; there were some of great extent at Rome. The Parisian catacombs were projected A. D. 1777. The bodies found in catacombs, especially those of Egypt, are called mummies. See *Embalming*.

CATANIA, OR CATANEA. At the foot of mount Etna. Founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 B. C. Ceres had a temple here, in which none but women were permitted to appear. This ancient city is remarkable for the dreadful overthrows to which it has been subjected at various times from its vicinity to Etna, which has discharged, in some of its eruptions, a stream of lava four miles broad and fifty feet deep, advancing at the rate of seven miles in a day. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna, in 1669. By an earthquake which happened in 1693, Catania was nearly swallowed up, and in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins of the city. An earthquake did great damage, and a number of persons perished here, Feb. 22, 1817.

CATAPHRYGIAN. A sect of heretics, so called because they were Phrygians, who followed the errors of Montanus. They made up the bread of the eucharist with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs.—*Pardon*.

CATAPULTÆ. Ancient military engines for throwing stones of immense weight, darts, and arrows; invented by Dionysius, 399 B. C.—*Josephus*. They

were capable of throwing darts and javelins of four and five yards length.--
Pardon.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. The title of Catholic was first given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonsus I. of Spain, who was thereupon surnamed *the Catholic*; A. D. 739 The title of *Catholic* was also given to Ferdinand V., 1474. See *Spain*.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. Sergius L. Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship, he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, as dissolute as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder; and on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, he retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the condemned conspirators at home, while Petreius attacked Catiline's ill-disciplined forces, and routed them, and the conspirator was killed in the engagement, about the middle of December, 63 B. C. His character has been branded with the foulest infamy, and to the violence he offered to a vestal, he added the murder of his own brother; and it is said that he and his associates drank human blood to render their oaths more firm and inviolable.—*Sallust*.

CATO, SUICIDE OF. Termed as the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." Cato, the Roman patriot and philosopher, considered freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man:" unable to survive the independence of his country, he stabbed himself at Utica. By this rash act of suicide, independently of all moral considerations, Cato carried his patriotism to the highest degree of political frenzy; for Cato, dead, could be of no use to his country; but had he preserved his life, his counsels might have moderated Cæsar's ambition, and have given a different turn to public affairs. Feb. 5, 45 B. C. —*Montesquieu*.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY. The mysterious plot of a gang of low and desperate politicians, whose object was the assassination of the ministers of the crown, with a view to other sanguinary and indiscriminate outrages, and the overthrow of the government: the conspirators were arrested Feb. 23, 1820; and Thistlewood and his four principal associates, Brunt, Davison, Ings, and Tidd, after a trial commenced on April 17th, which ended in their conviction, were executed according to the then horrid manner of traitors, on May 1, following.—*Haydn*.

CAUCASUS. A mountain of immense height, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, inhabited anciently by various savage nations who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with snow in some parts, and in others was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations: its people were at one time supposed to gather gold on the shores of their rivulets, but they afterwards lived without making use of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors, 1548 B. C. The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasie Portæ*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians, called Huns, made their way, when they invaded the provinces of Rome, A. D. 447.—*Strabo. Herodotus*.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING. The branch of the art so called is a method of burning the colors into wood or ivory. Gausias, a painter of Sicily, was the inventor of this process. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, whom he represented as sitting on the ground, and making garlands of flowers; and from this circumstance the picture, which was

bought afterwards by Lucullus for two talents, received the name of *Stephanoplocon*, 335 B. C.—*Plinii Hist. Nat.*

CAVALIERS. This appellation was given as a party name in England to those who espoused the cause of the king during the unhappy war which brought Charles I. to the scaffold. They were so called in opposition to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament, between 1642 and 1649.—*Hume*.

CAVALRY. Of the ancient nations the Romans were the most celebrated for their cavalry, and for its discipline and efficiency. Attached to each of the Roman legions was a body of horse 300 strong, in ten *turmæ*; the commander was always a veteran, and chosen for his experience and valor. In the early ages, the Persians brought the greatest force of cavalry into the field: they had 10,000 horse at the battle of Marathon, 490 B. C.: and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B. C.—*Plutarch*.

CAYENNE. First settled by the French in 1625, but they left it in 1654. It was afterwards successively in the hands of the English, French, and Dutch. These last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809, but was restored to the French at the peace in 1814. In this settlement is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper, so esteemed in Europe.

CELESTIAL GLOBE. A celestial sphere was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B. C. A planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B. C. The celestial globe was divided into constellations after the age of Perseus. The great celestial globe of Gottorp, planned after a design of Tycho Brahe, and erected at the expense of the duke of Holstein, was eleven feet in diameter: and that at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long, is eighteen feet. See *Globes*.

CELESTINS. A religious order of monks, reformed from the Bernardins by pope Celestine V. in 1294. The order of nuns was instituted about the same period.

CELIBACY, and the monastic life, preached by St. Anthony in Egypt, about A. D. 305. The early converts to this doctrine lived in caves and desolate places till regular monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected at the council of Nice, A. D. 325. Celibacy was enjoined on bishops only in 692. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy in 1073. Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Among the illustrious philosophers of antiquity, the following were unfriendly to matrimony:—Plato, Pythagoras, Epicurus, Bion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes; and the following among the moderns:—Newton, Locke, Boyle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Leibnitz, Bayle, Hobbes, Hampden, sir F. Drake, earl of Essex, Pitt, Michael Angelo, the three Caraccis, sir Joshua Reynolds, Haydn, Handel, Wolsey, Pascal, Fenelon, Pope, Akenside, Goldsmith, Gray, Collins, Thompson, and Jeremy Bentham.

CEMETERIES. The ancients had not the unwise custom of crowding all their dead in the midst of their towns and cities, within the narrow precincts of a place reputed sacred, much less of amassing them in the bosom of their fanes and temples. The burying places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns; and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens—*John* xix. 41; and in fields, and among rocks and mountains—*Matthew* xxvii. 60. The present practice was introduced by the Romish clergy, who pretended that the dead enjoyed peculiar privileges by being interred in consecrated ground. The burying-places of the Turks are handsome and agreeable, and it is owing chiefly to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. It is only

within a very few years that public cemeteries have been formed in these countries, although the crowded state of our many churchyards, and the danger to health of burial-places in the midst of dense populations, called for some similar institutions to that of the celebrated *Père la Chaise* at Paris. Six public cemeteries have been recently opened in London suburbs. The inclosed area of each of these cemeteries is planted and laid out in walks after the manner of *Père la Chaise*.* There are similar cemeteries in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns; and in Ireland, at Cork, Dublin, &c. Some of the rural cemeteries of the United States, especially that at Mount Auburn, near Boston (opened 1831), Laurel Hill, Philadelphia (183-), and Greenwood, near New-York (1839), are far more beautiful in their natural features than any of those near London or Paris.

CENSORS: Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to survey and rate, and correct the manners of the people; their power was also extended over private families, and they restrained extravagance. The two first censors were appointed 443 B. C. The office was abolished by the emperors.

CENSUS. In the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years: established by Servius Tullius, 566 B. C.—*Legal Polity of the Roman State*. In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the last were the years 1811, 1821, and 1831; and the new census, 1841.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, has been taken at six different periods, viz. 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840. The seventh census is taken this year, 1850.—See *Population*.

CENTURION. The captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion, which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. He was distinguished by a branch of vine which he carried in his hand. By the Roman census, each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 566 B. C.

CENTURY. The method of computing by centuries was first generally observed in ecclesiastical history, and commenced from the time of our Redeemer's incarnation, A. D. 1. It is a period that is particularly regarded by church historians.—*Pardon*.

CERES. This planet, which is only 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, astronomer royal at Palermo, on the 1st. of Jan. 1801. To the naked eye it is not visible, nor will glasses of a very high magnifying power show it with a distinctly defined diameter. *Pallas*, discovered by Dr. Olbers, is still smaller.

CEYLON. The natives claim for this island the seat of paradise; it was discovered by the Portuguese A. D. 1505; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, A. D. 41. The capital, Colombo, was taken by the Hollanders in 1603; and was recovered by the Portuguese in 1621. The Dutch again took it in 1656. A large portion of the country was taken by the British in 1782, but was restored the next year. The Dutch settlements

* *Père la Chaise* takes its name from a French Jesuit, who was a favorite of Louis XIV., and his confessor. He died in 1709; and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this beautiful cemetery. It was a practice of high antiquity to plant herbs and flowers about the graves of the dead. The women in Egypt go weekly to pray and weep at the sepulchres, and it is then usual to throw a sort of herb (our sweet-basil) upon the tombs; which in Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe, are also adorned either with the leaves of the palm-tree, boughs of myrtle, or cypresses planted at the head and feet. Between some of the tombs is placed a chest of ornamented stone, filled with earth, in which are planted herbs and aromatic flowers. These are regularly cultivated by females, who assemble in groups for that duty. At Aleppo, there grow many myrtles, which they diligently propagate, because they are beautiful, and remain long green, to put about their graves.—*Maillet; Chandler; Butler*.

were seized by the British; Trincomalee Aug. 26, 1795, and Jaffnapatam, in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred, or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo, June 26, 1803. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815.

CHÆRONEA, BATTLES OF. The Athenians are defeated by the Bœotians, and Tolmidas, their general, is slain, 447 B. C. Battle of Chæronæa, in which Greece lost its liberty to Philip, 32,000 Macedonians defeating the confederate army of Thebans and Athenians of 30,000, Aug. 2, 338 B. C. Battle of Chæronæa in which Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, is defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians are slain, 86 B. C.

CHAIN-BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. The honor of constructing the first chain-bridge on a grand scale belongs to Mr. Telford, who commenced the chain-suspension bridge over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, July 1818.—See *Menai Bridge*.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B. C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812. Chain-shot, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ships, was invented by the Dutch admiral De Witt, in 1666. Chain-pumps were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAISE OR CALASH. The invention of the chaise, which is described as a light and open vehicle, is ascribed to Augustus Cæsar, about A. D. 7. Aurelius Victor mentions that the use of post-chaises was introduced by Trajan, about A. D. 100. The chariot was in use fifteen centuries before. See *Chariot*.

CHALDEAN REGISTERS. Registers of celestial observations were commenced 2234 B. C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B. C., being a period of 1903 years. These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle. **CHALDEAN CHARACTERS:** the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square space in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments raised on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine, with an area sufficient to contain a million of people. Here was held, on the 14th July, 1790, the famous "fédération," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution. In the evening great rejoicings followed the proceedings; public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées* and elsewhere, and Paris was illuminated throughout. 1791, July 17, a great meeting of citizens and others held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country"—left standing for some time afterwards—praying for the enforced abdication of Louis XVI. Another new constitution sworn to here, under the eye of Bonaparte, May 1, 1815, a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. The championship was instituted at the coronation of Richard II. 1377. At the coronations of English kings the champion still rides completely armed into Westminster-hall, and challenges any one that would deny their title to the crown. The championship is hereditary in the Dymocke family.

CHANCELLORS LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND. The Lord Chancellor ranks after the princes of the Blood Royal as the first lay subject. Formerly, the office was conferred upon some dignified clergyman. Maurice, afterwards bishop of London, was created chancellor in 1067. The first personage who

was qualified by great legal education, and who decided causes upon his own judgment, was Sir Thomas More, in 1530, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was appointed chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission; but it was not until 1813 that the separate and co-existent office of *Vice-Chancellor* was permanently held.

LORD CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND,
(From the time of Cardinal Wolsey.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1515 Cardinal Wolsey. | 1692 Sir John Somers, afterwards lord Somers. |
| 1530 Sir Thomas More (<i>beheaded</i>). | 1702 Sir Nathan Wright, <i>L. K.</i> |
| 1533 Sir Thomas Audley. | 1705 Lord Cowper, <i>L. K.</i> |
| 1534 Thomas, bishop of Ely. | 1710 In commission. |
| 1545 Lord Wriothesley. | 1713 Lord Harcourt. |
| 1547 Lord St. John. | 1714 Lord Cowper again. |
| 1547 Lord Rich. | 1718 In commission. |
| 1551 Bishop of Ely again. | 1718 Viscount Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield. |
| 1551 Sir Nich. Hare, <i>Lord Keeper</i> . | 1725 Sir Peter King, <i>L. K.</i> afterwards lord King. |
| 1653 Bishop of Winchester. | 1733 Lord Talbot. |
| 1555 Archbishop of York. | 1737 Philip, lord Hardwicke. |
| 1559 Sir Nicholas Bacon. | 1761 Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, and earl of Northington. |
| 1579 Sir Thomas Bromley. | 1766 Charles Pratt, lord Camden. |
| 1587 Sir Christopher Hatton. | 1770 Hon. Chas. Yorke, Jan. 18; <i>died next day</i> . |
| 1592 Sir John Packer. | 1770 In commission. |
| 1596 Sir Thomas Egerton. | 1771 Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley, succeeded as earl Bathurst. |
| 1616 Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards lord Verulam. | 1778 Lord Thurlow. |
| 1625 Sir Thomas Coventry. | 1783 Lord Loughborough and others (in commission) - - - April 9 |
| 1639 Sir John Finch. | 1783 Lord Thurlow again - - - Dec. 23 |
| 1640 Sir Edward Littleton, afterwards lord Littleton. | 1792 In commission. |
| 1645 Sir Richard Lane. | 1793 Lord Loughborough again. |
| 1648 In commission. | 1801 Lord Eldon. - - - April 14 |
| 1653 Sir Edward Herbert. | 1806 Lord Erskine. - - - Feb. 7 |
| 1658 Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon. | 1807 Lord Eldon again. - - - March 25 |
| 1667 Sir Orlando Bridgeman, <i>L. K.</i> | 1827 Lord Lyndhurst. - - - April 20 |
| 1672 Earl of Shaftesbury. | 1830 Lord Brougham. - - - Nov. 22 |
| 1673 Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham. | 1834 Lord Lyndhurst again - - - Nov. 14 |
| 1682 Lord Guilford, <i>L. K.</i> | 1835 In commission. |
| 1685 Sir George Jeffreys, lord Jeffreys. | 1836 Lord Cottenham. - - - Jan. 16 |
| 1690 In commission. | 1841 Lord Lyndhurst again. - - - Aug. 31 |
| 1690 Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir Geo. Hutchins, <i>L. K.</i> | 1846 Lord Cottenham again - - - July 6 |

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I. A. D. 1186, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland, but not as a distinct appointment, in the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named, 1232.

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND. In the laws of Malcolm II. who reigned A. D. 1004, this officer is thus mentioned: "The Chancellor sal at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor of the rest of the nobility. The Chancellor sall be ludgit near unto the kingis Grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and night, at the kingis command."—*Sir James Balfour*. James, earl of Seafeld, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord high Chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708.—*Scott*.

CHANCERY, COURT OF. Instituted as early as A. D. 605. Settled upon a better footing by William I., in 1067.—*Stowe*. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigor of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married

women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relievable here.—*Blackstone*.

EFFECTS OF SUITORS LODGED IN COURT AT THE FOLLOWING DECENNIAL PERIODS.							
1770	-	Amount lodged	- £5,300,000	1810	-	Amount lodged	- £26,212,000
1780	-	ditto	- 7,741,000	1820	-	ditto	- 34,208,785
1790	-	ditto	- 13,333,000	1830	-	ditto	- 38,886,135
1800	-	ditto	- 19,834,000	1840	-	ditto	- 39,772,746

There are about 10,000 accounts. By the last official returns the number of committals for contempt was ninety-six persons in three years.—*Parl. Returns*.

CHANTRY. A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.—*Shakspeare*. First mentioned in the commencement of the seventh century, when Gregory the great established schools of chanters.—See *Chanting*.

CHAOS. A rude and shapeless mass of matter, and confused assemblage of inactive elements which, as the poets suppose, pre-existed the formation of the world, and from which the universe was formed by the hand and power of a superior being. This doctrine was first advanced by Hesiod, from whom the succeeding poets have copied it; and it is probable that it was obscurely drawn from the account of Moses, by being copied from the annals of Sanchoiathon, whose age is fixed antecedent to the siege of Troy in 1193 B. C. See *Geology*.

CHARIOTS. The invention of chariots, and the manner of harnessing horses to draw them, is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, 1486 B. C. Chariot racing was one of the exercises of Greece. The chariot of the Ethiopian officer, mentioned in *Acts* viii. 27, 28, 31, was, it is supposed, something in the form of our modern chaise with four wheels. Cæsar relates that Cassibelanus, after dismissing all his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war chariots about his person. The chariots of the ancients were like our phætons, and drawn by one horse. See *Carriages, Coaches, &c.*

CHARITIES in the United States.—See *Benevolence*. In England there are tens of thousands of charitable foundations; and the charity commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to £1 500,000 annually, in 1840.—*Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687.—*Rapin*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., was first settled in 1680. In 1690 a colony of French refugees, exiled in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Carolina, and some of them in Charleston: from them are descended many of the most respectable of the inhabitants. At the close of 1779, the city was taken by the British, and held by them until May following. Population in 1790, 16,359; in 1810, 24,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1830, 30,289; in 1840, 29,261—(a decrease of 1,028 in ten years) including 14,673 slaves.

CHARTERS OF RIGHTS. The first charters of rights granted by the kings of England to their subjects, were by Edward the Confessor, and by Henry I. A. D. 1100. The famous bulwark of English liberty, known as *Magna Charta*, or the great charter, was granted to the barons by king John, June 15. 1215. The rights and privileges granted by this charter were renewed and ratified by Henry III. in 1224, *et seq.* Sir Edward Coke says that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times. Charters to corporations were of frequent grant from the reign of William I. See *Magna Charta*.

CHARTERS to the American colonies. That to Virginia granted by James I., 1606; to Massachusetts, by the same, 1620, but withdrawn by Charles II.,

1684; that granted to Connecticut by Charles II., 1665, was concealed in an oak to preserve it from the tyrannical Andros. General suppression of charter governments in America, 1688.

CHARTER PARTY. The same species of deed or agreement as the ancient chirograph. A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo. It was first used in England in the reign of Henry III., about 1243.

CHARTISTS. The agitators for radical political reforms in England were so called from the *Charter* which they drew up and urged for adoption as the law of the land, 1838. The petition for it, signed by about 5,000,000 names. Proclamation against tumultuous assemblies of the Chartists, Dec. 12, 1838. Chartist attack on Newport, Wales, headed by John Frost, an ex-magistrate, defeated, Nov. 4, 1839. Frost and others taken prisoner, tried, and transported. Another Chartist demonstration on Kennington Common, near London, exciting great alarm (chiefly because of the recent revolution in Paris), April 10, 1848. The six chief demands of the Chartists are: 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualification. 4. Annual parliaments. 5. Payment of members. 6. Equal electoral districts.

CHARTS. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B. C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, with a view to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. Mercator's chart, in which the world is taken as a plane, was drawn, 1556.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another whirlpool called Scylla, on the coast of Italy. It was very dangerous to sailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The exact situation of the Charybdis is not discovered by the moderns, as no whirlpool sufficiently tremendous is now found to correspond to the description of the ancients. The words *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim*, became a proverb, to show that in our eagerness to avoid an evil, we fall into a greater.

CHANTING, Chanting the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about A. D. 350.—*Lenglet*. Chanting in churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic service in 602, by Gregory the Great, who established schools of chanters, and corrected the church song.—*Dufresnoy*.

CHEATS. The convicted cheat punishable by pillory (since abolished), imprisonment, and fine, 1 *Hawk*. L. C. 188. A rigorous statute was enacted against cheats, 33 Henry VIII. 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.*, or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711.—*Blackstone's Comm.*

CHEESE. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned the process of making cheese from the Romans (who brought many useful arts with them) about the Christian era. Cheese is made by almost all nations. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire, make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. The Cheddar of Somerset, and Stilton of Huntingdon, are as much esteemed as the cheese of Parma, and Gruyère of Switzerland. In 1840 England imported, chiefly from the U. States, for home use, a quantity exceeding 10,000 tons.

CHEMISTRY AND DISTILLING. Introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about A. D. 1150; they had learned them from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt, they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine;

and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry; but the fathers of true chemical philosophy were of our own country; Bacon, Boyle, Hooke, Mayow, Newton, &c. The modern character of chemistry was formed under Beecher and Stahl, who perceived the connection of the atmosphere and the gases, with the production of phenomena. Bergman and Scheele were cotemporary with Priestley in England, and Lavosier in France; then followed Thomson, Davy, and other distinguished men.

CERRIES. They were brought from Pontus, to Lucullus, to Rome, about 70 B. C. Apricots from Epirus: peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; and pomegranates from Carthage; 114 B. C. The cherry tree was first planted in Britain, it is said, about A. D. 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, and with such success that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced in one year £1000, A. D. 1540. See *Gardening*.

CHESAPEAKE, BATTLE OF. At the mouth of the bay of that name, between the British admiral Greaves, and the French admiral De Grasse, with the naval force sent to assist the United States; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by a British fleet in 1812. The *Chesapeake* American frigate struck to the *Shannon* British frigate, commanded by captain Broke, after a severe action, June 2, 1813.

CHES, GAME OF. Invented, according to some authorities, 680 B. C.; and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and Sir William Jones concur in stating (as do most writers on the subject) that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The automaton chess-player was exhibited in England in 1769.

CHEVALIER D'ÉON. This extraordinary personage, who had been acting in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and who was for some time a minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was proved upon a trial had in the King's Bench, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex, to be a woman, July 1, 1777. He subsequently wore female attire for many years; yet at his death, in London, in 1810, it was manifest, by the dissection of his body, and other undoubted evidence, that he was of the male sex.—*Bio. Dic.*

CHILDREN. Most of the ancient nations had the unnatural custom of exposing their infants—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases they were taken care of, and humanely protected by the state. The custom which long previously existed of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1017.—*Mat. Paris.* At Darien, it was the practice when a widow died, to bury with her, in the same grave, such of her children as were unable, from their tender years, to take care of themselves. And in some parts of China, superstition has lent her hand to sanction the horrid deed of offering infants to the spirit of an adjoining river, first attaching a gourd to their necks to prevent them from immediately drowning.

CHILI. Discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, A. D. 1535. Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, and the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver, amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. The Chilians fought for liberty at various times, and with various success, until 1817, when, by the decisive victory gained by San Martín over

the royal forces, Feb. 12, in that year, the province was released from its oppressors, and declared independent.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS. An estate of the crown in England, on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents: this custom has existed time immemorial.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries in A. D. 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round the stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. The ancients made use of stoves, although Octavio Ferrari affirms that chimneys were in use among them; but this is disputed.

CHINA. This empire is very ancient, and the Chinese assert that it existed many thousands of years before Noah's flood; but it is allowed by some authorities to have commenced about 2500 years before the birth of Christ. By others it is said to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B. C. We are told that the Chinese knew the periods of the sun, moon, and planets, and were acute astronomers, in the reign of Yao, which is set down 2357 B. C. But dates cannot be relied upon until towards the close of the seventh century, B. C. when the history of China becomes more distinct. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians 129 B. C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterwards ravaged the countries on the coasts of the Caspian, which is their first appearance in history.—*Lenglet.*

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced	B. C. 2700
The first of the 22 Chinese dynasties commenced	2207
* * * * *	
In the history of China, the first dates which are fixed to his narrative, by Se-ma-t sien, begin	651
Confucius, the father of the Chinese philosophers, born	551
Stupendous wall of China completed	211
The dynasty of Han	206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged	202
Religion of Ta-tse commenced	15
Religion of the followers of Fo, commenced about	A. D. 60
Embassy from Rome	166
Nankin becomes the capital	420
The atheistical philosopher, Fan-Shin, flourishes	449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach their doctrines	635
They are proscribed, and extirpated	845
The seat of the imperial government is transferred to Peking	1260
Wonderful canal, called the Yu Ho, completed about	1400
Eur-opeans first arrive at Canton	1517
Macao is granted as a settlement to the Portuguese	1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent by the pope from Rome	1575
The country is conquered by the Eastern Tartars, who establish the present reigning house	1644
An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone	1662

Jesuit missionaries endeavor to establish Christianity	1692
The Jesuits are expelled through their own misconduct	1724
ENGLISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.	
Earl Macartney's embassy; he leaves England	Sept. 26, 1792
He is ordered to depart from Peking,	Oct. 7, 1793
Edict against Christianity	1812
Lord Amherst's embassy; he leaves England	Feb. 8, 1816
[His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the <i>kou-tou</i> , lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]	
The exclusive rights of the East India Company cease	April 22, 1834
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce	July 15, 1834
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese,	Nov. 7, 1834
Commissioner Lin issues an edict for the seizure of opium	March 18, 1839
British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton	March 19, 1839
The factories surrounded, and outrages committed	March 24, 1839
The opium destroyed during several days by the Chinese	June 3, 1839
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves the country this day	Dec. 6, 1839
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever	Jan. 5, 1840

CHINA, *continued.*

Blockade of Canton by a British fleet of 15 sail and several war steamers, having 4,000 troops on board, by orders from Sir Gordon Bremer - June 28, 1840
 Seizure of Capt. Anstruther - Sept. 16, 1840
 Lin deprived of his authority, and finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner - Sept. 16, 1840
 Capt. Elliott declares a truce with the Chinese - Nov. 6, 1840
 Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities - Jan. 20, 1841
 Imperial edict from Peking rejecting the conditions of the treaty made by Keshin - Feb. 11, 1841
 Hostilities are in consequence resumed against the Chinese - Feb. 23, 1841
 Chusan evacuated - Feb. 24, 1841
 Rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for ring-leaders and chiefs - Feb. 25, 1841
 Bogue Forts taken by Sir Gordon Bremer; admiral Kwan killed, and 459 guns captured - Feb. 26, 1841
 Sir Hugh Gough takes the command of the army - March 2, 1841
 Heights behind Canton taken, and 94 guns captured - May 25, 1841
 The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, of which 5,000,000 are paid down, and hostilities cease - May 31, 1841
 British trade re-opened - July 16, 1841
 Arrival at Macao of Sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; Capt. Elliott superseded - Aug. 10, 1841
 Amoy taken, and 296 guns found and destroyed - Aug. 27, 1841
 The Bogue forts destroyed - Sept. 14, 1841
 The city of Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and the island of Chusan re-occupied by the British - Oct. 1, 1841
 Chin-hae taken, with 157 guns, many of them brass - Oct. 10, 1841

Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the *Cornwallis* by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor - Aug. 29, 1842

CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY.

Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
 China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars, part forthwith and the remainder within three years.
 The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British.
 Consuls to reside at these cities.
 Tariffs of import and export to be established, &c. &c.
 The emperor signifies his assent to the conditions - Sept. 3, 1842
 Mr. Davis succeeds Sir Henry Pottinger as British commissioner - Feb. 16, 1844
 Bogue Forts captured by Gen. Aguilar and Sir John Davis, 836 pieces of artillery seized and spiked - April 5, 1847
 Treaty between China and the United States negotiated by Caleb Cushing, American Commissioner - July 3, 1844
 ——— ratified at Washington - Jan. 16, 1845
 Alexander H. Everett appointed commissioner to China from the United States - 1845
 John W. Davis appointed commissioner from the United States - 1847

CHINESE EMPERORS.

The following is a list of those who have reigned for the last two centuries:—
 Chwang-lei - 1627
 Shun-che - 1644
 Kang-he - 1669
 Yung-ching - 1693
 Keen-lung - 1736
 Kea-ding - 1796
 Taou-kwang - 1821
 Sze-Hing, present emperor - 1850

The embassy of lord Macartney from England procured the first authentic information respecting this empire: it appears that it is divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole country is given at 333,000,000; its annual revenues at £66,000,000; and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry; the religion is pagan, and the government is absolute. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, are encouraged, and ethics are studied profoundly, and influence the manners of the people. See details in *Williams's "Middle Kingdom."*

CHINA PORCELAIN. This manufacture is first mentioned in history in 1531; it was introduced into England so early as the sixteenth century. Porcelain was made at Dresden in 1706; fine ware in England, at Chelsea, 1752; at Bow in 1758; in various other parts of England, about 1760; and by the ingenious Josiah Wedgwood, who much improved the British manufacture, in Staffordshire, 1762 *et seq.*

CHINESE ERAS. They are very numerous, fabulous, and mythological. Like the Chaldeans, they represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years; and their annals and histories record events

said to have occurred, and name philosophers and heroes said to have lived, more than 27,000 years ago. By their calculation of time, which must, of course, differ essentially from ours, they date the commencement of their empire 41,000 years B. C.—*Abbé Lenglet*.

CHIPPEWA, BATTLES OF. The British forces under general Riall were defeated by the Americans under general Brown, July 5, 1814. Another action with the British, commanded by generals Drummond and Riall; the latter taken prisoner at Bridgewater, near Chippewa, July 25, 1814.

CHIVALRY. Began in Europe about A. D. 912. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century it had a considerable influence in refining the manners of most of the nations of Europe. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies. He devoted himself to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate, in every perilous adventure, his honor and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it.—*Robertson; Gibbon*.

CHIVALRY, COURT OF. It was commonly after the lie-direct had been given, that combats took place in the court of chivalry. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the court of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623. The following entries are found in the pipe-roll of 31 Henry I., the date of which has been fixed by the labors of the record commission:—"Robert Fitz Seward renders account of fifteen marks of silver, *for the office and wife of Hugh Chivill*. Paid into the exchequer four pounds. And he owes six pounds;" p. 53. "William de Hocton renders account of ten marks of gold *that he may have the wife of Geoffrey de Faucre in marriage*, with her land, and may have her son in custody until he is of age to become a knight; he paid into the exchequer ten marks of gold, and is discharged."—*Parl. Reports*.

CHOCOLATE. First introduced into Europe from Mexico about A. D. 1520. It is the flour of the cocoa-nut, and makes a wholesome beverage, much used in Spain. It was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.—*Tatler*.

CHOIR. The choir was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, A. D. 677. The service had been previously in use at Rome about 602.—See *Chanting*. The *Choragus* was the superintendent of the ancient chorus.—*Warburton*.

CHOLERA MORBUS. This fatal disease, known in its more malignant form as the Asiatic cholera, after having made great ravages in many countries of the north, east, and south of Europe, and in the countries of Asia, where alone it had carried off more than 900,000 persons in its progress within two years, made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, October 26, 1831. Proclamation, ordering all vessels from Sunderland to London, to perform quarantine at the Nore, December 4, 1831. Cholera first appeared at Edinburgh, Feb. 6, 1832. First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, February 13; and in Dublin, March 3, same year. The mortality was very great, but more so on the Continent; the deaths by Cholera in Paris were 18,000 between March and August, 1832. Cholera first appeared on this continent at Quebec, June 8, 1832; and at New-York, June 27, 1832. Cholera again raged in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c. in 1836-7. It again appeared in Asia and the east of Europe in 1848, and raged in London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Paris at intervals, in 1848-9. First appeared again on this continent in 1849, on the Mississippi, in New York in

May, and continued more or less in various parts of the United States until November of that year.

CHRIST. See **JESUS CHRIST.** This name, so universally given to the Redeemer of the world, signifies, in Greek, *The Anointed*, being the same with *Messiah* in the Hebrew, which the Jews called that Saviour and Deliverer whom they expected, and who was promised to them by all the prophets. This appellation is commonly put to our **JESUS** (signifying *Saviour*), the name of the great object of our faith, and divine author of our religion. St. Clement, the earliest father, according to St. Epiphanius, fixes the birth of **CHRIST** on the 18th of November, in the 28th year of Augustus, *i. e.* two years before the Christian era as adopted in the sixth century. Cerinthus was the first Christian writer against the divinity of Christ, about A. D. 67. The divinity of Christ was adopted at the council of Nice, in A. D. 325, by two hundred and ninety-nine bishops against eighteen.

CHRISTIAN. This name was first given to the believers and followers of **CHRIST**'s doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, *Acts xi. 26*, in the year 38, according to *Butler*; in the year 40, according to *Tacitus*; and according to other authorities in the year 60. The Christians were divided into *episcopoi*, *presbyteroi*, *diaconoi*, *pistoi*, *catachumens*, or learners, and *energumens* who were to be exercised.

CHRISTIAN ERA. The era which is used by almost all Christian nations; it dates from January 1st, in the middle of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, in the 753d of the building of Rome, and 4714th of the Julian period. It was first introduced in the sixth century, but was not very generally employed for some centuries after. We style the Christian era A. D. 1. It was first used in modern chronology in 516.

CHRISTIAN KING; MOST CHRISTIAN KING; Christianissimus. This title was given by pope Paul II. to Louis XI. of France in 1469; and never was a distinction more unworthily conferred. His tyranny and oppressions obliged his subjects to enter into a league against him; and 4,000 persons were executed publicly or privately in his merciless reign.—*Henault; Fleury.*

CHRISTIANITY. Founded by the Saviour of the world. The persecutions of the Christians commenced A. D. 64.—See *Persecutions.* Christianity was first taught in Britain about this time; and it was propagated with some success in 156.—*Bede.* Lucius is said to have been the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world: he reigned in 179. But the era of Christianity in England commenced with the mission of St. Austin in 596, from which time it spread rapidly throughout the whole of Britain.* It was introduced into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick in 432. It was received in Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about 201, when it was embraced by that king, his queen, and some of his nobility.

Constantine the Great made his solemn declaration of the Christian religion A. D. 312	In Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.
Christianity was established in France under Clovis the Great - 496	In Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars - - - - - A. D. 1227
In Helvetia, by Irish missionaries - 643	In Lithuania, where Paganism was abolished, about - - - - - 1386
In Flanders in the seventh century.	In China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death) - - - - - 1575
In Denmark, under Harold - 827	In Greece, where it was once more re-established - - - - - 1628
In Bohemia, under Borzivoi - - 894	
In Russia, by Swiatoslaf - - - 940	
In Poland, under Meicislaus I. - - 992	
In Hungary, under Geisa - - - 994	
In Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. - 1000	

* It is said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some children of great beauty who were set up for sale, he inquired about their country, and finding they were English Pagans, he is said to have cried out, in the Latin language, "*Non Angli, sed Angeli, forent, si essent Christiani,*"

Christianity was propagated in various parts of Africa, as Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the fifteenth century; and in America and India it made some progress in the sixteenth, and now rapidly gains ground in all parts of the world.

CHRISTMAS-DAY. A festival of the church, universally observed in commemoration of the nativity of our Saviour. It has been denominated *Christ-mass*, from the appellative Christ having been added to the name of Jesus to express that he was the Messiah, or *The Anointed*. It was first observed as a festival A. D. 98. Ordered to be held as a solemn feast, and Divine service to be performed on the 25th. of December, by pope Telesphorus, about A. D. 137.* In the eastern primitive church, Christmas and Epiphany (*which see*) were deemed but one and the same feast; and to this day the church universally keeps a continued feast within those limits. The holy and misletoe used at Christmas are remains of the religious observances of the Druids, and so with many other like customs.

CHRONICLES. The earliest chronicles are those of the Chinese, Hindoos, Jews, and perhaps those of the Irish. After the invention of writing, all well-informed nations appear to have kept chroniclers, who were generally priests or astrologers, and who mingled popular legends with their records.—*Phillips*.

CHRONOLOGY. The Chinese pretend to the most ancient, but upon no certain authority. The most authentic, to which all Europe gives credit, is the Jewish; but owing to the negligence of the Jews, they have created abundance of difficulties in this science, and very little certainty can be arrived at as to the exact time of many memorable events. The earliest epoch is the creation of the world, 4004 B. C. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, was the first Christian chronologist, about A. D. 169. *See the different eras through the volume.*

CHURCH. It is said that a church was built for Christian worship in the first century; and some will have it that one was built in England, A. D. 60. See *Glastonbury*. In the small island of Whitehorn, Scotland, are the remains of an ancient church, which was the first place of Christian worship, it is believed, in that country, and supposed to have been built before the cathedral at Whitehorn, in Wigtonshire, where Nenian was bishop in the fourth century. The Christians originally preached in woods, and in caves, by candle-light, whence the practice of candle-light in churches. Most of the early churches were of wood. The first church of stone was built in London, in 1087. The first Irish church of stone was built at Bangor, in the county of Down, by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, who was prelate in 1134.—*Gordon's Ireland*. Church towers were originally parochial fortresses. Churchyards were permitted in cities in 742.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (the present). Commenced with the Reformation, and was formally established in the reign of Henry VIII. 1534. This church consists of two archbishops and twenty-four bishops, exclusively of that of Sodor and Man; and the other dignitaries are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest vicars; these, and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages,

that is, "they would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation, and ordered a monk, named Austin, or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity, to undertake the mission to Britain, in the year 596.—*Goldsmith*.

* Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes, to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and six hundred perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, A. D. 303.

and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to the last official returns, 12,327. The number of churches for Protestant worship in England was 11,742 in 1818.

CHURCH OF IRELAND. Called, in connection with that of England, the United Church of England and Ireland. Previously to the Church Temporalities Act of William IV. in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which several have since ceased; that act providing for the union of sees, and for the abolition of certain sees, accordingly as the present possessors of them die. There are 1,659 places of Protestant worship, 2,109 Catholic chapels, 452 Presbyterian, and 414 other houses of prayer. See *Bishops*.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Presbyterianism is the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attributed to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567; was finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and was afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. Previously to the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland in 1688, there existed two archbishoprics and twelve bishoprics, which were then dissolved; but there are now six bishops. The Church of Scotland is regulated by four courts—the General Assembly, the Synod, the Presbytery, and Kirk Session. See *Presbyterians*.

CHURCH MUSIC. was introduced into the Christian church by Gregory the Great, in A. D. 602. Choir service was first introduced in England, at Canterbury, in 677. Church organs were in general use in the tenth century. Church music was first performed in English in 1559. See *Choir; Chanting*.

CHURCH-WARDENS. Officers of the parish church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted.—*Johnson's Canons*.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN. It originated in the Jewish rite of purification, A. D. 214. Churching is the act of returning thanks in the church for any signal deliverance, and particularly after the delivery of women.—*Wheatley*. It was a Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after her lying in, if she had a son, and eighty if she had a daughter, at the expiration whereof she was to go to the temple, and offer a lamb with a young pigeon or turtle and in case of poverty, two pigeons or turtles. See *Purification*.

CIDER. Anciently this beverage, when first made in England, was called wine, about A. D. 1284. When the earl of Manchester was ambassador in France, he is said to have frequently passed off cider upon the nobility of that country for a delicious wine. It was subjected to the excise regulations in England, 1763, *et seq.* A powerful spirit is drawn from cider by distillation.—*Butler*.

CIMBRI. The war of the Cimbri, 113 B. C. They defeat the consul Marcus Silanus, 109 B. C. They defeat the Romans under Manlius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans are slain, 105 B. C. The Teutones are defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul, 200,000 are killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B. C. The Cimbri are defeated by Marius and Catullus as they were again endeavoring to enter Italy; 120,000 are killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B. C. Their name afterwards sunk in that of the Teutones or Saxons.

CINCINNATI. Онно, the most populous city west of the Alleghanies in the United States, was founded in 1789, by emigrants from New England and

New Jersey. Population in 1795, 500; in 1800, 750; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820, 9,642; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338.

CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF. Established by the officers of the American army, in 1783, after the Revolution, and still continued by them and their descendants. There was at one time a popular jealousy of this society as suggesting a sort of hereditary nobility or aristocracy; but this has long since passed away, and the society is now but seldom mentioned.

CIRCASSIA. The Circassians are descended from the Alanians. They continued unsubdued, even by the arms of the celebrated Timur; but in the sixteenth century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the Czar, Ivan II. of Russia. About A. D. 1745, the princes of Great and Little Kabarda took oaths of fealty to that power. One branch of their traffic is the sale of their daughters, famed throughout the world for their beauty, and whom they sell for the use of the seraglios of Turkey and Persia: the merchants who come from Constantinople to purchase these girls are generally Jews.—*Klaproth's Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The first in England, on a public plan, was opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740. He had little encouragement in the undertaking, which in the end failed.—*Ferguson's Biog.*

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, and the motion of the heart in animals, confirmed experimentally by William Harvey, the celebrated English physician and anatomist, between 1619 and 1628. See article *Blood*. By this discovery the medical and surgical art became greatly improved, to the benefit of mankind.—*Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

CIRCUMCISION. A rite instituted 1897 B. C. It was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham.—*Josephus.* Even to the present day many of the Turks and Persians circumcise, although not regarding it as essential to salvation; but in some eastern and African nations it is rendered necessary by a peculiar conformation, and is used without any reference to a religious rite.—*Bell.* The festival of the Circumcision was originally called the Octave of Christmas. The first mention found of it is in A. D. 487. It was instituted by the church to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law to which Christ submitted on the eighth day of his nativity; it was introduced into the Liturgy in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the greatest and most daring of human enterprises was the circumnavigation of the earth at the period when it was first attempted, A. D. 1519.* The following are the most renowned of this illustrious class of men; their voyages were undertaken at the dates affixed to their names. See *Navigators.*

Magellan, a Portuguese, the first who entered the Pacific ocean	A. D. 1519	Clipperton, British	A. D. 1719
Groalva, a Spanish navigator	1537	Roggewein, Dutch	1721
Avalradi, a Spaniard	1537	Anson (afterwards Lord)	1740
Mendana, a Spaniard	1567	Byron (grandfather of Lord Byron)	1764
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577	Wallis, British	1766
Cavendish, his first voyage	1586	Carteret, an Englishman	1766
Le Maire, a Dutchman	1615	Cook, the illustrious captain	1768
Quiros, a Spaniard	1625	On the death of Captain Cook, his last voyage was continued by King	1779
Tasman, Dutch	1642	Bougainville, French	1776
Cowley, British	1653	Portlocke, British	1788
Dampier, an Englishman	1689	Wilkes, American	1837
Cooke, an Englishman	1708	D'Urville, French	1837

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's, or Magelhoe'n's; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in three years and twenty-nine days; but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.—*Butler.*

Several voyages have been since undertaken, and, among other nations, by the Russians. The early navigators, equally illustrious, are named elsewhere.

CIRCUS. There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest of them was called the *Circus Maximus*, which was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B. C.; it was of an oval figure; its length was three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs, and its breadth 960 Roman feet. This circus was enlarged by Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which on a sudden could be covered with an infinite number of vessels, and represent a sea-fight.—*Pliny.*

CISALPINE REPUBLIC. Founded by the French in June 1797. It was acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), Oct. 17, following. Received a new constitution in Sept. 1798. It merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; Napoleon was crowned king in May following, and was represented by his viceroy, Eugene Beauharnois. See *Italy.*

CISTERCIANS. An order founded by Robert, a Benedictine, in the eleventh century. They became so powerful that they governed almost all Europe in spiritual and temporal concerns. They observed a continual silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, wore neither shoes nor shirts, and were most austere.—*De Vitri.*

CITIES. The word *city* has been in use in England only since the Conquest, at which time even London was called *Londonburgh*, as the capital of Scotland is still called *Edinburgh*. The English cities were very inconsiderable in the twelfth century. Cities were first incorporated A. D. 1079. The institution of cities has aided much in introducing regular governments, police, manners, and arts.—*Robertson.*

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome.—*Livy.* In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein.—*Camden.* Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns, and powers granted to them. The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear minever caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Elizabeth, 1558.—*Stowe.* The title of citizen, only, was allowed in France at the period of the revolution, 1792, *et seq.*

CIUDAD RODRIGO. This strong fortress of Spain was invested by the French June 11, 1810; and it surrendered to them July 10, following. It remained in their possession until it was gallantly stormed by the British commanded by Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812. Wellington had made a previous attack upon Ciudad Rodrigo (Sept. 25, 1811), which ended in his orderly retreat from the position.

CIVIL LAW. Several codes come under this denomination of laws. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfenus Varus, the Civilian, who flourished about 66 B. C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the Civilian, 53 B. C. The Gregorian laws were compiled A. D. 290; the Theodosian in 435; and the Justinian, 529–534. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them, which was called the Justinian code, and this code constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.—*Blair.* Civil law was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, who was afterwards

archbishop of Canterbury, in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST IN ENGLAND. This comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England, partly in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.* and that of Charles I. was but 800,000*l.* After the Revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.*, the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces, both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III. in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l.* By the act 1 William IV. 1831, the civil list of that sovereign was fixed at 510,000*l.* By the act of 1 Victoria, Dec. 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.*; and Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l.* *per ann.* 4 Victoria, 1840.

CLANSHIPS. These were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times.—See *Feudal Laws*. They may be said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. Clanships and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland (where clans were taken to be the tenants of one lord), and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen. 20 George II., 1746.—*Ruffhead*. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.—*Chambers*.

CLARENDON, STATUTES OF. These were statutes enacted in a parliament held at Clarendon, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They are rendered memorable as being the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II. A number of regulations were drawn up under the title of the statutes or constitutions of Clarendon, and were voted without opposition, A. D. 1164. These stringent statutes were enacted to prevent the chief abuses which at that time prevailed in ecclesiastical affairs, and put a stop to church usurpations which, gradually stealing on, threatened the destruction of the civil and royal power.—*Hume*.

CLARION. This instrument originated with the Moors, in Spain, about A. D. 800; it was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding their tenor and bass.—*Ashe*. Its tube is narrower, and its tone shriller than the common trumpet.—*Pardon*.

CLASSIS. The name was first given by Tullius Servius in making divisions of the Roman people. The first of six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank came to be called classics, 573 B. C.

CLEMENTINES. Apocryphal pieces, fable and error, attributed to a primitive father, Clemens Romanus, a cotemporary of St. Paul; some say he succeeded Peter as bishop of Rome. He died A. D. 102.—*Niceron*. Also the decretals of pope Clement V., who died 1314, published by his successor.—*Bowyer*. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.

CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS. Parties by whom Europe was distracted for several years. The Urbanists were the adherents of pope Urban VI., the others those of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. All the kingdoms of Christendom according to their various interests and inclinations were divided between these two pontiffs; the courts of France, Castile, Scotland, &c. adhering to Clement, and Rome, Italy. and

England declaring for Urban. This contention was consequent upon the death of Gregory XI. 1378.—*Hume*.

CLERGY. In the first century the clergy were distinguished by the title of presbyters or bishops. The bishops in the second century assumed higher functions, and the presbyters represented the inferior priests of the Levites: this distinction was still further promoted in the third century; and, under Constantine, the clergy attained the recognition and protection of the secular power.

CLERGY IN ENGLAND. They increased rapidly in number early in the seventh century, and at length controlled the king and kingdom. Drunkenness was forbidden among the clergy by a law, so early as 747 A. D. The first fruits of the then clergy were assigned by parliament to the king, 1534. The clergy were excluded from parliament in 1536. The conference between the Protestant and Dissenting clergy was held in 1604. See *Conference*. Two thousand resigned their benefices in the church of England, rather than subscribe their assent to the book of common prayer, including the thirty-nine articles of religion, as enjoined by the Act of Uniformity, 1661-2. The Irish Protestant clergy were restored to their benefices, from which they had been expelled, owing to the state of the kingdom under James II., 1689. The Clergy Incapacitation act passed, 1801. See *Church of England*.

CLERK. The Clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order; and the officers being clergy; this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day.—*Blackstone's Comm.*

CLOCK. That called the clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome 158 B. C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B. C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B. C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, A. D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, invented one in the ninth century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record, was made by a Saracen mechanic, in the 13th century.

The scapement, ascribed to Gerbert, A. D. 1000	den) and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum	A. D. 1641
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about	Christian Huygens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to	- 1658
A striking clock in Westminster	Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum, about	- 1659
A perfect one made at Paris by Vick	Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about	- 1676
The first portable one made	The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about	- 1700
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials, N. O.)		
Richard Harris (who erected a clock in the church of St. Pauls, Covent-Gar-		

The subsequent improvements were the spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex scapement invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached scapement invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw and others.

CLOCK, MAGNETIC. Invented by Dr. Locke of Cincinnati, 1847-8.

CLOTH. Both woollen and linen cloth were known in very early times. Coarse woollens were introduced into England A. D. 1191; and seventy families of cloth-workers from the Netherlands settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, and the art of weaving was thereby introduced, 1331.—*Rymer's Fædera*. Woollens were first made at Kendal, in 1390. Medleys were manufactured, 1614. Our fine broad cloths were yet sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654. Dyed and dressed in England, by one Brewer, from the Low Countries, 1667. The manufacture was discouraged in Ireland and that of linen

countenanced, at the request of both houses of parliament, 1698. See *Woollen Cloth*.

CLOVIS, FAMILY OF. Kings of France. The real founder of the French monarchy was Clovis I., who commenced his reign A. D. 481, and was a warlike prince. He expelled the Romans, embraced the Christian religion, and published the Salique law. On his being first told of the sufferings of Christ, he exclaimed, "O, had I been there with my valiant Gauls, how I would have avenged him!" Clovis united his conquests from the Romans, Germans, and Goths, as provinces to the then scanty dominions of France: removed the seat of Government from Soissons to Paris, and made this the capital of his new kingdom; he died in 511.—*Henault*.

COACH. The coach is of French invention. Under Francis I., who was a contemporary with our Henry VIII., there were but two in Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one, but without straps or springs. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, who could not travel otherwise on account of his enormous bulk. Previously to the use of coaches the kings of France travelled on horseback, the princesses were carried in litters, and ladies rode behind their squires. The first coach seen in England was in the reign of Mary, about 1553.—*Priestley's Lect.* They were introduced much earlier.—*Andreas' Hist. Great Brit.* They were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580.—*Stowe*. And in some years afterwards the art of making them.—*Anderson's Hist. of Commerce*. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601.*—*Carle*. See *Carriages, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.*

COALITIONS. The great coalitions against France since the period of the French revolution, have been six in number; and they generally arose out of the subsidizing by England of the great powers of the Continent. They were entered into as follows:

1st. The king of Prussia issues his manifesto - - - June 26, 1792	4th. By Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony - - - Oct. 6, 1806
2nd. By Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed - - - June 22, 1799	5th. By England and Austria - April 6, 1809
3rd. By Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples - - - Aug. 5, 1805	6th. By Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch - March 17, 1813
	See <i>Treaties</i> .

COALITION MINISTRY. This designation was given to the celebrated ministry of Mr. Fox and lord North, and which was rendered memorable as an extraordinary union in political life, on account of the strong personal dislike which had always been displayed by these personages, each towards the other. The ministry was formed April 5, 1783, and dissolved Dec. 19, same year. See *Administrations*.

COALS. It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coals, although they are not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, were yet in use by the ancient Britons.—*Brandt*. They were first discovered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234, some say earlier; and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273.—*Stowe*. Coals were first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Richard II. 1351.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints

* In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the Gunpowder Plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), he put on eight to his, and in that manner passed from the tower through the city.—*Rapin*.

against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but coals were not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I., 1625.

NUMBER OF CHALDRONS OF COALS CONSUMED IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

1650	-	-	160,000 chald.	1800	-	-	814,000 chald.	1830	-	-	1,588,360 chald.
1700	-	-	317,000 ditto.	1810	-	-	980,372 ditto.	1835	-	-	2,299,816 tons.
1750	-	-	510,000 ditto.	1820	-	-	1,171,178 ditto.	1840	-	-	2,638,256 ditto.

The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are 723 square miles in extent; those of Newcastle, Sunderland, Whitehaven, and other places, are also of vast magnitude; and there are exhaustless beds of coal in Yorkshire. The coal in South Wales alone, would, at the present rate of consumption, supply all England for 2000 years.—*Blakewell*. It is supposed that there are now about 25,000,000 of tons consumed annually in Great Britain.—*Phillips*. Scotland teems with the richest mines of coal, and besides her vast collieries there must be vast fields unexplored.—*Pennant*. Fine coal is found in Kilkenny, Ireland. The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry, in 1742.—*Burns*.

COALS IN THE UNITED STATES. Lehigh coal from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, first mined and used, 1806. According to Mr. Lyell, the coal strata in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., extend 700 miles.

COCCEIANS. A sect founded by John Cocceius of Bremen; they held, amongst other singular opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith, 1665.

COCHINEAL. The properties of this insect became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there.—See *Dyeing*. The annual import of this article into England was 260,000 lbs. in 1830; and 1,081,776, in 1845.

COCK-FIGHTING. Practised by the early barbarous nations, and by Greece. It was instituted at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B. C.; and was introduced by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove Tuesday. Cock-fighting was prohibited, 39 Edward III., 1365; and again by Henry VIII. and Cromwell. Till within these few years there was a *Cock-pit Royal*, in St. James's-park: but this practice is happily now discouraged by the law.

COCK-LANE GHOST. A famous imposition (?) practised upon the credulous multitude by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter. The contrivance was that of a female ventriloquist, and all who heard her believed she was a ghost: the deception, which arose in a malignant conspiracy, was carried on for some time at the house, No. 33 Cock-lane, London; but it was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

COCOA. Unknown in Europe until the discovery of America, about 1500. The cocoa-tree supplies the Indians with almost whatever they stand in need of, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c.—*Ray*.

CODES OF LAWS. The laws of Phoroneus were instituted 1807 B. C.: those of Lycurgus, 884 B. C.; of Draco, 623 B. C.; of Solon, 587 B. C. Alfenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B. C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B. C. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A. D. 290; the Theodosian code in 435; the celebrated code of the emperor Justinian, in 529—a digest from

this last was made in 533.—*Blair*. Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—See *Laws*.

CODICILS TO WILLS. C. Trebatius Testa, the civilian of Rome, was the first who introduced the use of this supplementary instrument to wills, about 31 B. C.

CŒUR DE LION, OR THE LION-HEARTED. The surname given to Richard Plantagenet I. of England, on account of his dauntless courage, about A. D. 1192. This surname was also conferred on Louis VIII. of France, who signalized himself in the crusades and in his wars against England, about 1223. This latter prince had also the appellation of the *Lion* given him.

COFFEE. It grows in Arabia, Persia, the Indies, and America. Its use as a beverage is traced to the Persians.* It came into great repute in Arabia Felix about A. D. 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence, in 1511, to Constantinople, where coffee-houses were opened in 1554. M. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned after an absence of seven years, in 1662.—*Chambers*. Coffee was brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1641.—*Anderson*.

COFFEE AND TEA. The consumption in the United States at different periods is reported by the secretary of the treasury (see *American Almanac*, 1848) thus:—

1821	- - - -	Tea, 4,586,223 lbs.	- - - -	Coffee, 11,886,063 lbs.
1830	- - - -	“ 6,873,091 lbs.	- - - -	“ 33,363,687 lbs.
1835	- - - -	“ 12,331,633 lbs.	- - - -	“ 91,753,002 lbs.
1842	- - - -	“ 13,482,645 lbs.	- - - -	“ 107,387,567 lbs.
1846	- - - -	“ 16,891,020 lbs.	- - - -	“ 124,336,054 lbs.

COFFEE-HOUSES. The first in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford, 1650. In that year, Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant named Pasquet, who kept the first house for making coffee in London, which he opened in George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1652. Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country.—*Anderson*. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was represented as a nuisance to the neighborhood, 1657. Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation, 26 Charles II., 1675. The proclamation was afterwards suspended on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee.

COFFEE-TREES. These trees were conveyed from Mocha to Holland in 1616; and were carried to the West Indies in the year 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch about 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732.

COFFINS. The Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of the cedar tree; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities.—*Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold: and glass coffins have been found in England.—*Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us, is that of the burial of king Arthur, who was buried in an entire trunk of oak, hollowed, A. D. 542.—*Asser*. The patent coffins were invented in 1796.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B. C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money

* Some ascribe the discovery of coffee as a beverage to the prior of a monastery, who, being informed by a goat-herd that his cattle sometimes browsed upon the tree, and that they would then wake at night, and sport and bound upon the hills, became curious to prove its virtues. He accordingly tried it on his monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins, and he found that it checked their slumbers.

was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Phidon tyrant of Argos, 862 B. C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B. C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian, of the fifth century B. C.; but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B. C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a sign that little correspondence was then held with the East, where gold and silver were in use long before. Gold was coined 206 B. C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and Iron and tin in Britain.—*Dufresnoy*. Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier and more simple days of Rome, the likeness of no living personage appeared upon their money: the heads were those of their deities, or of those who had received divine honors.

COIN IN ENGLAND. The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camulodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used. Groats were the largest silver coin until after A. D. 1351. Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and maney was found only in the coffers of the barons.—*Stowe*

The first gold coins on certain record, struck, 42 Henry III. A. D. 1257	end to the circulation of private lead- en pieces, &c.	1620
Gold florin first struck, Ed. III. (<i>Camden</i>) 1337	Halfpence and farthings coined	1665
First large copper coinage, putting an	Guineas first coined, 25 Char. II.	1673
	Sovereigns, new coinage	1816
	Half-farthings	1843

Gold coin was introduced in six shilling pieces by Edward III. and nobles followed, at six shillings and eightpence, and hence the lawyer's fee: afterwards there were half and quarter nobles. Guineas were of the same size; but being made of a superior gold from sovereigns guineas passed for more. See *Guineas*. English and Irish money were assimilated Jan. 1. 1826. See *Gold*.

MONEYS COINED IN THE FOLLOWING REIGNS, AND THEIR AMOUNT.

Elizabeth £5,832,000	James II. £3,740,000	George III. and regency, gold	£74,501,586
James I. 2,500,000	William III. 10,511,900	George IV.	41,782,815
Charles I. 10,500,000	Anne 2,691,626	William IV.	10,827,603
Cromwell 1,000,000	George I. 8,725,920	Victoria, to 1848,	92,370,814
Charles II. 7,524,100	George II. 11,966,576		

The coin of the realm was about twelve millions in 1711.—*Davenant*. It was estimated at sixteen millions 1762.—*Anderson*. It was supposed to be twenty millions in 1786.—*Chalmers*. It amounted to thirty-seven millions in 1800.—*Phillips*. The gold is twenty-eight millions, and the rest of the metallic currency is thirteen millions, while the paper largely supplies the place of coin, 1830.—*Duke of Wellington*. In 1841, it may be calculated as reaching forty-five millions. See *Gold*.

COIN OF THE U. S. The U. S. Mint was established in 1792. The coinage from that time to 1836 was thus:—

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	4,716,325	\$22,102,035
Silver	115,421,762	46,739,182
Copper	77,752,965	740,331
Total	197,891,502	\$69,581,549
1837 to 1848 inclusive	145,389,748	\$81,436,165
Total in 56 years	343,281,250 pieces.	\$151,017,714

The gold coinage consists of double eagles \$20, eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles and dollars. Gold dollars were first coined in 1849. The first deposit of California gold for coining, was made by Mr. David Carter, 1804 ounces, Dec. 8, 1848.

COINING. This operation was originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, and struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill was invented by Antonie Brucher, and introduced into England in 1562. An engine for coining was invented by Balancier in 1617. The great improvements of the art were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788, and subsequently. The art was rendered perfect by the creation of the present costly machinery at the mint, London, commenced in 1811.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg, after an elegant model, and in the just proportions of Augustan architecture.—*Greig.* Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow Jan. 13, 1810. See *Frosts, Ice.*

COLISÆUM. The edifice of this name at Rome was built by Vespasian, in the place where the basin of Nero's gilded house had previously been A. D. 72. The splendid Colisæum of London, and one of its most worthy objects of admiration, is built near the Regent's Park, and was completed in 1827-8.

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the University of Paris, A. D. 1140; but some authorities say, not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of those universities. *Cambridge, Oxford, &c.*

Cheshunt College founded	- A. D. 1792	Mareschal College, Aberdeen	- A. D. 1593
Doctor's Commons, civil law	- - - 1670	Maynooth College	- - - 1795
Durham University	- - - * * *	Physicians, London	- - - 1518
Edinburgh University	- - - 1580	Sion College	- - - 1329
Eton College	- - - 1441	Sion College, re-founded	- - - 1630
Glasgow University	- - - 1451	Surgeons, London	- - - 1745
Harrow	- - - 1585	Trinity College, Dublin	- - - 1591
Highbury College	- - - 1826	University, London	- - - 1826
King's College, Aberdeen	- - - 1494	Winchester College	- - - 1387
King's College, London	- - - 1829		

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES. The first established was *Harvard*, at Cambridge, Mass., by John Harvard, 1638; and this is now the most important and best endowed in the United States. The second was *William and Mary*, in Virginia, 1693. Third, *Yale*, at New Haven, 1700. Fourth, *College of New Jersey*, Princeton, 1746. Fifth, *Columbia*, New-York, 1754. Sixth, *University of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1755. Seventh, *Brown University*, Providence, 1764. Eighth, *Dartmouth*, at Hanover, N. H., 1769. Ninth, *Rutgers*, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770. These were all prior to the Revolution. The first medical school was that at Philadelphia, founded 1764. The first law school was founded at Litchfield, Conn., 1782. In 1849 there were 118 colleges in the United States; 42 theological schools; 12 law schools; 36 medical schools. See list in *American Almanac.* *Girard College* opened Jan. 1, 1848.

COLOGNE. A member of the Hanscatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from here in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it has since fallen into ruin. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her.

COLOMBIA. A republic in South America, formed of states which have

declared their independence of the crown of Spain; but its several chiefs have been contending one against another, and each state has been a prey to civil war, and the stability of the union is far from assured.

New Grenada, discovered by Columbus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Battle of Carabobo, the Royalists wholly overthrown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 24, 1821
Venezuela discovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bolivar is named Dictator by the Congress of Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feb. 10, 1824
The Caraccas formed into a kingdom, under a captain-general	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alliance between Colombia and Mexico formed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 30, 1824
The history of those provinces under the tyranny and oppression of the Spaniards, presents but one continuous scene of rapine and blood.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alliance with Guatimala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	March 1825
* * * * *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Congress at Lima names Bolivar President of the republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aug. 1826
Confederation of Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bolivar's return to Bogota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 1826
Independence formally declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	He assumes the dictatorship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 23, 1826
Defeat of General Miranda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Padilla's insurrection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	April 9, 1828
Bolivar defeated by Boves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolivar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 25, 1828
Bolivar defeats Morillo in the battle of Sombrero	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bolivar resigns his office of president of the republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	April 11, 1829
Union of the States of Grenada and Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	He dies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 17, 1830
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Santander dies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 26, 1840

COLON. This point was known to the ancients, but was not expressed as it is in modern times. The colon and period were adopted and explained by Thrasymachus about 373 B. C.—*Suidas*. It was known to Aristotle. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing. The colon and semicolon were both first used in British literature, in the sixteenth century.

COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. They are described under the name of each. The white and the free colored population, as far as it has been ascertained, amounts to about 2,500,000, and the slaves at the period of their emancipation, were 770,280. The number of convicts in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, is 36,267; the aborigines of the latter place have not been ascertained. The act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (£20,000,000 sterling) was passed 3 & 4 William IV. 1833. By the provisions of this statute all the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on August 1, 1834.

COLONIZATION. The American Colonization Society, for colonizing free people of color on the coast of Africa, founded December, 1816, at Washington, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. Robert Finley. [Plan advocated by Jefferson as early as 1777, urged by Dr. Thornton, 1787, and by the legislature of Virginia, 1801.] First president of the society, Bushrod Washington; succeeded by Charles Carroll, James Madison, and Henry Clay Liberia purchased 1821.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES. A brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, erected at the port of Rhodes in honor of the sun, and esteemed one of the wonders of the world. Built by Chares of Lindus, 290 B. C. It was thrown down by an earthquake 224 B. C.; and was finally destroyed by the Saracens on their taking Rhodes in A. D. 672. The figure stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbor, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. The statue had lain in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; but now the Saracens pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria—*Du Fresnoy*.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. A tract of country 10 miles square, ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States, for the purpose of forming the seat of government. It included the cities of Washington, Georgetown,

and Alexandria; but in 1843 the latter was re-ceded to Virginia. Population in 1800, 14,093; in 1840, 43,712, including 8,361 free colored persons, and 4,694 slaves.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon were the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B. C. They performed the first comedy at Athens, on a wagon or movable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine.—*Arundelian Marbles*. Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B. C., and Menander that of new, 320 B. C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B. C. Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; he flourished at Rome, 180 B. C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B. C. The first regular comedy was performed in England about A. D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan, that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best after-piece (the *Critic*), in the English language.—See *Drama*.

COMETS. The first that was discovered and described accurately, was by Nicephorus. At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, and whose splendor eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied forty-five degrees, or the fourth part of the heavens, 135 B. C.—*Justin*. A remarkable one was seen in England, 10 Edward III., 1337.—*Stowe*. These phenomena were first rationally explained by Tycho Brache, about 1577. A comet, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680. The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses, by Newton, 1704. A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. One still more brilliant appeared in Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another brilliant comet appeared in 1823.—See the *three next articles*.

COMET, BIELA'S. This comet has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path: it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose reappearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in six years and thirty-eight weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov. 27. Its third appearance was in 1839, and its fourth in 1845.

COMET, ENCKE'S. First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, from his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks.

COMET, HALLEY'S. This is the great and celebrated comet of the greatest astronomer of England.—*Lalande*. Doctor Halley first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, of 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and first predicted their periodical returns.—*Vince's Astronomy*. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about seventy-six years: it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; and its last appearance was in 1835.

COMMERCE. Flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities A. D. 1241.—See *Hanse Towns*. The discoveries of Columbus and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the

sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England, to engage extensively in its pursuit.—See *the various articles connected with this subject.*

COMMERCE. See *Navigation.*

COMMERCE, NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF, instituted 1783.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES. The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation, was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edward I., 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edward II. 1308.—*Anderson.* See *Treaties.*

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its formation commenced about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. Custom, to which length of time has given the force of law, or rules generally received and held as law, called *lex non scripta*, in contradistinction to the written law. Common law derives its origin from Alfred's body of laws (which was lost), A. D. 890. The common law of the United States is founded on that of England.—See *Custom. Laws.*

COMMON PRAYER. Published in the English language by the authority of parliament, in 1548. The Common Prayer was voted out of doors, by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*), set up in its room in 1644. A proclamation was issued against it, 1647. See *Directory.*

COMMONS, HOUSE OF. The great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain, and third branch of the Imperial legislature, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet the barons and clergy who were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III. This was the first confirmed outline of a house of commons; and the first commons were summoned to meet the king in parliament 42 & 43 Henry III. 1258.—*Goldsmith. Stowe.* According to other authorities the first parliament formally convened was the one summoned 49 Henry III., Jan. 23, 1265; and writs of the latter date are the earliest extant. Some historians date the first regularly constituted parliament from the 22d of Edward I. 1294. The first recorded speaker, duly chosen, was Petre de Montfort in 1260; he was killed at the battle of Evesham, in 1265. The city of London first sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry III., while Westminster was not represented in that assembly until the latter end of Henry VIII's life, or rather in the first House of Commons of Edward VI. The following is the constitution of the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Bills (*which see*), in 1832:—

ENGLISH.—County members	-	144	English and Welsh	-	500
Universities	-	4	SCOTCH.—County members	-	30
Cities and boroughs	-	323—471	Cities and Boroughs	-	23—53
WELSH.—County members	-	15	IRISH.—County members	-	64
Cities and Boroughs	-	14—29	University	-	2
			Cities and boroughs	-	39—105
English and Welsh	-	500	Total (<i>see Parliament</i>)	-	658

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. This was the interregnum between the decollation of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I. Jan. 30, 1649. Oliver Cromwell was made Protector, Dec. 12, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector, Sept. 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II., who returned to London May 29, 1670. See *England.*

COMMONWEALTH OF ROME. See *ROME.* The greatest and most renowned republic of the ancient world. It dates from 509 B. C., when the govern-

ment of kings ceased with the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome, and the election of consuls. After this revolution Rome advanced by rapid strides towards universal dominion. The whole of Italy received her laws. Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, Carthage, Africa, Greece, Asia, Syria, Egypt, Gaul, Britain, and even a part of Germany, were successively subdued by her arms: so that in the age of Julius Cæsar this republic had the Euphrates, Mount Taurus, and Armenia, for the boundaries in the east; Ethiopia, in the south; the Danube, in the north; and the Atlantic Ocean, in the west. The republic existed under consuls and other magistrates until the battle of Actium, from which we commonly date the commencement of the Roman empire, 31 B. C.

COMMUNION. It originated in the Lord's supper, and was practised early in the primitive church. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have its rise in the west, under pope Urban II. 1096. The fourth Lateran council decreed that every believer shall receive the communion at least at Easter, 1215. The communion service, as now observed in the church of England, was instituted by the authority of council, 1548.

COMPANIES. Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard society, established A. D. 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248.—*Stowe*. The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. There are ninety-one city companies in London; the first twelve are

1	Mercers	-	-	-	A. D. 1393	7	Merchant Tailors	-	-	-	A. D. 1466
2	Grocers	-	-	-	- 1345	8	Haberdashers	-	-	-	- 1447
3	Drapers	-	-	-	- 1439	9	Salters	-	-	-	- 1558
4	Fishmongers	-	-	-	- 1384	10	Ironmongers	-	-	-	- 1464
5	Goldsmiths	-	-	-	- 1327	11	Vintners	-	-	-	- 1437
6	Skinners	-	-	-	- 1327	12	Clothworkers	-	-	-	- 1482

COMPANIES, BUBBLE. Ruinous speculations coming under this name have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's Bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the South Sea Bubble, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in Great Britain in 1824 and 1825, and most of them turned out to be *bubbles*; and owing to the rage for taking shares in each scheme as it was projected, immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. See *Law's Bubble*, and *Bankrupts*.

COMPASS, THE MARINER'S. It is said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B. C.; but this seems to be a mistake. They had a machine which self-moved, pointed towards the *south*, and safely guided travellers by land or water; and some authors have mistaken it for the mariner's compass, the invention of which is by some ascribed to Marcus Paulus, a Venetian, A. D. 1260; while others, with more seeming justice, assign it to Flavio Gioja, of Pasitano, a navigator of Naples. Until his time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle as we have it now, 1302. Its variation was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608.—*Biog. Dic.* The measuring compass was invented by Jost Byng, of Hesse, in 1602.

CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN. This is a feast in the Romish church in honor of the Virgin Mary having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. The festival was appointed to be held on the 8th of Dec. by the church, in 1389. **CONCEPTIONISTS**, an order of nuns, established 1488.

CONCERT. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford, in 1665, when it was attended by a great number of personages of rank and talent from every part of England. The first concert of like kind performed in London was in 1678. Concerts afterwards became fashionable and frequent.

CONCHOLOGY. This branch of natural history is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny, and was a favorite with the most intellectual and illustrious men. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722.

CONCLAVE FOR THE ELECTION OF POPES. The conclave is a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope at Rome, where the cardinals usually hold their meetings to elect a pope. The word is also used for the assembly, or meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope. The conclave had its rise in A. D. 1271. Clement IV. being dead at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were upon the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the present custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.

CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the Bible, and also a chronological account of all the transactions of that sacred volume. The first concordance to the Bible was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, A. D. 1247.—*Abbè Lenglet.*

CONCORDAT. The name given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The celebrated concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., whereby the then French consul was made, in effect, the head of the Gallican Church, as all ecclesiastics were to have their appointments from him, was signed at Paris, July 15, 1801. Another concordat between Bonaparte and the same pontiff was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

CONCUBINES. They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, A. D. 1132. Cujas observes, that although concubinage was beneath marriage, both as to dignity and civil effects, yet concubine was a reputable title, very different from that of mistress among us. This kind of union, which is formed by giving the *left* hand instead of the *right*, and called *half-marriage*, is still in use in some parts of Germany.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS. Upwards of 600,000 citizens formed this memorable confederation, held on the anniversary of the taking of the bastille, at which ceremony the king, the national assembly, the army, and the people, solemnly swore to maintain the new constitution, July 4, 1790. See *Champ de Mars, Bastille.*

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, or League of the Germanic States formed under the auspices of Napoleon Bonaparte. By this celebrated league, the minor German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and they established a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. See *Germanic Confederation.*

CONFERENCE. The celebrated religious conference held at Hampton Court palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, 2 James I. 1604. This conference led to a new translation of the Bible, which

was executed in 1607-11, and is that now in general use in England and the United States; and during the meeting some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon, but this not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done. A conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view was held in 1661.

CONFESSION. Auricular confession in the Romish church was first instituted about A. D. 1204, and was regularly enjoined in 1215. It is made to a priest, in order to obtain absolution for the sins or faults acknowledged by the penitent, who performs a penance enjoined by the priest; and if this be done with a contrite heart, the sins thus absolved are supposed to be absolved in heaven. At the reformation, the practice was at first left wholly indifferent, by the council; but this was the prelude to its entire abolition in the church of England.—*Burnet*.

CONFIRMATION. One of the oldest rites of the Christian church; it was used by Peter and Paul; and was general, according to some church authorities, in A. D. 190. It is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who was baptized in infancy. It is still retained in the church of England; but to make it more solemn, it has been advanced into a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONGE D'ELIRE. The license of the king, as head of the church, to chapters, and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John had an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops. Bishops were elected by the king's *Conge d'Elire*, 26 Henry VIII., 1535.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers, or meeting for the settlement of the affairs of nations, or of a people. Several congresses were held during the continental wars; but the following were the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Congress of Soissons	-	June 14, 1728	Congress of Carlsbad	-	Aug. 1, 1819
Congress of Antwerp	-	April 8, 1793	Congress of Troppau	-	Oct. 20, 1820
Congress of Radstadt	-	Dec. 9, 1797	Congress of Laybach	-	May 6, 1821
Congress of Chatillon	-	Feb. 5, 1814	Congress of Verona	-	Aug. 25, 1822
Congress of Vienna	-	Nov. 3, 1814	See <i>Alliances, Conventions, &c.</i>		

CONGRESS, U. S. A. The first *Colonial Congress*, composed of the delegates from nine of the colonies (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., S. Ca.), met at N. Y. Dec. 7, 1765.—Tim. Ruggles, Prest. The *Continental Congress* met at Phila. Sep. 5, 1774: again May 10, 1775: adopted Dec. Indep. July 4, 1776; met at Balt. Dec. 20, 1776; at Phila. March 4, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa. Sep. 27, 1777; at York, Pa. Sep. 30, 1777; at Phila. July 2, 1778; at Princeton, June 30, 1783; at Annapolis, Nov. 26, 1783; at Trenton, Nov. 30, 1784; at N. York, Jan. 1785; and that continued to be the place of meeting until the adoption of the constitution, 1789: removed to Phila. 1790: to Washington, 1800.

CONVENTION, THE, for forming the Constitution of the U. S. met at Phila. May 10, 1787; in session till Sep. 17, same year.

CONGREVE ROCKETS. Invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803. They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, in Oct. 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days; they were employed in various operations in the late war with much success, discharged by a corps called rocket-men.

CONIC SECTIONS. Their most remarkable properties were probably known to the Greeks four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato 390 B. C. The earliest treatise was written by Aristæus, about 380 B. C. Apollonius's eight books were

written about 240 B. C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo; the ellipse to the orbit of planets, by Kelper.

CONJURATION AND WITCHCRAFT. They were declared to be felony by various statutes, and the most absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in England in former times. See article *Witchcraft*. Conjunction was felony by statute 1 James I., 1603. This law was repealed 9 George II., 1735; but pretensions to such skill was then made punishable as a misdemeanor.—*English Statutes*.

CONNECTICUT. One of the U. States: first settled in 1633, at Windsor, by a colony from Massachusetts. Hartford, settled by the English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there, which they did not permanently hold. English colony founded at New Haven, 1638. The two colonies of New Haven and Hartford united by a charter of Charles II., in 1655. This charter, when in danger from the tyranny of Andros, was preserved in an oak, near Hartford, since called the Charter Oak. Conn. took an active part in the revolution; a number of its towns, Danbury, N. London, &c., burnt by the British during that struggle. It became one of the original 13 states, adopting the constitution of the Union in 1788, by a vote of 128 to 40. Population 1713, 17,000: 1790, 237,946; 1810, 261,942; 1830, 297,655; 1840, 309,978.

CONQUEST, THE. The memorable era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II., at the battle of Hastings, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir) Oct. 15, 1066. William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He killed Harold, who was himself a usurper, and defeated his army, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him, and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly the judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who casually gave him the title of William the Conqueror, instead of William I.—*Selden*.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS. *Patres conscripti* was the designation given to the Roman senators, and used in speaking of them, in the eras of the republic and the Cæsars: because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSECRATION. That of churches was instituted in the second century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the latter church in 1549.—*Stowe*.

CONSISTORY COURT IN ENGLAND. Anciently the Consistory was joined with the Hundred court, and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I. quoted by lord Coke, 1079. The chief and most ancient Consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable. They are extracted from *Camden*, *Temple*, *Hume*, and other authorities of note:—

Of Anthony Babington and others, against Elizabeth - - - - - A. D. 1586	the Duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him; and who afterwards stole the crown - 1671
T; Gunpowder Plot (<i>which see</i>) - 1605	The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Ch. II. revealed by the infa-
Insurrection of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II. - - - - - 1660	
Q; Blood and his associates, who seized	

mous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others	- 1678	Of Colonel Despard and others, to overturn the government	1802
The Meal-tub plot	- 1679	Of Robert Emmett in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed	July 23, 1803
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See <i>Rye-house plot</i>)	- 1683	Of Moreau, Pichegru, and Georges, against Bonaparte	Feb. 15, 1804
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against Queen Anne.	- 1703	Of Thistlewood, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See <i>Cato-street</i>)	1820

CONSPIRACIES, in or relating to the United States.

Burr's trial for conspiracy to divide the United States	- 1807	John Henry's secret mission from the British government, to undermine the American union, exposed, Feb. 25, 1812
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CONSTANCE, COUNCIL OF. The celebrated council of *divines* (!) which condemned the pious martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague, to be burnt alive, a sentence executed upon the first on July 6, 1415, and on the other, on May 30, following. Huss had complied with a summons from the council of Constance to defend his opinions before the clergy of all nations in that city, and though the emperor Sigismund had given him a safe-conduct, he was cast into prison. Jerome of Prague hastened to Constance to defend him, but was himself loaded with chains, and in the end shared the fate of his friend. This scandalous violation of public faith, and the cruelty and treachery which attended the punishment of these unhappy disciples of Wickliffe, our great reformer, prove the melancholy truth, that toleration is not the virtue of priests in any form of ecclesiastical government.—*Hume*.

CONSTANTINA. The former capital of Numidia. It has become known to Europeans but very recently, they being strangers to it until the French occupation of Algiers. Here was fought a great battle between the French and the Arabs, Oct. 13, 1837, when the former carried the town by assault, but the French general, Daremout, was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLE. So called from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, A. D. 328. Taken by the western crusaders who put the emperor Mourzouffe to death, first tearing out his eyes, 1204. Retaken by Michael Palæologus, thus restoring the old Greek line, 1261. Conquered by Mahomet II., who slew Constantine Palæologus, the last Christian emperor, and 60,000 of his people, 1453. The city, taken by assault, had held out for fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, on seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror. This put an end to the Eastern Empire, which had subsisted for 1125 years, and was the foundation of the present empire of Turkey in Europe. See *Eastern Empire* and *Turkey*.

CONSTANTINOPLE, ERA OF. This era has the creation placed 5508 years B. C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins September 1, and the ecclesiastical year towards the end of March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from September to the end.

CONSTELLATIONS. Those of *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth*, are mentioned by Job, about 1520 B. C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claud. Ptolemæus, about A. D. 140.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. See *Magna Charta*. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which

it is presumptively held that every individual has assented.—*Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government, in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times: and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time.—*Lord Bolingbroke* The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power; on the contrary, he sees his *equals* in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognizes his superior in the LAW.—*Sheridan*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. Adopted by the general convention of delegates from all the (then) states, May, 1787. Ratified by the several states at different times. See the respective states.

The 50th anniversary of Washington's inauguration, was celebrated in New York as a jubilee of the constitution, and John Quincy Adams pronounced an oration before the Hist. Soc'y, April 30, 1840.

CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE. The American frigate *Constitution*, capt. Hull, after an action of 30 minutes, captured the British frigate *Guerriere*, capt. Dacres, Aug. 20, 1812. American loss 7 killed, and 7 wounded, British loss 100 killed and wounded. The English attribute the victory to the superior force of the American frigate. As this was the first important naval victory of the U. S., it caused a strong sensation. For others see *Naval Battles*.

CONSULS. These officers were appointed at Rome, 509 B. C. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year: Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France, November 9, 1799, when Bonaparte, Cambacère, and Lebrun, were made consuls; and subsequently Bonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of consuls in Italy, in 1485.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY. In the two last wars voluntary contributions to a vast amount were several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these acts of patriotism was that in 1798, when, to support the war against France, the contributions amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others, sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*; and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799.

CONVENTICLES. These were private assemblies for religious worship, and were particularly applied to those who differed in form and doctrine from the established church. But the term was first applied in England to the schools of Wickliffe. Conventicles, which were very numerous at the time, were prohibited 12 Charles II., 1661.

CONVENTIONS. See *Alliances, Treaties, &c.* in their respective places throughout the volume.

CONVENTS. They were first founded, according to some authorities, in A. D. 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630.—*Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, when Ethelreda took the veil, in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. Convents were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII., and comparatively few now exist in Great Britain. More than 3000 have been suppressed in Europe within the last few years. The emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks, by a ukase dated July 31, 1832. The king of Prussia followed his example, and secularized all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal, in 1834, and Spain has lately abolished 1800 convents.

CONVICTS. The first arrival of transported convicts from England, at Botany Bay, was in 1788. Convicts are now sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, Sydney, in New South Wales, &c. See *New South Wales* and *Transportation*.

COOK'S VOYAGES. The illustrious captain Cook sailed from England in the *Endeavor*, on his first voyage, July 30, 1768;* and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Spithead, July 13, 1771. Sir Joseph Banks, afterwards the illustrious president of the Royal Society, accompanied captain Cook on this voyage. Captain Cook again sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July 1772, and returned in July 1775. In his third expedition this great navigator was killed by the savages of O-why-hee, at 8 o'clock on the morning of February 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOPERAGE. This art must be coeval with the dawn of history, and seems to have been early known in every country. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

COPENHAGEN. Distinguished as a royal residence, A. D. 1443. In 1728 more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its famous palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker: and in their engagement with a Danish fleet, of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and the Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores.—See *Denmark*.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM. The system of the world wherein the sun is supposed to be in the centre, and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are here imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion, which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east. This system was published at Thorn, A. D. 1530; and may in many points be regarded as that of Pythagoras revived.—*Gassendus*.

COPPER. It is one of the six primitive metals; its discovery is said to have preceded that of iron. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.—*Ezra* viii. 27. The great divisibility of this metal almost exceeds belief; a grain of it dissolved in alkali, as pearl ashes, soda, &c., will give a sensible color to more than 500,000 times its weight in water; and when copper is in a state of fusion, if the least drop of water touch the melted ore, it will fly about like shot from a gun.—*Boyle*. The mine of Fahlun, in Sweden, is the most surprising artificial excavation in the world. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch in the British trade: there are upwards of fifty

* A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavor* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe, on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, is now settled at 168,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation, of 95,000,000.—*Butler*.

mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III.

COPPER-MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money.—See *Coin*. In England, copper-money is of extensive coinage. That proposed by sir Robert Cotton was brought into use in 1609. Copper was extensively coined in 1665. It was again coined by the crown, 23 Charles II., 1672. Private traders had made them previously to this act. In Ireland copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in 1580. Wood's coinage in Ireland (*which see*) commenced in 1723. Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively used, 1797.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. This species of printing was first attempted in Germany, about A. D. 1450. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented about 1545. Messrs. Perkins of Philadelphia, invented, in 1819, a mode of engraving on soft steel which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely.—See *Engraving*.

COPPERAS. First produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPYRIGHT ON BOOKS, &c. IN ENGLAND. The decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, A. D. 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585. An ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner, 1649. Copyright further secured by a statute enacted in 1709. Protection of copyright in prints and engraving, 17 George III., 1777. Copyright protection act, 54 George III., 1814. Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 William IV., 1833. The act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 William IV., 1835. The act of the 17th George III., extended to Ireland, 7 William IV., 1836. International copyright bill, 1 Victoria, 1838. Copyright of designs for articles of manufacture protected, 2 Victoria, 1839. For important act of 1842, see *Literary Property*.—*Haydn*.

COPYRIGHT IN UNITED STATES. The first act for the protection of literary property in the United States passed chiefly through the influence of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, May 31, 1790. Another act in relation to it, April 29, 1802—granting copyright for 14 years, subject to renewal for 14 years if the author is living. Memorial of 56 British authors asking for International Copyright, presented in the Senate by Mr. Clay, Feb. 1, 1837. Act to establish the Smithsonian Institute, requiring that copies of books to secure the copyright must be deposited in there as well as in the library of Congress and office of Sec. State, Aug. 10, 1846.

COPYRIGHT, PRODUCE OF. The following sums are stated to have been paid to the authors for the copyright of the works mentioned.

HISTORY.	POETRY.
Fragments of English History, by C. J. Fox - - - - - £5,000	Byron's Works (in all) - - - £20,000
History of England by Sir J. Mackintosh - - - - - 5,000	Moore's Lalla Rookh - - - - - 3,000
Ditto, by Lingard - - - - - 4,633	Rejected Addresses - - - - - 1,000
Life of Napoleon, by Sir W. Scott - 18,000	Campbell's Pleasures of Hope (after ten years' publication) - - - 1,000
History of England, by Macaulay, vol. 1 and remainder, £600 per annum for ten years, say - - - - - 3,000	Campbell's Gertrude, after ditto - 1,500
Prescott's Historical Works are said to have produced to the author (who yet owns the copyright) before 1850 - \$100,000	FICTION.
	It was estimated that Scott's novels produced for copyright at least - 250,000
	Bulwer received for his novels, each 1,200 to 1,500
	Marryatt, do. do. 1,000 to 1,200
	Goldsmith's "Vicar" was sold by Dr. Johnson for - - - - - 63
BIOGRAPHY.	Goldsmith received for "Animated Nature" - - - - - 800
Life of Wilberforce - - - - - £4,000	Noah Webster is said to have derived \$1000 per annum from his Spelling Book.
Life of Byron, by Moore - - - - - 4,000	
Lockhart's Scott (two years' use) - 12,500	
Irving's Columbus (paid by Murray) - 4,000	

CORDAGE. The naval cordage in early ages was, probably, merely thongs of leather; and these primitive ropes were retained by the Caledonians in the third century, and by some northern nations in the ninth. Cordage of weed and of horse-hair was also used anciently before that made of hemp. See *Hemp*.

CORFU. So celebrated in mythology and poetry, and capital of the island of the same name, was placed under British administration, by the treaty of Paris in Nov. 1815. It is the chief of the Ionian Isles, *which see*.

CORINTH. This city was built in 1520 and the kingdom founded by Sisyphus in 1376 B. C. In 146 B. C. the capital was destroyed by the Romans, but was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar; and was among the first cities of Greece that embraced the Christian religion. It was defended by a fortress called Acrocorinth, on a summit of a high mountain, surrounded with strong walls. The situation of this citadel was so advantageous, that Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.

Corinth built on the ruins of Ephyra, (<i>Abbé Lenglet</i>)	B. C. 1520	A colony goes to Sicily, and they build Syracuse	B. C. 732
Rebuilt by the king of Sicyon, and first called by its name	1410	Sea fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans	664
Sisyphus, a public robber, seizes upon the city (<i>idem</i>)	1375	Periander rules and encourages genius and learning	629
The Pythian games instituted, it is said by Sisyphus	1375	Death of Periander	585
The reign of Bacchus, whose successors are called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the equity of his reign	935	The Corinthians form a republic	562
The Corinthians invent ships called <i>triremes</i> ; vessels consisting of three benches of oars	786	War with the Corcyreans	439
Thestes deposed, and the government of the Prytanes instituted: Automenes is the first on whom this dignity is conferred	757	The Corinthian war (<i>which see</i>)	395
		Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus	242
		The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth	228
		Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen, they being part of the spoil (<i>Livy</i>)	146

CORINTHIAN ORDER. The finest of all the orders of ancient architecture, aptly called by Scamozzi, the virginal order, as being expressive of the delicacy, tenderness, and beauty of the whole composition. The invention of it is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B. C.

CORINTHIAN WAR. The war which received this name, because the battles were mostly fought in the neighborhood of Corinth, was begun B. C. 395, by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra, *which see*.

CORN OR GRAIN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* But corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages.—See *Exodus* xii. 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the sixth century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi.—*Roberts' Hist. Anc. Britons*. The first importation of corn of which we have note, was in 1347. Bounties were granted on its importation into England, in 1686.

CORN LAWS IN ENGLAND. Various enactments relative to the duty on "corn" or grain passed 1814. Riots, caused by the passing of the act permitting its importation when corn should be 80s. "per quarter," 1815. The "sliding-scale" of duties passed July 15, 1828. Another, April 29, 1842; act fixing

the duty on wheat at 4s. until Feb. 1849, and after that at 2s. per quarter, passed June 26, 1846. This was the virtual abolition of the Corn Laws—and the Anti-Corn Law League—which had been formed in 1841 was therefore formally dissolved, July 2, 1846.

CORONATION. The first coronation by a bishop, was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, in A. D. 457. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced into England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III. took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, October 28, 1216. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach.—*Matthew Paris. Rymer.*

CORONATION FEASTS, AND OATH. The oath was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (the archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards canonized), to Ethelred II. in 979. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377; it was altered in 1689. The fêtes given at coronations commenced with Edward I. in 1273. That at the coronation of George IV. rivalled the extravagances and sumptuousness of former times.

CORONERS. They were officers of the realm in A. D. 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edward I. 1276.—*Stowe.* Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1004. By an act passed in the 6th and 7th of queen Victoria, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them, but only in case of illness. Aug. 22, 1843.

CORONETS. The caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II.—*Baker.* But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604.—*Beatson.* It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled.—*Idem.*

CORPORATIONS. They are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans. They were introduced into other countries from Italy. These political bodies were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession.—*Plutarch.*

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any matter within the compass of their charter.—*Cowel.* Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, A. D. 1100; and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions.—*Blackstone.*

CORSICA. Called by the Greeks *Cyros*. The ancient inhabitants of this island were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca, when he existed among them. It was held by the Carthaginians; and was conquered by the Romans, 231 B. C. In modern times, Corsica was dependent upon the republic of Genoa, until 1730; and was sold to France in 1733. It was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736. He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency

in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year, at his lodgings in Chapel-street, Soho. The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, on a tablet erected near his grave, in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

“The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread.”

The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans, in 1753. He was defeated by the count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged George III. of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, and he opened a parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June 1796; and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22, same year, when the people declared for the French.

CORTES OF SPAIN. A deliberative assembly under the old constitution of Spain; several times set aside. The cortes were newly assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810; and they settled the new constitution, March 16, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes or states-general were opened by Ferdinand VII. 1820, and they have since been regularly convened.

CORUNNA, BATTLE OF, between the British army under sir John Moore (who was killed) and the French, Jan. 16, 1809.

COSMETICS. Preparations for improving beauty were known to the ancients, and some authorities refer them even to mythology, and others to the Grecian stage. The Roman ladies painted; and those of Italy excelled in heightening their charms artificially, by juices and colors, and by perfumes. Rouge has always been in disrepute among the virtuous and well-ordered women of England, though some simple *cosmetics* are regarded as innocent, and are in general use.—*Ashé*. The females of France and Germany paint more highly than most other nations.—*Richardson*. A stamp was laid on cosmetics, perfumery, and such medicines as really or suppositiously beautify the skin, or perfume the person, and the venders were obliged to take out licenses, 26th Geo. III. 1786.

COSMOGRAPHY. The science which teaches the structure, form, disposition, and relation of the parts of the world, or the manner of representing it on a plane.—*Selden*. It consists of two parts, astronomy and geography: the earliest accounts of the former occur 2234 B. C.—*Blair*. The first record of the latter is from Homer, who describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth.—*Iliad*. See the articles on *Astronomy* and *Geography* respectively.

COSSACKS. The warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia: they were formed into a regular army by Stephen Batori, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. In the late great war of Europe against France, a vast body of Cossacks formed a portion of the Russian armies, and fought almost invincibly.

COSTUME. See *Dress*. Accounts of magnificent attire refer to very remote antiquity. The costume of the Grecian and Roman ladies was comely and graceful. The women of Cos, whose country was famous for the silkworm, wore a manufacture of cotton and silk of so beautiful and delicate a texture, and their garments, which were always white, were so clear and thin, that

their bodies could be seen through them.—*Ovid*. As relates to costume worn on the stage, Æschylus the Athenian was, it is said, the first who erected a regular stage for his actors, and ordered their dresses to be suited to their characters, about 436 B. C.—*Parian Marbles*.

COTTON. The method of spinning cotton formerly was by the hand; but about 1767, Mr. Hargreaves, of Lancashire, invented the spinning-jenny with eight spindles; he also erected the first carding-machine with cylinders. Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a patent for a new invention of machinery in 1769; and another patent for an engine in 1775. Crompton invented the mule, a further and wonderful improvement in the manufacture of cotton, in 1779, and various other improvements have been since made. The names of Peel and Arkwright are eminently conspicuous in connection with this vast source of British industry; and it is calculated that more than one thousand millions sterling have been yielded by it to Great Britain. Cotton manufacturers' utensils were prohibited from being exported in 1774.—*Haydn*.

HISTORY OF COTTON, FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The following brief items of the history of cotton, from 1730 to 1836, are taken from a South Carolina paper:—

1730. Mr. Wyatt spins the first cotton yarn in England by machinery.

1735. The Dutch first export cotton from Surinam.

1742. First mill for spinning cotton erected at Birmingham, moved by mules or horses; but not successful in its operations.

1749. The fly shuttle generally used in England.

1756. Cotton velvets and quiltings made in England for the first time.

1761. Arkwright obtained the first patent for the spinning frame, which he further improved.

1768. The stocking frame applied by Hammond to making of lace.

1773. A bill passed to prevent the export of machinery used in cotton factories.

1779. Mule spinning invented by Hargrave.

1782. First import of raw cotton from Brazil into England.

1782. Watt took out his patent for the steam-engine.

1783. A bounty granted in England on the export of certain cotton goods.

1785. Power-looms invented by Dr. Cartwright—steam engines used in cotton factories.

1785. Cotton imported into England from the United States.

1786. Bleaching first performed by the agency of the oxymuriatic acid.

1787. First machinery to spin cotton put in operation in France.

1789. Sea Island cotton first planted in the United States; and upland cotton first cultivated for use and export about this time.

1790 Slaton, an Englishman, builds the first American cotton factory, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

1792. Eli Whitney, an American, invents the cotton gin, which he patents.

1798. First mill and machinery for cotton erected in Switzerland.

1799. Spinning by machinery introduced into Saxony this year.

1803. First cotton factory built in New Hampshire.

1805. Power-looms successfully and widely introduced into England.

1807. The revolution in Spanish America begins to furnish new markets for cotton manufactures.

1810. Digest of cotton manufactures in the United States by Mr. Gallatin, and another by Mr. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia.

1811. Machinery to make bobbin lace patented by John Burn.

1813. The India trade more free, and more British manufactures sent thither.

1814. The power-loom introduced into the United States; first at Waltham.

1818. Average price of cotton 34 cents—higher than since 1810. New method of preparing sewing cotton by Mr. Holt.

1819. Extraordinary prices for Alabama cotton lands.

1820. Steam power first applied with success extensively to lace manufactures.

1822. First cotton factory in Lowell erected.

1823. First export of raw cotton from Egypt into Great Britain.

1825. In New Orleans cotton at from 23 to 25 cents per pound.

1826. Self-acting mule spinner patented in England by Roberts.

1827. American cotton manufactures first exported to any considerable extent.

1829. Highest duty in the United States on foreign cotton manufactures.

1830. About this time Mr. Dyer introduced a machine from the United States into England for the purpose of making cards.

1832. Duty on cotton goods imported into the United States reduced; and in England it is forbid to employ minors in cotton mills, to work them more than ten hours per day, or more than nine hours on a Saturday; in consequence they work at something else.

1834. Cotton at 17 cents.

1835. Extensive purchases made of cotton lands by speculators and others.

1836. Cotton at from 18 to 20 cents.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY. Formed by great labor and with great judgment by sir Robert Cotton, A. D. 1600 *et seq.* This vast treasury of knowledge, after having been with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, was secured to the public by a statute, 13 William III. 1701. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; and in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster, where, on Oct. 23, 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1753.

COUNCILS. An English council is of very early origin. The wise Alfred, to whom we are indebted for many excellent institutions, so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council, which consisted of bishops and nobles, and resembled the present privy council, and none belonged to it but those whom the king was pleased to appoint. The third was a general council or assembly of the nation, called in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils, and the antiquity of parliaments; but the term cabinet council is of a much more modern date, according to lord Clarendon.—See *Cabinet Council, Common Council, Privy Council, &c.*

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable Christian councils, or councils of the Church of Rome. Most other councils (the list of which would make a volume) either respected national churches or ecclesiastical government. *Sir Harris Nicolas* enumerates 1604 councils.

Of the Apostles at Jerusalem - A. D.	50	The second Lateran, tenth General, Innocent II. presided; the preservation of the temporal ties of ecclesiastics, the principal subject, which occasioned the attendance of 1000 fathers of the church - A. D.	1139
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church went over to attend it -	314	The third Lateran, eleventh General; held against schismatics -	1179
The first Œcumenical or General Nicene, held at Nice, Constantine the Great presided; Arius and Eusebius condemned for heresy. This council composed the Nicene Creed -	325	Fourth Lateran, twelfth General; 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided -	1215
At Tyre, when the doctrine of Athanasius was canvassed -	335	Of Lyons, the thirteenth General, under pope Innocent IV. -	1245
The first held at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground -	337	Of Lyons, the fourteenth General, under Gregory X. -	1274
At Rome, concerning Athanasius, which lasted eighteen months -	342	Of Vienne in Dauphiné, the fifteenth General; Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Arragon attended. The order of the Knight Templars suppressed -	1311
At Sardis; 370 bishops attended -	347	Of Pisa, the sixteenth General; Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected -	1409
Of Rimini; 400 bishops attended, and Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession of faith -	359	Of Constance, the seventeenth General; Martin V. is elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt -	1414
The second General at Constantinople; 350 bishops attended, and pope Damasius presided -	381	Of Basil, the eighteenth General -	1431
The third at Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided -	431	The fifth Lateran, the nineteenth General, begun by Julius II. -	1512
Fourth at Chalcedon; the emperor Marcian and his empress attended -	451	Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the Pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c. till -	1517
The fifth at Constantinople, when pope Vigilius presided -	553	Of Trent, the twentieth and last General council, styled Œcumenical, as regarding the affairs of all the Christian world; it was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin.— <i>Abbé Lenglet</i>	1545
The sixth at Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided -	680		
Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius -	715		
The second Nicene council, seventh General; 350 bishops attended -	787		
Of Constantinople, eighth General; the emperor Basil attended -	869		
The first Lateran, the ninth General; the right of investitures settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. -	1122		

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN. The council of ANCIENTS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, Nov. 1, 1795, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED; the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, Nov 9, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisaires*.—See *France*.

COUNSEL. See *Barristers*. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edward I., 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason, by act 8 William III. 1696. Act to enable persons indicted of felony to make their defence by counsel, 6 & 7 William IV., Aug. 1836.

COUNTIES. The division of England into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. County courts were instituted in the reign of Alfred, 896. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1259.—See *Commons*, and *Parliament*.

COURIERS OR POSTS. Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians. But it does not appear that the Greeks or Romans had regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B. C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne, about A. D. 800. The couriers or posts for letters were established in the early part of the reign of Louis XI. of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, A. D. 1463.—*Henault*.

COURTS. Courts of justice were instituted at Athens, 1507 B. C.—See *Areopagita*. There were courts for the distribution of justice in Athens, in 1272 B. C.—*Blair*. They existed under various denominations in Rome, and other countries.

COURT OF HONOR. In England, the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris* in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honor. In the States of Bavaria, in order to prevent duelling, a court of honor was instituted in April, 1819. In these countries, Mr. Joseph Hamilton has ardently labored to establish similar institutions.

COVENANTERS. The name which was particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and covenant, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king; it was entered into in 1638. The covenant or league between England and Scotland, was formed in 1643; it was declared to be illegal by parliament, 14 Charles II., 1662.

COVENTRY, PEEPING TOM OF. The great show fair of Coventry owes its origin to the following tradition:—Leofric, earl of Mercia, had imposed such heavy taxes on the citizens, his lady, Godiva, moved by their entreaties, importuned her lord to remit them, and he consented on the condition of her riding naked through the city at mid-day. Her humanity induced her to consent, and she so disposed her flowing tresses as to hide her person; and ordering all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to close their doors and windows, she rode quite naked through the town. One person, yielding to curiosity, stole a glance at the countess, and was struck dead; and has been famed ever since under the name of *Peeping Tom*, and his effigy is shown to this day. To commemorate this event, A. D. 1057, at the great show fair the mayor and corporation walk in procession through the town, accom-

panied by a female on horseback, clad in a linen dress closely fitted to her limbs.

COW-POCK INOCULATION. This species of inoculation, as a security against the small-pox, was introduced by Dr. Jenner, and it became general in 1799. The genuine cow-pox appears in the form of vesicles on the teats of the cow, and was first noticed by Dr. Jenner, in 1796. He was rewarded by parliament with the magnificent grant of £10,000, June 2, 1802.—See *Inoculation, Small-Pox, Vaccination.*

CRACOW. The Poles elect Cracus for their duke, and he builds Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, A. D. 700, *et seq.* Taken by Charles XII. in 1702; taken and retaken by the Russians and confederates on the one side and the patriotic people on the other several times. Kosciusko expelled the Russian garrison from the city, March 24, 1794. It surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, same year. Formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians who followed there the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence extinguished; seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with the Austrian empire, November, 1846.—See *Poland.*

CRANES. They are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. The theory of the inclined plain, the pulley, &c. are also his, 220 B. C.—*Livy.*

CRANIOLOGY. The science of animal propensities. Dr. Gall, a German, started this new doctrine respecting the brain, in 1803. Dr. Spurzheim followed, and by his expositions gave a consistency to the science, and it seems to be rapidly gaining ground; it has now many professors, and in almost all countries craniology is countenanced by learned and enlightened men. The science assigns the particular locations of certain organs, or as many different seats of the most prominent operations of the mind.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY. Illustrious names in the list of English martyrs of the reformed religion. Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, March 21, 1556. His love of life had induced Cranmer, some time previously, in an unguarded moment, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation; and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!"

CRAPE. A light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about A. D. 680. It was first made at Bologna, and in modern times has been principally used for mourning.

CRAYONS. They were known in France before A. D. 1422—improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. It was placed by Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy, 4004 B. C. Josephus makes it 4658 years.—*Whiston.* The first date agrees with the common Hebrew text, and the vulgate Latin translation of the Old Testament. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the creation: some place it 3616 years before the birth of our Saviour. Plato, in his dialogue entitled *Critias*, asserts his celebrated *Atalantis* to have been buried in the ocean about 9000 years before the age in which he wrote. The Chinese represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years; and we are told that the astronomical records of the ancient Chal-

deans carried back the origin of society to a period of no less than 473,000 years.

CREATION, ERA OF THE. In use by many nations. This era would be found convenient, by doing away with the difficulty and ambiguity of counting before and after any particular date, as is necessary when the era begins at a later period; but, unfortunately, writers are not agreed as to the right time of commencing. This epoch is fixed by the Samaritan Pentateuch at 4700 B. C. The Septuagint makes it 5872. The authors of the Talmud make it 5344; and different chronologers, to the number of 120, make it vary from the Septuagint date to 3268. Dr. Hales fixed it at 5411; but the Catholic church adopted the even number of 4000, and subsequently, a correction as to the birth of Christ adds four years: therefore, it is now generally considered as 4004 years, which agrees with the modern Hebrew text.

CREED. The Apostles' Creed is supposed to have been written a great while after their time.—*Pardon.* It was introduced formally into public worship in the Greek church at Antioch, and subsequently into the Roman church. This creed was translated into the Saxon tongue, about A. D. 746. The Nicene Creed takes its name from the council by whom it was composed, in A. D. 325. The Athanasian Creed is supposed to have been written about 340.—See *Apostles', Nicene, and other creeds.*

CRESSY, OR CRECY, BATTLE OF. Edward III. and his son, the renowned Edward the Black Prince, obtained a great and memorable victory over Philip, king of France, Aug. 26, 1346. This was one of the most glorious triumphs ever achieved by English arms. John, duke of Bohemia; James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia was three ostrich feathers, with the motto "*Ich Dien,*" in English, "I serve;" and in memory of this victory it has since been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England.—*Froissart, Carte, Hume.*

CRESTS. The ancient warriors wore crests to strike terror into their enemies by the sight of the spoils of the animals they had killed. The origin of crests is ascribed to the Carians. In English heraldry, are several representations of Richard I., 1189, with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers; and after his reign most of the English kings have crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II., 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. In later reigns, the crest was regularly borne as well on the helmet of the kings, as on the head-trappings of their horses.

CRETE. Now Candia, *which see.* This island was once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which the wisdom of Minos established about 1015 B. C. Some authors reckon the Labyrinth of Crete as one of the seven wonders of the world. Crete became subject to the Roman empire, 68 B. C. It was conquered by the Saracens, A. D. 808; taken by the Greeks, 961; passed into the hands of the Venetians, 1194: and was taken from them by the Turks, in 1669.—*Priestley.*

CRIME. "At the present moment," observes a popular English writer, "a one-fifteenth part of the whole population of the United Kingdom is subsisting by the lowest and most degrading prostitution; another fifteenth have no means of support but by robbery, swindling, pickpocketing, and every species of crime; and five-fifteenths of the people are what are denominated poor, living from hand to mouth, and daily sinking into beggary, and, as an almost necessary consequence, into crime." A comparative view of foreign countries with Great Britain demonstrates the effects of poverty and ignorance on the great mass of the population. In North America pauperism is almost unknown, and one fourth of the people are educated; pre-

meditated murder is alone capital; imprisonment for debt has, in several states, been abolished, and crimes, particularly of enormity, are exceedingly rare. The Dutch, who possess a competency, and are generally educated, are comparatively free from grave offences; and France affords a remarkable illustration in the same way. But in the United Kingdom, the difference is painfully exemplified:—

	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.
Instruction to the people -	1 in 11	1 in 20	1 in 35
Criminals among the people -	1 in 5093	1 in 920	1 in 468

There was recently a revision of the English criminal code, and several acts have been passed calculated to reduce the amount of crime, and mitigate the severity of its punishment. An act for improving the criminal law of England, passed 8 George IV., 1827. An act for consolidating and revising the laws relating to crime, conformably with Mr. Peel's digest, passed 9 George IV., 1828. Hanging criminals in chains was abolished by statute 4 William IV., 1834. See *Executions, Hanging, Trials, &c.*—Haydn.

CRIMEA. The ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*. Settled by the Genoese, in 1193. The Genoese were expelled by the Crim Tartars, in 1474. The khans were tributary to the Turks until 1774. The Russians, with a large army, took possession of this country, in 1783; and it was ceded to them the following year; and secured to them in 1791.

CRISPIN. The name sometimes given to shoemakers. Crispin and Crispianus were two legendary saints, born at Rome, from whence, it is said, they travelled to Soissons, in France, about A. D. 303, to propagate the Christian religion; and because they would not be chargeable to others for their maintenance, they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians ordered them to be decollated. On this account, the shoemakers, since that period, have made choice of them as their tutelary saints.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B. C.—*Blair*. Of this class were Varro, Cicero, Appolonius, and many distinguished men. In modern times, the *Journal de Savans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Dennis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1665, and continued for nearly a century. The first work of this kind in England, was called the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself) published in Feb. 1703. The *Waies of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1722. The *Monthly Review*, which may be said to have been the third work of this nature in England, was published 1749. The *Critical Review* appeared in 1756; the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802; and *London Quarterly* in 1809. The *American Review*, established in N. Y. 1799, was the first Review in the U. S. The *North American Review* was established by Wm. Tudor in 1818; the *American Quarterly*, by Robert Walsh, at Phila., 1827; the *New York Review*, by Prof. C. S. Henry, 1835; the *Southern Quarterly*, at Charleston, 1842. See *Periodicals*. The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favor of the defendant, on the principle that criticism, however sharp, if just and not malicious, is allowable. See *Reviews, &c.*

CROCKERY. In use, and made mention of, as produced by the Egyptians and Greeks, so early as 1390 B. C. The Romans excelled in this kind of ware, many of their domestic articles being of earthen manufacture. Crockery, of a fine kind, in various household utensils, was made at Faenza, in Italy, about A. D. 1310; and it is still called *fayence* in French. See *Earthenware*.

CROWN. "The ancientest mention of a royal crown is in the holy story of the Amalekites bringing Saul's crown to David."—*Selden*. The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin, 616 B. C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. The royal crown was first worn in England by Alfred, in A. D. 872. The first crown or papal cap was used by pope Damasius II., in 1053; John XIX. first encompassed it with a crown, 1276; Boniface VIII. added a second crown in 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara, or triple crown, about 1334. The pope previously wore a crown with two circles.—*Rainaldi*.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it: it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Among early accounts may be mentioned, that Ariarathes of Cappadocia, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners; and by the conqueror's orders the unhappy monarch was flayed alive, and then nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, in the eighty-first year of his age, 322 B. C. Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, A. D. 330.—*Lenglet*. See *Death, Punishment of*.

CRUSADES, OR HOLY WARS. (In French, *Croisades*.) Undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem, and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land. They were projected by Peter Gautier, called Peter the Hermit, an enthusiast, and French officer of Amiens, who had quitted the military profession and turned pilgrim. Having travelled to the Holy Land, he deplored, on his return, to pope Urban II. that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the author of Christianity first promulgated his sacred doctrines. Urban convened a Council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe to a general war, A. D. 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, and Peter had the direction of it, 1095.—*Voltaire*. The holy warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulders, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will." The epidemical rage for crusading now agitated Europe, and in the end, these unchristian and iniquitous wars against the rights of mankind, cost the lives of 2,000,000 of men.—*Voltaire*.

CUBA. Discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492. It was conquered by Valasquez, in 1511, and settled by the Spaniards. The Buccaneer Morgan took Havana in 1669. See *Buccaneers*. The fort here was erected by admiral Vernon, in 1741. Havana was taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albermarle in 1762, but was restored at the peace, in 1763. Attempt of Lopez and his 400 followers, landing at Cardenas, to stir up a revolution, defeated May, 1850.

CUBIT. This was a measure of the ancients, and is the first measure we read of; the ark of Noah was made and measured by cubits.—*Hollen*. The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger.—*Calmet*.

CUCUMBERS. They grew formerly in great abundance in Palestine and Egypt, where, it is said, they constituted the greater part of the food of the poor and slaves. This plant is noticed by Virgil, and other ancient poets. It was brought to England from the Netherlands, about 1538.

CULLODEN, BATTLE OF. In which the English, under William duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, near Inverness, April 16, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men

in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. The duke's army practised great cruelties upon the vanquished, as well as upon the defenceless inhabitants of the adjacent districts after the battle.—*Smollett*. Immediately after the engagement, Prince Charles sought safety by flight, and continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, in 1788.

CURACOA. In the Caribbean Sea, seized by Holland, in 1634. In 1800, the French having settled on part of this island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron, in 1807, and again restored by the peace of 1814.

CURFEW BELL. From the French *couvre feu*. This was a Norman institution, introduced into England in the reign of William I. A. D. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening, all fires and candles were to be extinguished, under a severe penalty.—*Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I., A. D. 1100.

CURRANTS. They were brought from Zante, and the tree planted in England 1533. The hawthorn currant-tree (*Ribes oxycanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CUSTOM. This is a law, not written, but established by long usage and consent. By lawyers and civilians it is defined *lex non scripta*, and it stands opposed to *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from A. D. 1189, downwards. Sixty years is binding in civil law, and forty years in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOMS. They were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II., in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edward I., 1274. The customs were farmed to Mr. Thomas Smith, for 20,000*l.* for several years, in the reign of Elizabeth.—*Stowe*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in the year 1666.—*Davenant*.

In 1530 they amounted to	-	-	£14,000	In 1748 they amounted to	-	£2,000,000
In 1592 ditto	-	-	50,000	In 1808 ditto	-	9,973,240
In 1614 ditto	-	-	148,000	In 1823 ditto	-	11,498,762
In 1622 ditto	-	-	168,000	In 1830 United Kingdom	-	17,540,323
In 1642 ditto	-	-	500,000	In 1835 ditto	-	18,612,906
In 1720 ditto	-	-	1,555,600	In 1840 ditto	-	19,915,296

The customs in Ireland were, in the year 1224, viz., on every sack of wool, 3*d.*; on every last of hides, 6*d.*; and 2*d.* on every barrel of wine.—*Annals of Dublin*. Custom-house officers, and officers of excise, were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament, by statute 22 George III., 1782. See *Revenue*.

CUSTOMS (DUTIES) IN THE UNITED STATES. The amounts collected were, in

1789-91	-	\$4,399,473	1820	-	\$15,005,612	1845	-	\$27,528,113
1800	-	9,030,938	1825	-	20,098,714	1846	-	26,712,668
1305	-	12,936,487	1830	-	21,922,391	1847	-	23,747,864
1810	-	8,583,309	1835	-	19,391,311	1848	-	31,757,070
1815	-	7,282,942	1840	-	13,499,940			<i>See Tariff.</i>

JYCLE. That of the sun is the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, A. D. 463.—*Blair*.

CYCLOPÆDIA.—See *Encyclopædia*.

CYMBAL. The oldest musical instrument of which we have certain record. It was made of brass, like a kettle drum, and some think in the same form, but smaller. Xenophon makes mention of the cymbal as a musical instrument, whose invention is attributed to Cybele, by whom, we are told, it was used in her feasts, called the mysteries of Cybele, about 1580 B. C. The festivals of Cybele were introduced by Scamander, with the dances of Corybantes, at Mount Ida, 1546 B. C.

CYNICS. The sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, 396 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* He lived in the ninety-fourth Olympiad.—*Pardon.* These philosophers valued themselves for contemning all worldly things, and even all sciences, except morality; they were very free in reprehending vice, and did all their actions publicly, and practised the greatest obscenities without blushing.—*Idem.* Diogenes was one of this sect. They generally slept on the ground.—*Diog. Laert.*

CYPRUS. An island, whose inhabitants anciently were much given to love and pleasure.—*Pliny.* It was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus, who subdued them; it ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A. D. 648; but recovered by the Romans, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. Taken by the Turks from the Venetians, in 1570.—*Priestley.*

CYRENAIC SECT. Aristippus the Elder, of Cyrene, was the founder of the Cyrenaici, 392 B. C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, and particularly pleasure of a sensual kind; and said that virtue ought to be commended because it gave pleasure, and only so far as it conduced thereto. The sect flourished for several ages.—*Laer. Ar. Cicero.*

CYRENE. Founded by Battus, 630 B. C. Aristæus, who was the chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns, namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoe. Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B. C. It is now a desert.—*Priestley.*

CZAR, From Cæsar, a title of honor assumed by the sovereigns of Russia. Ivan Basilowitz, after having achieved great triumphs over the Tartars, and made many conquests, pursued them to the centre of their own country, and returning in triumph, took the title of Tzar, or Czar (signifying Great King).—*Aspin's Chron.* The courts of Europe consented to address the Russian Czar by the title of Emperor in 1722.—*Idem.*

D.

DAGUERREOTYPE. The name given to a process invented by M. Daguerre of Paris, in 1839, by which perfect fac-similes of objects are transferred upon thin copper plates, plated with silver. The images are produced by the action of light upon the iodine, through the focus of the camera obscura. An apparatus somewhat kindred in design, was in contemplation about the same time by M. Niepécé, and about 5 years previously by Henry Fox Talbot of London: the original idea, however, is traceable as far back as the days of Roger Bacon. By means of the Talbotype, a recent improvement upon the above process, pictures in colors are produced both on paper and plates. So important a discovery in the fine arts, was the Daguerreotype deemed by the French government, that it awarded to its inventor a life pension of 6000 francs.

DAMASCUS. This city was in being in the time of Abraham.—*Gen.* xiv. It is, consequently, one of the most ancient in the world. From the Assyrians, Damascus passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks under Alexander; and afterwards to the Romans, about 70 B. C. It was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 633; by the Turks in 1006; and was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1400. It was in a journey to this place that the apostle Paul was miraculously converted to the Christian faith, and here he began to preach the gospel, about A. D. 50. Damascus is now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS. They were first manufactured at Damascus, and hence the name, their large fine figures representing flowers, and being raised above the groundwork. They were beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish weavers; and the manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, between the years 1571 and 1573.—*Anderson.*

DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on a promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias being surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon had not appeared, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of these friends, that he remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship, 387 B. C.

DANCING. The dance to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B. C.—*Eusebius.* The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B. C.—*Usher.* Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy A. D. 1541. In modern times, the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known.—*Spelman.*

DANES, INVASIONS OF THE. The invasions of this people were a scourge to England for upwards of two hundred years. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland, they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (Northmen), hence Normandy, in 912.

DANTZIC. A commercial city in A. D. 997.—*Busching.* It was built, according to other authorities, by Waldemar I. in 1169. Seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed to his dominions in 1793. It surrendered to the French after a siege of four months, May 5, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and after a gallant resistance, surrendered to them Jan. 1, 1814. By the treaty of Paris it again reverted to the king of Prussia. Awful inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4,000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829.

DARDANELLES, PASSAGE OF THE. The Dardanelles are two castles, one called Sestos, seated in Romania, the other called Abydos, in Natolia, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli. They were built by the emperor Mahomet IV., in 1659, and were named Dardanelles from the contiguous town of Dardanus. The gallant exploit of forcing the passage of the Dar-

danelles was achieved by the British squadron under admiral sir John Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807; but the admiral was obliged to repass them, which he did with great loss and immense damage to the fleet, March 2, following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down rocks of stone, each of many tons weight, upon the decks of the British ships.

DAUPHIN. The title given to the eldest sons of the kings of France, from the province of Dauphiné, which was ceded by its last prince, Humbert II. to Philip of Valois, on the condition that the heirs of the French throne should bear the arms and name of the province, A. D. 1343.—*Priestley*.

DAVIS'S STRAIT. Discovered by the English navigator, John Davis, whose name it bears, on his voyage to find a North-west passage, in 1585.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in most places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy, most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanac. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water-clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B. C.—*Vossius de Scien. Math.*

DEACON. An order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about A. D. 51. See *Acts, chap. vi.* The original deacons were Philip, Stephen, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenos, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul, 1st *Timothy* iii. 8-13.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about A. D. 1570. Bonet, who was also a monk, published a system at Madrid, in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject, in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Great Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773.

DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE PERSONS, IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1840 there were 6,916 blind persons, or 1 in 2,467 of the population; 7,659 deaf and dumb, or 1 in 2,228; 17,434 insane and idiotic, or 1 in 979. There were in the United States 23 asylums for the insane, with about 2,840 patients.

Among the most prominent and successful of the philanthropists who have promoted the education and good treatment of the above persons in the United States, are Dr. Amariah Brigham, of Hartford; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, Hartford.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. Death by drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons before 450 B. C.—*Stowe*. The most eulogized heroes of antiquity inflicted death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross, the victims sometimes living in the most excruciating torture many days. A most horrifying instance of death by torture occurs in the fate of Mithridates, an assassin of Xerxes. See a note to the article *Persia*; see also *Ravillac*; *Boiling to Death*; *Burning to Death*, &c. Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Henry III., 1241. The punishment

of death was abolished in a great number of cases by Mr. Peel's acts, 1824-9, in other cases 1832, for forgery 1837. Capital punishment, except in cases of martial law, abolished by Prussia, and by German parliament, at Frankfort, same day, August 4, 1848.

DECEMBER. In the year of Romulus this was the tenth month of the year, called so from *decem*, ten, the Romans commencing their year in March. Numa introduced January and February before the latter month, in 713 B. C., and from thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year.

DECEMVIRI. Ten magistrates, who were chosen annually at Rome to govern the commonwealth instead of consuls; first instituted 450 B. C.—*Livy*. The decemviral power became odious on account of their tyranny, and the attempt of Appius Claudius to defile Virginia, and the office was abolished, the people demanding from the senate to burn the decemviri alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity restored.—See *Virginia*.

DEEDS. They were formerly written in the Latin and French languages: the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used in deeds, is that of the indenture between the abbot and convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated at York, in the year 1343. The English tongue was ordered to be used in all law pleadings in 1364. Ordered to be used in all law-suits in May, 1731.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH. *Fidei Defensor*. A title conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England. The king wrote a tract in behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholicæ*, and against Luther, who had just begun the Reformation in Germany, upon which the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by the monarchs of Great Britain: the bull conferring it bears date Oct. 9, 1521.

DEGREES. The first attempt to determine the length of a degree is recorded as having been made, by Eratosthenes, about 250 B. C.—*Snellius*. The first degree of longitude was fixed by Hipparchus of Nice (by whom the latitude was determined also), at Ferro, one of the Canary islands, whose most western point was made the first general meridian, 162 B. C. Several nations have fixed their meridian from places connected with their own territories; and thus the English compute their longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. See *Latitude, Longitude, and the various Collegiate degrees*.

DEISM. This denomination was first assumed about the middle of the sixteenth century by some gentlemen of France and Italy, in order thus to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honorable appellation than that of Atheism.—*Vivot's Instruction Chrétienne*, 1563. Deism is a rejection of all manner of revelation: its followers go merely by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice and virtue, and an after state of punishments and rewards: it is sometimes called free-thinking. The first deistical writer of any note in England, was Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624. The most distinguished deists were Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Hume, Holcroft, and Godwin.

DELAWARE. The smallest of the U. States except R. Island. First settled in 1630, by the Swedes and Fins under the patronage of Gustavus Adolphus and received the name of New Sweden. They were subdued in 1655 by the Dutch, who in turn surrendered it, with New Netherlands, to the English in 1664, and then named Delaware. The duke of York granted it to Wm. Penn, in 1682, and it remained nominally united to Pennsylvania until 1775. This state bore an honorable part in the revolution, and suffered much in the struggle. She adopted the Constitution of the U. S. by a unanimous

vote in convention, Dec. 3, 1787. · Population,— 1790, 59,094; 1840, 78,085; including 2,605 slaves.

DELHI. The once great capital of the Mogul empire: it is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants, in 1700. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful massacres and famine followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling was said to be collected.

DELPHI. Celebrated for its oracles delivered by Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B. C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B. C. A new temple was raised by the Alcæonidæ, and was so rich in donations that at one time it was plundered by the people of Phocis of 20,000 talents of gold and silver; and Nero carried from it 500 costly statues. The first Delphic, or sacred war, concerning the temple was 449 B. C. The second sacred war was commenced on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy.*

DELUGE, THE GENERAL. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and it began Dec. 7, 1656, and continued 377 days. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, May 6, 1657; and Noah left the ark, Dec. 18, following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B. C.—*Blair.* The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to the table of Dr. Hales.

Septuagint B. C. 3246	Persian - B. C. 3103	Playfair - B. C. 2352	Petavius - B. C. 2329
Jackson - 3170	Hindoo - 3102	Usher - 2348	Strauchuis - 2293
Hales - 3155	Samaritan - 2998	English Bible - 2348	Hebrew - 2288
Josephus - 3146	Howard - 2698	Marsham - 2344	Vulgar Jewish 2104

Some of the states of Europe were alarmed, we are told, by the prediction (!) that another general deluge would occur, and arks were every where built to guard against the calamity; but the season happened to be a very fine dry one, A. D. 1524.

DELUGE OF DEUCALION. The fabulous one, is placed 1503 B. C. according to *Eusebius.* This flood has been often confounded by the ancients with the general flood: but it was 845 years posterior to that event, and was merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Pineus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the Mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, saved themselves by climbing up Mount Parnassus.

DELUGE OF OGYGES. In the reign of Ogyges was a deluge which so inundated the territories of Attica that they lay waste for near 200 years; it occurred before the deluge of Deucalion, about 1764 B. C.—*Blair.* Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO. These colonies, founded by the Dutch, were taken by the British, 1796, but were restored at the peace of 1802. Demarara and Essequibo again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 20, 1803. They are now fixed English colonies.

DENMARK. The most ancient inhabitants of this kingdom were the Cimbri and the Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes; and the general name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country, *i. e.* Dan-mark, the country of Dan.

DENMARK, *continued.*

- Reign of Sciold, first king - B. C. 60
 The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog - A. D. 750
 [Ragnor is killed in an attempt to invade England, and for more than 200 years from this time the Danes were a terror to the northern nations of Europe, and at length conquering all England. See *Danes*.]
 Reign of Canute the Great - 1014
 Reign of Waldemar the Great - 1157
 Waldemar II., with a fleet of 1000 sail, makes immense conquests - 1223
 Gothland conquered - 1347
 Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom - 1397
 Revolt of the Swedes - 1414
 The nations reunited - 1439
 Copenhagen made the capital - 1440
 Accession of Christian I., from whom the present royal family springs - 1448
 Christian II. is deposed, and the independence of Sweden acknowledged - 1523
 Lutheranism established by Christian III. - 1536
 Danish East India Company established by Christian IV. - 1612
 Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league - 1629
 Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes large conquests - 1658
 The crown made hereditary and absolute - 1660
 Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Sleswick, Tonningen, and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes out of Norway - 1716 *et seq.*
 Copenhagen destroyed by a fire which consumes 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university, and 4 colleges - 1728
 The peaceful reign of Christian VI., who promotes the happiness of his subjects - 1730
 Christian VII. in a fit of jealousy suddenly confines his queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. who is afterwards banished. See *Zell* Jan. 18, 1772
 The counts Struensee and Brandt are seized at the same time, on the charge of a criminal intercourse with the queen; and the former confessing to avoid the torture, both are beheaded for high treason - April 28, 1772
 The queen Caroline Matilda dies at Zell - May 10, 1775
 Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent 1734
 One-fourth of Copenhagen is destroyed by fire - June 9, 1795
 Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen, and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose crews 1800 are killed. The Confederacy of the North (see *Armed Neutrality*) is thus dissolved - April 2, 1801
 Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, and seize the Danish fleet of 12 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, &c. - Sept. 7, 1807
 Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark, in exchange for Norway - 1814
 Commercial treaty with England - 1824
 Frederick bestows a new constitution on his kingdom - 1831
 A new constitution offered by Christian VIII. - Jan. 20, 1814
 Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein demand separation from Denmark - March, 1848
 The king grants freedom of the press and of public meetings - March, 1848
 Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolt and join the great German nation - March 26, 1848
 Prussia aids the duchies, and re-organizes the Grand Duchy of Posen - March 26, 1848
 Danes victorious over the Germans, April 10; but driven out of Schleswig - April 23, 1848
 Truce agreed upon (provisional government of 5 to rule the duchies meanwhile) - July 10, 1848
 Armistice till March 1, 1849, signed Aug. 1848 (See *Copenhagen*.)

KINGS OF DENMARK.

- A. D. 4 Gormo I.
 750 Ragnor Lodbrog.
 770 Sigefrid.
 801 Godefrid.
 809 Olaus I.
 811 Hemming.
 812 Siward and Ringon, killed in a sea-fight.
 814 Harold and Regner; the latter made prisoner in Ireland, and died in a dungeon there.
 849 Siward II. deposed.
 856 Eric; killed in battle
 858 Eric II.
 873 Canute I.
 915 Frothon.
 920 Gormo II.
 925 Harold.
 928 Hardicanute.
 930 Gormo III.
 935 Harold III.
 980 Suenon.
 1014 Canute II. the Great.
 1036 Hardicanute II.
 1041 Magnus I.
 1048 Suenon II.
 1079 Harold IV.
 1080 Canute III. assassinated.
 1086 Olaus II.
 1097 Eric III.
 1106 Nicholas, killed in Sleswick.
 1135 Eric IV., killed at Ripen.
 1138 Eric V.
 1147 Suenon III., beheaded by Waldemar for assassinating prince Canute.
 1157 Waldemar the Great.
 1182 Canute V.
 1202 Waldemar II.
 1240 Eric VI.
 1250 Abel I., killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
 1252 Christopher I., poisoned by the bishop of Arhus.

DENMARK, *continued.*

1259 Eric VII. assassinated.	1523 Frederick.
1286 Eric VIII.	1534 Christian III.
1319 Christopher II. (An interregnum of seven years.)	1539 Frederick II.
1340 Waldemar III.	1588 Christian IV.
1375 Olaus III.	1648 Frederick III.
1375 Margaret I., queen of Denmark and Norway.	1670 Christian V.
1411 Eric IX., abdicated.	1699 Frederick IV.
1439 Christopher III.	1730 Christian VI.
1448 Christian I. of the house of Oldenburgh.	1746 Frederick V.
1481 John.	1766 Christian VII.
1513 Christian II., confined 27 years in a dungeon, where he died.	1808 Frederic VI.
	1839 Christian VIII. died Jan. 21, 1848.

DENIS, Sr. An ancient town of France, six miles from Paris to the northward, the last stage on the road from England to that capital,—famous for its abbey and church, the former abolished at the Revolution; the latter desecrated at the same epoch, after having been the appointed place of sepulture to the French kings, from its foundation by Dagobert, in 613.

“**DEVIL AND DR. FAUSTUS.**” Faustus, one of the earliest printers, had the policy to conceal his art, and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of “The Devil and Dr. Faustus.” Faustus associated with John of Guttenberg; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not movable, as at present. Having printed off numbers of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MS., he undertook the sale of them at Paris, where printing was then unknown. As he sold his copies for sixty crowns, while the scribes demanded five hundred, he created universal astonishment; but when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and lowered the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given to the police against him as a magician, and his lodgings being searched, and a great number of copies being found, they were seized. The red ink with which they were embellished was supposed to be his blood, and it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; and if he had not fled, he would have shared the fate of those whom superstitious judges condemned in those days for witchcraft, A. D. 1460. *Nouv. Dict. See Printing.*

DIADEM. The band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and which was consecrated to the gods. At first, this fillet was made of silk or wool, and set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, A. D. 272.—*Tillemont.*

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B. C.—*Pliny.* The first dial of the sun seen at Rome, was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B. C.—*Blair.* In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A. D. 613.—*Lenglet.*

DIAMONDS. They were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpour was the first known; and where the mines of Golconda were discovered in 1584. This district may be termed the realm of diamonds. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by M. Romeo de l'Isle at the extravagant sum of 224 millions; by others it was valued at fifty-six millions: its value was next stated to be three millions and a half; but its true value is 400 000*l.* The diamond called the “mountain of light,” which belonged to the king of Cabul, was the most superb gem ever seen; it was of the finest water, and the size of

an egg, and was also valued at three millions and a half. The great diamond of the emperor of Russia weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr., troy. The empress Catharine II. offered for it 104,166*l.* besides an annuity for life, to the owner, of 1041*l.* which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catharine's favorite, count Orloff, for the first mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia. The Pitt diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting 106 carats; it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l.* in 1720.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF, AT EPHEBUS. One of the seven wonders of the world, built at the common charge of all the Asiatic States. The chief architect was Ctesiphon; and Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing this temple, whose riches were immense. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns, (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble,) furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratostratus, who confessed on the rack, that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice, was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B. C. The temple was rebuilt, and again burned by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A. D. 256. *Univ. Hist.*

DICTATORS. These were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, instituted 498 B. C., when Titus Larcus Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed. This office, respectable and illustrious in the first ages of the Republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B. C.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B. C.—*Morrison*. Cyclopædias were compiled in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first dictionary of celebrity, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages, about A. D. 1500.—*Nicéron*. The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1659. Bayle's dictionary was published in 1696, "the first work of the kind in which a man may learn to think."—*Voltaire*. Chambers' Cyclopædia, the first dictionary of the circle of the arts, sciences, &c., was published in 1728. The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, appeared in 1755. Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, was compiled in 1768; and from this period numerous dictionaries have been added to our store of literature. Noah Webster's great American Dictionary of the English language, in two quarto volumes, was first published at New Haven in 1828. It was reprinted in London, under the supervision of E. H. Barker, 1832. Numerous abridgments and a new edition of the whole work have since been published. See *Encyclopædia*.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. The supreme authority of this empire may be said to have existed in the assemblage of princes under this name. The diet, as composed of three colleges, viz.:—the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns, commenced with the famous edict of Charles IV. 1356.—See *Golden Bull*. Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The diet of Wurtzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1179. The celebrated diet of Worms, at which Luther assisted in person, was held in 1521. That of Spire, to condemn the Reformers, was held in 1529;

and the famous diet of Augsburg, in 1530. In the league of the German princes, called the confederation of the Rhine, they fixed the diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. A new diet at Frankfort, for the purpose of consolidating the government of the German States, 1848. See *Germany*.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, "God and my right." This was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England, to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. In this battle (*which see*) the French army was signally defeated; and in remembrance of this victory, Richard made "*Dieu et mon droit*," the motto of the royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained, A. D. 1198.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian of Cremona, 66 B. C.—*Quintil. Inst. Orat.* Other digests of Roman laws followed. The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection of laws made by order of the emperor Justinian: it made the first part of the Roman law, and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff.—*Pardon*.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, which were at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, A. D. 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before.—*Strabo*, lib. xiii. In England these circuits of the bishops' jurisdiction are coeval with Christianity; there are twenty-four dioceses, of which twenty-one are suffragan to Canterbury, and three to York.

DIOCLETIAN ERA. Called also the era of Martyrs, was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29th August, 284. It is called the era of martyrs, on account of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian.

DIORAMA. This species of exhibition, which had long previously been an object of wonder and delight at Paris, was first opened in London, Sept. 29, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective, and it is decidedly superior both to the panorama and the cosmorama in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and in the completeness of the illusion.

DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES. List of ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1783 John Adams.	1776 B. Franklin, S. Deane, & A. Lee, com'rs
1789 Gouv. Morris, commissioner.	1790 Wm. Short, of Va., charge d'affaires.
1792 Thomas Pinckney, of S. C., min. plen.	1792 Gouv. Morris, N. J., minister plen.
1794 John Jay, of N. Y. do.	1799 James Munroe, Va. do.
1796 Rufus King, do. do.	1796 C. C. Pinckney, S. C. } do.
1803 James Monroe, Va. } Jointly,	1797 E. Gerry & John Marshall, } do.
1806 Wm. Pinckney, Mass. } in 1806.	1799 Ol. Ellsworth, Patrick Henry,
1808 Wm. Pinckney, do. alone do.	and W. Vans Murray, do.
1815 John Quincy Adams, Mass. do.	1801 James A. Bayard, Del. do.
1817 Richard Rush, Pa. do.	1801 R. R. Livingston, N. Y. do.
1826 Albert Gallatin, N. Y. do.	1804 John Armstrong, do. do.
1828 James Barbour, Va. do.	1811 Joel Barlow, Conn. do.
1830 Louis McLane, Del. do.	1813 Wm. H. Crawford, Geo. do.
1831 M. Van Buren, N. Y. do.	1815 Albert Gallatin, Pa. do.
1832 Aaron Vail, charge d'affaires.	1823 James Brown, La. do.
1836 And. Stevenson, Va., minister plen.	1830 Wm. C. Rives, Va. do.
1841 Edward Everett, Mass. do.	1833 Edward Livingston, La. do.
1845 Louis McLane, Md. do.	1836 Lewis Cass, Mich. do.
1846 George Bancroft, Mass. do.	1844 Wm. R. King, Ala. do.
1849 Abbott Lawrence, do. do.	1849 W. C. Rives, Va. do.

- DIRECTORY, THE CHURCH.** The book so called was published in England at the period of the civil war. It was drawn up at the instance of the parliament, by an assembly of divines at Westminster, with the object that the ministers might not be wholly at a loss in their devotions after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. There were some general hints given, which were to be managed at discretion, for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer, nor manner of external worship, nor enjoined the people to make any responses, except *Amen*. The Directory was established by an ordinance of the parliament in 1644.—*Bishop Taylor*.
- DIRECTORY, FRENCH.** The French Directory was installed at the little Luxembourg, at Paris, under a new constitution of the government, November 1, 1795, and held the executive power four years. It was composed of five members, and ruled in connection with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred, *which see*. Deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, became the ruling power of France, the three governing as consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 9, 1799.
- DISSENTERS.** The "Dissenters" from the Church of England arose early in the Reformation, contending for a more complete departure from the Romish models of church government and discipline. They were reproached with the name of Puritans, on account of the purity they proposed in religious worship and conduct; and the rigorous treatment they endured under Elizabeth and James I. led multitudes of them to emigrate to this country in those reigns. The first place of worship for Dissenters in England was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov. 20, 1572; and now, in London alone, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of Dissenters, amounts to near 200. The great act for the relief of Dissenters from civil and religious disabilities, was the statute passed 9 George IV. c. 17. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal Act, so much of the several acts of parliament of the preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c. was repealed, May 9, 1828. Several other acts of ameliorating effect have been since passed.
- DIVINATION.** In the Scriptures we find mention made of different kinds of divination; and it is mentioned by most of the ancient authors. It was retained in the hands of the priests and priestesses, the magi, soothsayers, augurs, and other like professors, till the coming of Christ, when the doctrines of Christianity and the spirit of philosophy banished such visionary opinions. The oracles of Delphi began 1263 B. C. Augurs were instituted by Numa at Rome, 710 B. C. See *Augury, Witchcraft, &c.*
- DIVING-BELL.** First mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, 325, B. C. The diving-bell was first used in Europe, A. D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before A. D. 1669. Halley greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on dry ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton applied the condensing-pump to force down air. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland, were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell, in May 1817. Lately, and particularly in 1840, it has been employed in sub-marine surveys. The first diving-belle was the wife of Captain Morris, at Plymouth, who descended in one a few years ago.
- DIVORCES FOR ADULTERY.** Of the earliest institution, both in ecclesiastical and civil law, among the ancients. First put in practice by Spurius Carvilius at Rome, 231 B. C.—*Blair*. At this time morals were so debased, that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces were attempted

to be made of more easy obtainment in England, in A. D. 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into parliament in 1801.

DOCKS OF LONDON. They are said to be the most extensive and finest constructions of the kind, for the purposes of commerce, in the world. In London there are a number of these docks, of which the following are the principal:—The West India docks, the act for whose formation passed in July 1799; they were commenced February 3, 1800, and were opened Aug. 27, 1802, when the *Henry Addington* West Indiaman first entered them, decorated with the colors of the different nations of Europe. The London docks were commenced June 26, 1802, and were opened January 31, 1805. The East India docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and were opened August 4, 1806. The first stone of the St. Katherine docks was laid May 3, 1827; and 2,500 men were daily employed upon them until they were opened; Oct. 25, 1828.

DOCTOR. This rank was known in the earliest times. Doctor of the church was a title given to SS. Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom, in the Greek church; and to SS. Jerome, Augustin, and Gregory the Great, in the Romish church, A. D. 373, *et seq.* Doctor of the law was a title of honor among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207.—*Spelman.* Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge, about A. D. 725. See *Collegiate Degrees.*

DOCTORS' COMMONS. The college for the professors of civil and canon law residing in the city of London; the name of Commons is given to this college from the civilians commoning together as in other colleges. Doctors' Commons was founded by Dr. Henry Harvey, whose original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, but after some years it was rebuilt on the old site. The causes taken cognizance of here are, blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c. See article *Civil Law.*

DOG. The *chien de berger*, or the shepherd's dog, is the origin of the whole race.—*Buffon.* Buffon describes this dog as being "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna.

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days, commence on the 3d of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting of Sirius, or the dog-star,* with the sun, as the cause of excessive heat, and of consequent calamities, instead of its being viewed as the sign when such effects might be expected. The star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies, but is always later and later every year in all latitudes, so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow.—*Dr. Hutton.*

DOGE. The title of the duke of Venice, which state was first governed by a

* Mathematicians assert that Sirius, or the Dog Star, is the nearest to us of all the fixed stars; and they compute its distance from our earth at 2,200,000 millions of miles. They maintain that a sound would not reach our earth from Sirius in 50,000 years, and that a cannon-ball, flying with its usual velocity of 480 miles an hour, would consume 523,211 years in its passage thence to our globe.

prince so named. Anafesto Paululio, A. D. 697. The Genoese revolted against their count, and chose a doge from among their nobility, and became an aristocratic republic, 1030-4. The ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the sea, "the Adriatic wedded to our duke," was instituted in 1173, and was observed annually on Ascension-day, until 1797, when the custom was dispensed with. See *Adriatic*.

DOMINGO, ST. Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. The city was founded in 1494. The town of Port-au-Prince was burnt down, and nearly destroyed by the revolted negroes, in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1791. Toussaint L'Ouverture governed the island, on the expulsion of the French colonists, after this till 1802, when he was entrapped by Bonaparte, and died in prison. His successor, Dessalines, recommended the blacks, by proclamation, to make a general massacre of the whites, which was accordingly executed with horrid cruelty, and 2500 were butchered in one day, March 29, 1804. Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor, Oct. 8, 1804. See *Haiti*, in which article particulars will be found up to the independence of St. Domingo, acknowledged by France, in April, 1825.

DOMINICA. Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. This island was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806; and several devastating hurricanes have more recently occurred.

DOMINICAL LETTER. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated as by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F, and so on. Generally to find the dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next day B, and go on thus till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the dominical letter; in leap years count two letters.

DOMINICANS. A religious order whose power and influence were almost universal. They were called in France Jacobins, and in England Blackfriars, and were founded by St. Dominick, approved by Innocent III. in 1215; and the order was confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions. In 1276 the corporation of London gave them two whole streets by the river Thames, where they erected a large and elegant convent, and whence that part is still called Blackfriars.

DOOM'S-DAY OR DOME'S-DAY BOOK. *Liber Judiciarius vel Censualis Angliæ.* A book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I. A. D. 1080. The intent of this book was, to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from this book the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland and Durham, are surveyed. It was finished in A. D. 1086, having been completed by five justices. "This dome's-day book was the tax-book of king William."—*Camden*. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Doom's-day book.

DORIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE. The most ancient of the five, the invention of the Dorians, a people of Greece. The Dorians also gave the name to

the Doric muse. The migration of this people to the Peloponnesus; took place 1104 B. C. They sent, in their vast spirit of enterprise, many colonies into different places, which afterwards bore the same name as their native country.

DORT. Here happened an awful inundation of the sea, A. D. 1446. It arose in the breaking down of the dykes; and in the territory of Dordrecht 10 000 persons were overwhelmed and perished; and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upwards of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers and steeples were for ages after to be seen rising out of the water. Dort is famous for the Protestant synod held in 1618; a general assembly, to which deputies were sent from England, and from all the Reformed churches in Europe, to settle the differences between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. The synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.—*Aitzema.*

DOUAY, IN FRANCE. Erected into a university by Philip II. of Spain, who founded here the celebrated college of Roman Catholics, A. D. 1569. Douay was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in person, in 1667. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in 1710; and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Catholic edition of the Bible, which continues in almost universal use by the consent of the successive popes among the members of that communion, as the only English version authorized by Catholics; its text being copiously explained by the notes of Catholic divines.

DRACO, LAWS OF. Draco, when he exercised the office of archon, made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood: by them idleness was punished with as much severity as murder; the smallest transgression, he said, deserved death, and he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes, 623 B. C.—*Sigonius de Repub. Athen.*

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth, No. 13, 1577, and sailing round the globe, returned to England, after many perilous adventures. Nov. 3, 1580. This illustrious seaman was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high-admiral of England, in the memorable conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1588. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took in proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs.—*Stowe. Rapin.*

DRAMA. We owe both forms of composition, tragedy and comedy, to the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, 562 B. C. See *Comedy*. The chorus was introduced 556 B. C. See *Chorus*. Tragedy was first represented at Athens, by Thespis, on a wagon, 536 B. C. *Arund. Marb.* Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens *Alcestis*, this year, and was rewarded with a goat, 536 B. C.—*Pliny*. Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the stage. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize; he died 340 B. C.

DRAMA IN ROME. The drama was first introduced into Rome on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticus and C. Lucinius Stolo. The magistrates to appease the incensed deities instituted the games called *Scenici*, which were amusements entirely new. Actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute 364 B. C. Subsequently came satires accompanied with music set to the flute; and

afterwards plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot, 240 B. C.—*Livy*. Andronicus was the first person who gave singing and dancing to two different performers; he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor.—*Livy*.

DRAMA, MODERN. The modern drama arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England.—*Warton*. Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy.—*Idem*. Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the church, is said to have constructed a drama about A. D. 364, on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, and thus to have laid the foundation of the modern romantic drama; but this is not clearly proved. Fitzstephen, in his *Life of Thomas à Becket*, asserts that "London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles wrought by holy confessors." The Chester Mysteries were performed about 1270. Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks in 1397, and miracles were represented in the fields. Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI. Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII.'s reign. The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X., 1515.—*Voltaire*. The English drama became perfect in the reign of Elizabeth. The first royal license for the drama in England was to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, 1574. A license was granted to Shakespeare, and his associates, in 1603. Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterwards suspended until the Restoration in 1660. Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killgrew's and Davenant's, in 1662. Till this time boys performed women's parts.

DRESDEN, BATTLE OF, between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The allies, who were 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle general Moreau received his mortal wound while in conversation with the emperor of Russia.

DRESS. Excess in dress was restrained by a law in England, in the reign of Edward IV., 1465. And again in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574.—*Stowe*. Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls. In the feather of his hat, a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig, in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones, as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l.*; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favorite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*.

DROWNING PERSONS. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, A. D. 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. Similar societies

have been instituted in other countries. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is very appropriate:—*Lateat scintillula forsam*—a small spark may lurk unseen.

DRUIDS. A celebrated order among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, who from their veneration for the oak (Drys) were so called. They acted as priests and magistrates; one of them was invested occasionally with supreme authority. In England they were chosen out of the best families, that the dignity of their station, added to that of their birth, might procure them the greater respect. They were versed in sciences; had the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods; and supreme judges in all causes. The Druids headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B. C. They were cruelly put to death, defending the freedom of their country against the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, who totally destroyed every mark of Druidism, A. D. 59.—*Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*

DRUNKARDS. The phrase "Drunk as a lord," arose out of an older proverb, "Drunk as a beggar;" and we are told that it was altered owing to the vice of drunkenness prevailing more among the great of late years. Drunkenness was punished in many of the early nations with exemplary severity. In England, a canon law restrained it in the clergy so early as A. D. 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished this offence against society with death. He used to say, that a drunkard was but the mimic of a man, and differed from the beast only in shape, A. D. 870. Drunkenness was restrained in the commonalty in England in 975; and by several later laws.

DUBLIN. This city, anciently called *Aschedel*, built A. D. 140.

DUCAT. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy.—*Procopius.* First struck in the duchy of Apulia.—*Du Cange.* Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in A. D. 1240. The ducat is so called because struck by dukes.—*Johnson.* It is of silver and gold, the value of the first being 4s. 6d., and that of the gold 9s. 6d.—*Pardon.*

DUELING AND KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, took their rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, not of this character, took place A. D. 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the emperor Charles V., 1527. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Elizabeth 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II., 1679. Duelling was checked in the army, 1792.—See *Battle, Wager of; Combat, &c.* As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric.—*Sir J. Barrington.* A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded: in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law.—*Hamilton.*

DUKE, originally a Roman dignity, first given to the generals of armies. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces.*—*Camden.* The title lay dormant from the Conquest till the reign of Edward III., who conferred the title on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, by the style of duke of Cornwall, A. D. 1336. Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Richard II., 1385. The first duke created in Scotland was by king Robert III., who created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothsay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, A. D. 1398.

DUKE, GRAND. The Medici family was one of extraordinary greatness and immense wealth. Of this family, Alexander de Medicis was acknowledged

the chief of the republic of Tuscany in 1531; he was stabbed in the night; and his son, Cosmo, was created grand duke, the first of that rank, by pope Pius V. in 1569.

DUNBAR, BATTLE OF, between the Scottish and English armies, in which John Baliol was defeated by the earl of Warrenne, and Scotland subdued, by Edward I., fought April 27, 1296. Battle between the Scots and English under Cromwell, who obtained a signal victory, September 3, 1650.

DUNKIRK. This town was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French and put into the hands of the English, June 24, 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV., in 1662. The French king made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

DUNSINANE, BATTLE OF. Celebrated in dramatic story by the immortal Shakspeare. On the hill of Dunsinane was fought the renowned battle between Macbeth, the thane of Glamis, and Seward, earl of Northumberland. Edward the Confessor had sent Seward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father, Duncan, the thane and usurper had murdered. Macbeth, who was signally defeated, fled, and was pursued, it is said, to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1057. The history of Macbeth is the subject of Shakspeare's incomparable drama.

DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the English and Scottish armies, fought at Nevill's-cross, near Durham. The former army was commanded by queen Philippa and lord Piercey, and the latter by David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was vanquished. Fifteen thousand of Bruce's soldiers were cut to pieces, and himself, with many of his nobles and knights, and many thousand men, were taken prisoners, Oct. 17, 1346.

DYEING, ART OF. The discovery of it attributed to the Tyrians. In dyeing and dipping their own cloths, the English were so little skilled, that their manufactures were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale. The art of dyeing woollens was brought from the Low Countries in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art *in the north*" (of England) 1628.

E.

EAGLE. The standard of the eagle was first borne by the Persians; and the Romans carried figures of the eagle, as ensigns, in silver and gold, and sometimes represented with a thunderbolt in its talons, on the point of a spear; they adopted the eagle in the consulate of Marius, 102 B. C. When Charlemagne became master of the whole of the German empire, he added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A. D. 802. The eagle was the imperial standard of Napoleon; and is that of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. It is also the national emblem of the United States of America.

EARL. An honor which came from the Saxons, and continued for many ages the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes, and Richard II. created marquesses, both having precedency assigned above earls. They had, anciently, for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title, as in ancient times there were no counts or earls but had a county or shire for his earldom. Upon the increase of earls their revenue ceased, and their powers were abridged. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king.

EARTH. The globular form of the earth was first suggested by Thales of Miletus about 640 B. C. Its magnitude was calculated from measuring an arc of the meridian by Eratosthenes, 240 B. C. The Greeks taught the sphericity of the earth, and the popes believed it to be a plane, and gave all towards the west to the kings of Spain. The first ship that sailed round the earth, and thence demonstrated that its form was globular, was Magellan's, in 1519. The notion of its magnetism was started by Gilbert in 1576. The experiments of M. Richer, in 1672, led Newton to prove the earth to be in the shape of an oblate spheroid. The variation of its axis was discovered by Dr. Bradley in 1737. See *Globe*.

EARTHENWARE. Vessels of this ware were in use among the most ancient nations. Various domestic articles were made by the Romans, 715 B. C. The art was revived and improved in Italy, A. D. 1310. Wedgewood's patent ware was first made in 1762. His pottery in Staffordshire was extended to a variety of curious compositions, subservient not only to the ordinary purposes of life, but to the arts, antiquity, history, &c., and thereby rendered a very important branch of commerce, both foreign and domestic. See *China.—Porcelain*.

EARTHQUAKES. The theory of earthquakes has not yet been formed with any degree of certainty. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, B. C. 435.—*Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. These opinions continued to be supported till 1749–50, when an earthquake was felt at London, and several parts of Britain. Dr. Stukeley, who had been engaged in electrical experiments, then began to suspect that a phenomenon of this kind ought to be attributed not to vapors or fermentations generated in the bowels of the earth, but to electricity. These principles at the same time were advanced by Signor Beccaria, without knowing any thing of Dr. Stukeley's discoveries, and the hypothesis has been confirmed by the experiments of Dr. Priestley. In many cases, however, it appears probable that the immense power of water converted into steam by subterraneous fires must contribute to augment the force which occasions earthquakes. Among those which are recorded as having been the most destructive and memorable, are the following, which are quoted from the best sources: it would be impossible to enumerate in this volume all that have occurred:—

One which made the peninsula of Eubœa an island - - - B. C.	425	Antioch destroyed - - - A. D.	114
Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus, swallowed up - - -	372	Nicomedia, Cæsarea, and Nicea in Bithynia, overturned - - -	126
One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius, armed and mounted on a stately horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it occasioned (<i>Livy</i>) - - -	358	In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged. - - -	357
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants; and twelve cities in Campania also buried - - -	345	Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins - - -	358
Lysimachia totally buried, with all its inhabitants - - -	283	One felt by nearly the whole world - - -	543
Awful one in Asia, which overturned twelve cities - - - A. D.	17	At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished - - -	553
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius; the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum buried - - -	79	In Africa; many cities overturned - - -	560
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia, overturned - - -	107	Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 cities were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation - - -	742
		In France, Germany, and Italy - - -	801
		Constantinople overturned, and all Greece shaken - - -	936
		One felt throughout England - - -	1089
		One at Antioch; many towns destroyed - - -	

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

- ed : among them, Mæriseum and Mæmistria - A. D. 1114
- Catania in Sicily overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins - 1137
- One severely felt at Lincoln - 1142
- At Calabria, when one of its cities and all its inhabitants were overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea - 1186
- One again felt throughout England - 1274
- At Naples, when 40,000 of its inhabitants perished - 1456
- One felt in London : part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell - 1550
- In Japan, several cities made ruins, and thousands perished - 1596
- Awful one at Calabria - 1638
- One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone - 1662
- One severely felt in Ireland - 1690
- One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed forty fathoms deep, and 300 persons perished - 1692
- One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost - 1693
- Palermo nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons perished - 1726
- Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin - 1731
- One in Hungary, which turned a mountain round - 1736
- Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins Oct. 28, 1746
- One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent; but the monks escaped 1740
- In London, the inhabitants terrified by a slight shock Feb. 8, 1750
- Another, but severer shock, March 8, 1750
- Adrianople nearly overwhelmed - 1752
- At Grand Cairo, half of the houses, and 40,000 persons swallowed up - 1754
- Quito destroyed - April, 1755
- Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses, and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2,000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overthrown: this awful earthquake extended 5000 miles, even to Scotland Nov. 1, 1755
- One in Syria extended over 10,000 square miles : Balbec destroyed - 1759
- One at Martinico, when 1600 persons lost their lives - Aug. 1767
- At Guatemala, which, with 80,000 inhabitants, was swallowed up Dec. 1773
- A destructive one at Smyrna - A. D. 1778
- At Tauris: 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried - 1780
- One which overthrew Messina and a number of towns in Italy and Sicily : 40,000 persons perished - 1783
- Archindschan wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins - 1784
- At Borgo di San Sepolcro, an opening of the earth swallowed up many houses and 1000 persons - Sept. 1789
- Another fatal one in Sicily - 1791
- One in Naples, when Vesuvius issuing forth its flames overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco - 1794
- In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives - 1794
- The whole country between Santa Fe and Panama destroyed, including the cities of Cusco and Quito, 40,000 of whose people were, in one second, hurled into eternity - 1795
- One at Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia. - 1800
- A violent one felt in Holland - Jan. 1804
- In the kingdom of Naples, where 20,000 persons lost their lives - 1805
- At the Azores: a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place - Aug. 1810
- Awful one at Caraccas (*which see*) - 1812
- Several felt throughout India. The district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons were buried with it - June 1819
- In Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns; great damage sustained, and thousands perished - 1819
- One fatal, at Messina - Oct. 1826
- One in Spain, which devastated Murcia, and numerous villages; 6000 persons perished - March 21, 1829
- In the duchy of Parma; no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing Feb. 14, 1834
- In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of the inhabitants perished Jan. 22, 1837
- At Martinique, by which nearly half of Port Royal is destroyed, nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged - Jan. 11, 1839
- At Ternate: the island made a waste, almost every house destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants lose their lives - Feb. 14, 1840
- Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount Ararat; in one of the districts of Armenia 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished - July 2, 1840
- Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished Oct. 30, 1840

EASTER So called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. The festival of Easter was instituted about A. D. 68; the day for the observance of it was fixed in England by St. Austin, in 597. It was ordained by the council

of Nice to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the 21st of March.

EASTERN EMPIRE. Commenced under Valens, A. D. 364, and ended in the defeat and death of Constantine XIII., the last Christian emperor, in 1453. Mahomet II. resolved to dethrone him, and possess himself of Constantinople; he laid siege to that city both by sea and land, and took it by assault after it had held out fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the Imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror; and thus terminated the dynasty of the Constantines, and commenced the present empire of Turkey, May 29, 1453. See *Tabular Views*, in this vol. from page 61. See also *Turkey*.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, A. D. 1066. The following are the causes cognizable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.—*Blackstone*.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE OR STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Rome*. In A. D. 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into the "Roman Republic." They obliged the pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died in 1799. In the same year a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice; and, in 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti, who was elected to the papal chair, took the title of Pius VII., and resumed the dominion of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held until 1809, when he was deprived by Bonaparte of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of bishop of Rome; but in 1814 the pope was restored. For succession of popes, see p. 50 *et seq.*

ECLECTICS. Ancient philosophers, also called *Analogetici*, and *Philalethes*, or the lovers of truth. Without attaching themselves to any sect, they chose what they judged good from each: founded by Polemon of Alexandria, about A. D. 1.—*Dryden*. Also a sect, so called in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the doctrine of the Christian.

ECLIPSES. The theory of eclipses was known to the Chinese at least 120 B. C.—*Gaubil*. An eclipse was supposed by most of the eastern nations to be the effect of magic; hence the custom among them of drumming during its continuance. The first eclipse recorded, happened March 19, 721 B. C. at 8' 40" P. M. according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon.—See *Astronomy*. The following were extraordinary eclipses of the sun and moon:—

OF THE SUN.		
That predicted by Thales; observed at Sardis (<i>Pliny, lib. ii.</i>)	B. C.	585
One at Athens (<i>Thucydides, lib. iv.</i>)		424
Total one; three days' supplication decreed at Rome (<i>Livy</i>)		188
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (<i>Josephus</i>)	A. D.	33
One at Rome, causing a total darkness at noon-day (<i>Livy</i>)		291
One observed at Constantinople		968
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (<i>Du Fresnoy</i>)	June 29,	1033
	In England, where it occasioned a total darkness (<i>Wm. Malmsh.</i>)	1140
	Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (<i>Cumden</i>)	June 23, 1191
	The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses (<i>Comp. Hist. Eng.</i>)	1191
	Again; total darkness ensued (<i>idem</i>)	1331
	A total one; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (<i>Oldmiron's Annals of Geo. I.</i>)	April 22, 1715

ECLIPSES, *continued.*

Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe - Sept. 7, 1820	|	Again, in Asia Minor (<i>Polybius</i>) - 219
OF THE MOON.		One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (<i>Livy, lib. xlv.</i>) - 168
The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (<i>Ptolemy, lib. iv.</i>) - B. C. 721	|	One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (<i>Tacitus</i>) A. D. 14
A total one, observed at Sardis (<i>Thucydides, lib. vii.</i>) - - - 413		

The revolution of eclipses was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B. C. The Egyptians say they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, up to the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B. C.

EDEN, GARDEN OF. The question about the site of Eden has greatly agitated the theologians; some place it near Damascus, others in Armenia, some in Caucasus, others at Hillah, near Babylon, others in Arabia, and some in Abyssinia. The Hindoos refer it to Ceylon: and a learned Swede asserts that it was in Sudermania! Several authorities concur in placing it in a peninsula formed by the main river of Eden, on the east side of it, below the confluence of the lesser rivers, which emptied themselves into it, about 27° N. lat., now swallowed up by the Persian Gulf, an event which may have happened at the Universal Deluge, 2348 B. C. The country of Eden extended into Armenia.—*Calmet*. The Almighty constructed Eden with a view to beauty, as well as usefulness; not only every plant there was good for food, but such also as were pleasant to the eye, were planted there.—*Genesis* ii. 8, 9.

EDGEHILL, BATTLE OF, also called Edgehill Fight, between the Royalists and the Parliament army, the first engagement of importance in the civil war; Charles I. was personally present in this battle. Prince Rupert commanded the royalists, and the earl of Essex the parliamentarians. Oct. 23, 1642.

EDICT OF NANTES. This was the celebrated edict by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, in 1598. It was revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 24, 1685. This bad and unjust policy lost to France 800,000 Protestants, and gave to England (part of these) 50,000 industrious artisans. Some thousands, who brought with them the art of manufacturing silks, settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain: others planted themselves in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses, and various fine works in which they excelled; among these, jewelry, then little understood in England.—*Anderson's Orig. of English Commerce*.

EDILES. These were Roman magistrates, like our mayors, and there were two ediles at a time. They had the superintendence and care of public and private works and buildings, baths, aqueducts, bridges, roads, &c.; they also took cognizance of weights and measures, and regulated the markets for provisions; they examined comedies before they were acted, and treated the people with games and shows at their own expense. The duties of ediles have suggested similar offices in our own polity, and served in many instances as models for our magistracy.—*Pardon*.

EDINBURGH. The metropolis of Scotland, and one of the first and finest cities of the empire. It derives its name—in ancient records, *Dun Edin*, signifying the "hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly-acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, A. D. 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B. C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

- EDUCATION IN U. S.** See *Colleges and Schools*. American Institute of Instruction organized at Boston, Aug. 19, 1830. Literary Convention at New York, Oct. 20, 1830.
- EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.** A grant of 30,000*l.* for national education, proposed in parliament by Lord John Russell and passed, 275 to 273, July 9, and the House of Lords went in a body to ask the Queen to rescind the grant, July 11, 1839.
- EGALITÉ.** *Equality.* The surname assumed by Philip Bourbon Capet, the infamous duke of Orleans, to ingratiate himself with the republicans, on the abolition of monarchy in France, Sept. 11, 1792. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. his relative; but this did not save him from a like doom. He was guillotined Nov. 6, 1793.
- EGYPT.** The dynasty of its Pharaohs or kings commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B. C. The kingdom lasted 1663 years; it was conquered by Cambyses, 525 B. C. In A. D. 639, this country was wrested from the eastern emperor Heraclius, by Omar, calif of the Saracens. The famous Saladin established the dominion of the Mamelukes, in 1171. Selim I., emperor of the Turks, took Egypt in 1517, and it was governed by Beys till 1799, when a great part of the country was conquered by the French, under Bonaparte. In 1801, the invaders were dispossessed by the British, and the government was restored to the Turks.—See *Turkey*, for modern events. See Tabular Views, in this vol. page 5 *et seq.*
- | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|-------|------|
| Mizraim builds Memphis (<i>Blair</i>) B. C. | 2188 | country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (<i>Blair</i>) | B. C. | 1485 |
| Egypt made four kingdoms, viz.: Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (<i>Abbs Lenglet, Blair</i>) | - 2126 | Reign of Thuoris (the Proteus of the Greeks) who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire | | 1189 |
| Athotes invents hieroglyphics | - 2122 | [These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king, who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominion flourished.— <i>Blair.</i>] | | |
| Busiris builds Thebes (<i>Usher</i>) | - 2111 | Pseusennes enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the Temple | | 971 |
| Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (<i>Usher, Lenglet</i>) | - 2100 | The dynasty of kings called <i>Tanites</i> begins with Petubastes (<i>Blair</i>) | | 825 |
| The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt and hold it 260 years (<i>Usher</i>) | - 2080 | The dynasty of <i>Saites</i> (<i>Blair</i>) | | 781 |
| The lake of Mæris constructed | - 1938 | Sebacon invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (<i>Usher</i>) | | 737 |
| The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt to avoid the famine in Canaan | - 1921 | Psammetichus the Powerful reigns | | 660 |
| Syphoas introduces the use of the common letters (<i>Usher</i>) | - 1891 | He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege in the annals of antiquity (<i>Usher</i>) | | 647 |
| Memnon invents the Egyptian letters (<i>Blair, Lenglet</i>) | - 1822 | Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic gulf and the Mediterranean sea (<i>Blair</i>) | | 610 |
| Amenophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (<i>Lenglet</i>) | - 1821 | This canal abandoned, after costing the lives of 120,000 men (<i>Herodotus</i>) | | 609 |
| Joseph the Israelite is sold into Egypt as a slave (<i>Lenglet</i>) | - 1728 | Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries (<i>Usher</i>) | | 581 |
| He interprets the king's dreams | - 1715 | Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (<i>Dioc. Siculus</i>) | | 571 |
| His father and brethren settle here | - 1706 | The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (<i>Usher</i>) | | 535 |
| Sesostris reigns; he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (<i>Lenglet</i>) | - 1618 | | | |
| Settlement of the Ethiopians (<i>Blair</i>) | 1615 | | | |
| Rampses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labors, dies (<i>Lenglet</i>) | 1492 | | | |
| Amenophis I. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (<i>Lenglet, Blair</i>) | - 1492 | | | |
| Reign of Egyptus, from whom the | | | | |

* The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain; Blair makes it to fall 133 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch, they are supposed to have been the labors of several kings, attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

EGYPT, *continued.*

The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammenitus by Cambyses (<i>Blair</i>)	B. C.	526	His subjects, wearied with his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he flies from their fury (<i>Blair</i>)	B. C.	129
Dreadful excesses of Cambyses; he puts the children of the grantees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (<i>Herodotus</i>)		524	He murders his son by his new queen; also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parent on a feast day		129
He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perish in the burning sands (<i>Justin</i>)		524	Yet, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne; and dies		128
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (<i>Blair</i>)		487	Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts; 800,000 persons perish in Egypt		128
A revolt under Inarus (<i>Blair</i>)		463	Revolt in Upper Egypt; the famous city of Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)		82
Successful revolt under Amyrtaeus, who is proclaimed king (<i>Langlet</i>)		414	Auletes dying, leaves his kingdom to his eldest son, Ptolemy, and the famous Cleopatra (<i>Blair</i>)		31
Egypt again reduced by Persia, and its temples pillaged (<i>Usher</i>)		350	During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra, Alexandria is besieged by Cæsar, and the famous library nearly destroyed by fire (<i>Blair</i>)		47
Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)		332	Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign		46
Philadelphus completes the Pharos of Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)		283	Cleopatra poisons her brother (only 14 years of age) and reigns alone		43
The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time		283	She appears before Mark Antony, to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt		40
The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period (<i>Blair</i>)		283	Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (<i>Blair</i>)		31
Ambassadors first sent to Rome		269	Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province		30
Ptolemy Euergetes overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils, and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples (<i>Blair</i>)		246			
Reign of Philometer and Physcon		151			
At the death of Philometer, his brother Physcon marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometer in its mother's arms		145			
He repudiates his wife, and marries her daughter by his brother (<i>Blair</i>)		130			

ELECTORS. Those for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 39 Henry VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes.* Among the recent acts relating to elections are the following: act depriving excise and custom-house officers, and contractors with government, of their votes. 1782. In the U. S., the qualifications vary in the different states.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. Originally, all the members of the Germanic body made choice of their head; but amidst the violence and anarchy which prevailed for several centuries in the empire, seven princes who possessed the greatest power assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor.—*Dr. Robertson.* An eighth elector was made, in 1648; and a ninth in favor of the duke of Hanover, in 1692. The number was reduced to eight, in 1777; and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The electorship ceased on the dissolution of the German empire, and when the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804, 1806.—See *Germany.*

ELECTRICITY. That of amber was known to Thales, 600 B. C. Electricity was imperfectly discovered A. D. 1467. It was found in various substances by Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, in 1600; he first obtained the knowledge of its power, of conductors and non-conductors, in 1606. Ottoguerick found that two globes of brimstone contained electric matter, 1647. The electric shock was discovered at Leyden, 1745, and hence the operation is termed the "Leyden phial." Electric matter was first found to contain caloric, or fire, and that it would fire spirits, 1756. The identity of electricity and lightning

was proved by Dr. Franklin, about this period. The electricity of the Aurora Borealis was discovered by means of the electric kite, in 1769.

ELECTRO-GALVANISM. It owes its origin to the discoveries of Dr. L. Galvani, an eminent Italian philosopher, in 1789. Volta pursued the inquiries of this good man (for he was alike distinguished by his virtues and genius), and discovered the mode of combining the metals; constructed what is very properly called the Voltaic pile; and extended the whole science into a system which should rather be called Voltaism than Galvanism.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. Analogies between electricity and magnetism were discovered by Oersted of Copenhagen, in 1807. This analogy was established in 1819, and was confirmed by subsequent experiments in England, France, Germany, the United States and other countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Experiments in electricity, having more or less bearing upon its practical use in telegraphic communication, were made by Winckler, at Leipsic, 1746; La Monnier, in Paris; Watson, in London, 1747; Lomond, in 1784; Betancour, at Madrid, 1798. Galvani's discovery of "Galvanism," at Bologna, 1791. Prof. Volta's "Voltaic Battery," at Pavia, 1801; Soemmerring, at Munich, 1807. The practical use of Galvanism in telegraphs, as prophesied by John Redman Coxe, of Phila., in 1816. Great advance made by Prof. Oersted at Copenhagen, in 1819. The electro-magnetic agency first fully developed and applied by Prof. Morse, 1832, patented 1840. The first telegraph by this agency in the United States, was between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844. Cooke & Wheatstone's patent in England, 1840. Bain's patent in England, first, 1842; applied in United States in 1849. House's in 1848. The telegraphic lines in the United States, in Jan. 1850 extended 6,679 miles.—See *Supplement*.

ELEPHANT. This animal, in the earliest times, was trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men, armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse; and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood," &c. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England, was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III., in 1238.—*Baker's Chron.*

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. A great festival under this name was observed by the Athenians and other nations: these mysteries were the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, and were instituted by Eumolpus, 1356 B. C. They were so superstitiously observed, that if any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. The mysteries were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, A. D. 389.

ELGIN MARBLES. These admirable works of ancient art were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, of which temple they formed part of the frieze and pediment, built by Phidias about 500 B. C. Lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; they were purchased of him by the British government for 36,000*l.*, and placed in the British Museum, in 1816.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls, after many thousand years, would come to reinhabit their bodies, in case these latter were preserved entire. Hence arose their practice of embalming the dead. The Egyptian manner of preserving the dead has been the admiration and wonder of modern times. They rendered the body not only incorruptible,

but it retained its full proportion of size, symmetry of features, and personal likeness. They called the embalmed bodies *mummies*, some of which, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. The art of such embalming is now lost. When Nicodemus came with Joseph of Arimathea, to pay the last duties to our Saviour after his crucifixion, he brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes to embalm his body.—*John* xix. 38.

EMBARGO IN ENGLAND. This power is invested in the crown, but it is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan. 14, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBARGO IN THE UNITED STATES. Embargo on all vessels in the ports of the United States, passed by Congress with reference to the quarrel with Great Britain after the attack on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, 1807. Repealed and non-intercourse act passed, 1809. Embargo again laid for 90 days, April, 1812. War declared June 19, 1812.

EMBER WEEKS. Observed in the Christian church in the third century, to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting. **EMBER DAYS**, three of which fall in these weeks, and in which penitents sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. Four times in each year were appointed for these acts of devotion, so as to answer to the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

EMBROIDERY. Its invention is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidouians particularly excelled in this decorative species of needle-work. Of this art very early mention is made in the Scriptures.—*Exodus* xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23. An ancient existing specimen of beautiful embroidery is the Bayeux tapestry, worked by Matilda, the queen of William I. of England. See *Bayeux Tapestry*.

EMERALD. The precious stone of a green color is found in the East and in Peru; inferior ones in other places. It has been alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is a genuine emerald in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II., who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545; hence it is inferred that this emerald was brought from Africa, or the East.

EMIGRATION. Of late years emigrations from Britain have been considerable. In the ten years ending 1830, the emigrations to the North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c. were, according to official returns, 154,291. In the decennial period to 1840, the emigrations advanced to 277,696, exclusively of the vast numbers settling in the United States of America. The number of emigrants to the United States in *one year* ending Sept. 30, 1848, were registered as born in

Great Britain and Ireland	- - 148,212	Denmark	- - - - - 210
Germany	- - - 58,018	Switzerland	- - - - - 319
France	- - - 7,748	Other countries or unknown	- - - 3,043
Sweden and Norway	- - - 903		

EMIR. A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians, first given to caliphs. This rank was first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima, about A. D. 650.—*Ricaut*. To the emirs only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban. It is also given to high officers (another title being joined).

EMPALEMENT. This barbarous and dreadful mode of putting criminals to

death is mentioned by Juvenal, and was often inflicted in Rome, particularly by the monster Nero. The victim doomed to empalement is spitted through the body on a stake fixed upright; and this punishment is still used in Turkey and Arabia. The dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried, in England.—*Southern*. William (who committed suicide) the murderer of the Marr family, in Ratcliffe Highway, London, Dec. 8, 1811, was staked in his ignominious grave. This practice has since been abolished there. See *Burying Alive*.

EMPEROR. Originally a title of honor at Rome, conferred on victorious generals, who were first saluted by the soldiers by that name. Augustus Cæsar was the first Roman emperor, 27 B. C. Valens was the first emperor of the Eastern empire, A. D. 364. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III. A. D. 800. Ottoman I., founder of the Turkish empire, was the first emperor of Turkey, 1296. The Czar of Russia was the first emperor of that country, 1722. Don Pedro IV. of Portugal was the first emperor of Brazil, in 1825.

EMPIRICS. They were a set of early physicians who contended that all hypothetical reasoning respecting the operations of the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of the art of medicine. The sect of Empirics was instituted by Acron of Agrigentum, about 473 B. C.

ENAMELLING. The origin of the art of enamelling is doubtful. It was practised by the Egyptians and other early nations; and was known in England in the times of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about A. D. 887.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, known to the ancients. This very beautiful art, after having been lost, was restored by Count Caylus and M. Bachelier, A. D. 1749.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA. The first work to which this designation was expressly given, was that of Abulfarius, an Arabian writer, in the thirteenth century. Many were published as early as the fifteenth century, but none alphabetically. Chambers' Dictionary was the first of the circle of arts and sciences, in England, first published in 1728. The great French work, *Encyclopedie Methodique*, to which Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and other savans contributed, was published in 1782 *et seq.*, in 200 quarto volumes. The British Encyclopedia, printed in Philadelphia in 1798, by Thomas Dobson, was the first in the United States. The *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, edited by Sir David Brewster, was published, 1810 *et seq.*, and republished in the United States. Rees' Cyclopedia republished in the United States in 1822. The cost of the 7th edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica*, edited by Professor Napier, and published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, in 1840 etc., was stated to have been £126,000 of which £23 000 were paid to the contributors. This was probably the most costly undertaking of the kind ever achieved by private enterprise. The *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* was commenced in 1815 and finished in 1845. Both of these works comprised articles by the most distinguished writers in Great Britain. The German *Conversations Lexicon*, published 1796-1830, and upon the basis of this the *Encyclopedia Americana* was commenced in Philadelphia in 1829-30. *Penny Cycl.* (Knight's) finished 1844.

ENGINEERS. This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622. The chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787. It has a

colonel-in-chief, and a second, and five colonel-commandants, and twenty colonels. The Association of civil engineers was established in 1828. The Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the U. S. Army, established at Washington.

ENGLAND. See *Britain*. So named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829. This appellation had been used as far back as A. D. 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country. For English history and succession of Sovereigns, see *Tabular Views*, beginning on p. 75 in this volume. England and Wales were united A. D. 1283, and Scotland was united to both in 1707, and the three were then styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with these countries by the Act of Legislative Union, January 1, 1801, and the whole called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ENGLAND, NEW. See *New England*.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. See article *Languages*. From the High Dutch or Teutonic sprung (among others) the English language, now one of the most copious and beautiful of Europe. Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of the French language, which had been continued from the time of the Conqueror, A. D. 1362. The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Henry VIII. 1536. The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused, May 1731.

ENGRAVING. The engraving of gems is a branch of art of the highest antiquity. The earliest writers make mention of engraved seals and seal rings, and there still exist many antique engravings equal to later productions of similar artists. Engraving from plates and wood is chiefly of modern invention, having its origin about the middle of the fifteenth century. Engraving on glass was perfected to an art by Boudier of Paris, 1799. The art of engraving, in various styles, has made great progress in the United States during the last ten years.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about A. D. 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, was the first Italian artist in this way, 1450. The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling presses for working the plates were invented in 1545, and many improvements of it followed. Of the art of etching on copper by means of *aqua fortis*, Francis Mazzouli, or Parmagiano, is the reputed inventor, about A. D. 1532.—*De Piles*.

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHIC. This is a new branch of the art, and Alois Sennefelder may be regarded as the inventor of it. It was first announced on the Continent in 1798, and became more known as polyautography in 1808. It was introduced into general use in England by Mr. Ackermann of London in 1817.

ENGRAVING, MEZZOTINTO. The art was discovered by Siegen, and was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; Sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662. Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barrabe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. Chiaro-oscuro engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. See *Zincography*, &c.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL. The mode of engraving on soft steel, which, after it has been hardened, will multiply copper plates and fine impressions, in-

definitely, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, in 1819.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, took its rise from the *brief mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about A. D. 1400; and from this sprung the invention of printing, first attempted by means of wooden types not movable. See *Printing*. The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer and Lucas Van Leyden in 1497; and was brought to perfection in England by Bewick, his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1789. *et. seq.* The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date A. D. 1423.

ENTOMOLOGY. This branch of natural history cannot be regarded as ranking as a science until the arrangement of Linnæus, A. D. 1739. The London Entomological Society was instituted in 1806; it is directed chiefly to the study of insects found in Great Britain; and inquires into the best methods of destroying noxious insects, and making known such as are useful.

ENVOYS. They enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date.—*Wicquefort*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, A. D. 1639.

EPHESUS. Famous for the temple of Diana, which magnificent structure was one of the seven wonders of the world; it was 425 feet long and 200 broad, and cost 220 years of labor. Ctesiphon was the chief architect, and 127 kings contributed to its grandeur. The temple was burnt by Erostratus, solely to perpetuate his memory, 356 B. C.—*Pliny*. It rose from its ruins, and was richer and more splendid than before; but it was again burnt A. D. 260.—*Univ. Hist.*

EPHORI. Powerful magistrates of Sparta, first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, 760 B. C. They were five in number, and acting as censors in the state, they could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them, if they were guilty of irregularities.

EPIC POETRY. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* the first epic poems. See **HOMER**.

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, was the founder of it, about 300 B. C. and taught that the greatest good consists in a happiness, springing not from sensual gratifications or vicious pleasures, but from virtue, and consisting in the peace and harmony of the soul with itself. His disciples had all things in common; and the pleasantness of his system, and its ease and luxury, made him many followers.

EPIGRAMS. They derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A. D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern, in the tasteful and pointed epigram. The following Latin epigram on the miracle of our Saviour in turning water into wine at Cana (John iii.) is a beautiful example:—

“Videt et erubuit lympha pudica Deum.”

And Dr. Johnson has declared that the subjoined English epigram, by Dr. Doddridge, on the words *Dum vivimus vivamus*, is the finest specimen in our language:—

“Live while we live!” the epicure will say,
 “And taste the pleasures of the present day.”
 “Live while we live!” the hoary preacher cries,
 “And give to God each moment as it flies.”
 Lord! in my view let both united be,
 We live in pleasure when we live to thee.—*Doddridge*.

EPIRUS. Known by the great warlike achievements of Pyrrhus. Its early history is very obscure, and it is only during the reign of this sovereign, who was the last, that it becomes interesting. The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus after the Trojan war, 1170 B. C. He was killed in the temple of Delphi, about 1165 B. C.

Reign of the great Pyrrhus	- B. C.	306	Expedition against Sparta	- B. C.	272
He enters into a league against Demetrius; the battle of Beræa	-	294	He enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown at him from a house-top by a woman	-	272
Expedition into Italy; he gains his first battle against the Romans	-	280	Philip unites Epirus to Macedon	-	220
He gains another great battle	-	279	Its conquest by the Romans	-	167
His conquest of Sicily	-	278	* * * * *		
His last battle with the Romans	-	274	Annexed to the Ottoman empire	A. D.	1466
He takes Macedon from Antigonus	-	274			

EPISCOPACY. The government, by its bishops, of the Christian church. It may be said to have been instituted A. D. 33, when Peter sat in the bishop's chair at Rome.—*Butler*. Episcopacy commenced in England in the second century; in Ireland about the same time; and in Scotland in the fourth century; but historians dispute with theologians upon this point. See *Bishops*. In Scotland, episcopacy was finally abolished at the period of the revolution, 1688-9. The sect called Episcopalians first appeared about the year 500.—*Burnet*.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE UNITED STATES. Episcopacy established in New-York by law, 1693; introduced into Connecticut, 1706. The first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America were bishop White of Pennsylvania and Provost of New-York, consecrated in London, 1787. First Episcopal convention, 1789. Bishops of Vermont, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Ohio consecrated at New-York, Nov. 2, 1832.

EPITAPHS. They were used by the ancient Jews, by the Athenians, the Romans, and most of the nations of antiquity; their date is referred in England to the earliest times. In the epitaphs of the ancients arose the epigram.—*Boileau*.

EPITHALAMIUM. Tisias, the lyric poet, was the first writer of a nuptial complimentary song, or epithalamium. He received the name of Stesichorus from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, 536 B. C.—*Bossuet*.

EPOCHAS. These are periods in history which are agreed upon and acknowledged by the respective historians and chronologers, and which serve to regulate the date of events. The following are the epochas thus particularly adopted.—See *Eras*.

Creation	-	B. C.	4004	Building of Rome	-	B. C.	753
Deluge	-		2348	Nabonassar	-		747
Calling of Abraham	-		1921	The Seleucidæ	-		312
Argonautic expedition	-		1225	The battle of Actium	-		38
Destruction of Troy	-		1184	The Christian era	-	A. D.	1
1st Olympiad	-		776	Diocletian	-		284

EQUINOX. The precession of the equinoxes was confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets were discovered by Ptolemy, A. D. 130. When the sun in his progress through the ecliptic comes to the equinoctial circle, the day and night are equal all over the globe: this occurs twice in the year; once in the first point of Aries, which is called the vernal equinox; next in the first point of Libra, which is the autumnal equinox.—*Blair*.

EQUITY, COURTS OF. To determine causes according to the rule of equity and conscience, rather than according to strict law, A. D. 1067.—See *Chancery*.

ERAS. Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order, a few only need be mentioned here. The era of Nabonassar, after which

the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb. 26, 747. The era of the Seleucidæ (used by the Maccabees) commenced 312 B. C. The Olympiads belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B. C.; but they subsequently reckoned by Indictions, the first beginning A. D. 313: these, among chronologers, are still used.—See *Indictions*. The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B. C.; and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, which reckoning was adopted among the Spaniards until the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic. The disciples of Mahomet began their *Hegira* from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, which occurred A. D. 622.

ERAS OF THE CREATION AND REDEMPTION. The Jews and Christians have had divers epochs; but in historical computation of time are chiefly used the most extraordinary epochs, which are two, the Creation of the World, and the appearance of our REDEEMER, which last the Christians have made their era. They did not adopt it, however, until the sixth century, when it was introduced by Denys the Little, a Scythian, who became abbot of a monastery near Rome: he was the first who computed time from the birth of Christ, and fixed that great event according to the vulgar era.—*Cassiodorus Chron.* This computation began in Italy, A. D. 525, and in England in 816. It is the only one now in general use, and is that observed in this work.—See *Creation*, and *Christian Era*.

ESCURIAL. The palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II. in the year 1562; and the first expenditure of its erection was 6,000,000 of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, and paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this palace to observe, that, according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take up more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Cohnenar also asserts, that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows belonging to this edifice.

ESQUIRES. Among the Greeks and Romans, esquires were armor-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight.—*Blount*. In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of S S, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. A British queen is recorded as having married the *armigerum*, or esquire, of her deceased husband. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune not attendant upon knights, A. D. 1345.—*Stowe*. *Meyrick's Ancient Armor*.

ETHER. It was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether was first made from the chloride of tin, by Courtanvaux, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriodic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric was obtained by M. Boullay. Ether is said to have been first applied to the purpose of causing insensibility to pain by Dr. Horace Wells, of Connecticut, in 1846. This, however, is disputed, for about the same time Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, well known as a geologist and chemist, suggested the use of ether in surgery; but to Dr. Morton, of Boston, probably belongs the credit of first demonstrating, by actual experiment, the use of ether in dentistry and surgery, as an annihilator of pain. It was used in surgical cases, in that year, by Drs. J. C. Warren, Channing, and Morton, of Boston, who afterwards published the results of their experiments. The practice was first copied in Europe by Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Booth, of London, the same year. The sulphuric ether is inhaled from an apparatus with flexible tube, &c. Etherization was first used in operative midwifery, in the United States, May, 1847. The substance

called chloroform, originally discovered by Soubeiran, in 1831, was also first employed for similar purposes in 1847, by professor Simpson, of Edinburgh.

ETHICS. The doctrine and system of morality; a science which is scarcely more inculcated by religion and virtue, than it is influenced by manners and government: the Chinese, who are said to have been acquainted with astronomy at least 3000 years before the birth of Christ, were so refined in the earliest ages, that they studied ethics, we are told, a thousand years before that event; and hence they must have lived at that time under not only civilized and enlightened, but refined and moral governments.

ETNA, MOUNT. Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops; and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B. C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring, 734, 477, and 425 B. C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B. C.—*Livy*. Eruptions A. D. 40, 253, and 420.—*Carrera*. One in 1012.—*Geoffrey de Viterbo*. Awful one which overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins, 1169. Eruptions equally awful and destructive, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days. Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached even to Rome. Another violent eruption, and the town of Bronte destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832.

EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF. Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B. C. The *Elements* are not wholly his, for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were discovered and invented by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others; but Euclid was the first who reduced them to regular order, and who probably interwove many theorems of his own, to render the whole a complete and connected system of geometry. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil, by Simon Grynæus, in A. D. 1533.

EUNUCHS. This species of mutilation is first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations; and eunuchs in the earliest times were attendants in courts. The first princess who was waited upon by eunuchs in her chamber, was Semiramis, queen of Assyria and Babylon, about 2007 B. C.—*Lenglet*. Numbers of this class of persons are in the quality of attendants on the ladies of the Seraglio in Turkey.

EUSTATIA, ST. This island was settled by the Dutch in 1632: it was taken by the French in 1689; by the English in 1690; and again by the British forces, under admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, February 3, 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, Nov. 26, same year; and was again captured by the British in 1801, and 1810; but restored in 1814.

EVANGELISTS. Mark and Matthew wrote their Gospels in A. D. 44; Luke in 55; and John in 97. In 95, John was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, whence, being taken out unhurt, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, and there, in the year 96, he wrote the *Apocalypse*, and died in 100.—*Butler*. At the council of Nice in 325, there were 200 varied versions of the adopted Evangelists.

EVESHAM, BATTLE OF, between prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in which the barons were defeated, and the earl, his son, and most of his adherents slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cleft down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not

kill me, soldier, I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the treasonable conspiracy of the barons; fought August 4, 1265.

EXCHANGE. One called *Collegium Mercatorum*, existed at Rome, 493 B. C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. The exchange of London was founded by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, and was called *Royal*, by Elizabeth, on her paying it a visit in Jan. 1571. Destroyed by fire in 1666 and in 1838: rebuilt and opened in 1844.

EXCHANGE (MERCHANTS') IN NEW YORK. The present building, on the site of the one destroyed in the great fire of 1835, was commenced in 1836, and finished in 1840. It is of blue granite, and cost \$1,800,000. That of Boston, also of Quincy granite, finished in 1846.

EXCHEQUER. An institution of great antiquity, consisting of officers whose functions are financial or judicial: the chancellor of the exchequer is the first of these, and he formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III., about 1221. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May the 24th, Charles II. 1673.—*Stowe*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816.

EXCISE. The excise system was established in England by the Long Parliament; was continued under Cromwell and Charles II.; and was organized as at present in the Walpole administration. It was first collected and an office opened in 1643, and was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions to support the parliament forces against Charles I. The excise office was built on the site of Gresham College, in 1774. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for members of parliament in 1782. See *Revenue*.

AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1744 Great Britain	£3,754,072	1830 United Kingdom	£18,644,385
1786 Ditto	5,540,114	1834 Ditto	16,877,292
1808 Ditto	19,867,914	1837 Ditto	14,518,142
1820 Ditto	26,364,702	1840 Ditto	12,607,766
1827 United Kingdom	20,995,324	1845 Ditto	13,585,583

EXCOMMUNICATION. An ecclesiastical anathema, or interdict from Christian communion. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the church; but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. Some suppose excommunication to be of Hindoo origin in the Pariah caste, and that it was adopted by the Jews (who had three degrees of it), and from these latter by the Christian churches. The Greek and Roman priests and even the Druids had similar punishments in aid of their respective religions.—*Phillips*.

EXCOMMUNICATION BY THE POPES. The Catholic church excommunicates by bell, book, and candle.—See *Bell, Book, and Candle*. The popes have carried their authority to such excess as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns. Gregory VII. was the first pope who assumed this extravagant power. He excommunicated Henry IV. emperor of Germany, in 1077, absolving his subjects from their allegiance; and on the emperor's death, "his excommunicated body" was five years above ground, no one daring to bury it. In England were many excommunications in Henry II.'s reign; and king John was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. in 1208, when all England lay under an interdict for six years. The citizens of Dublin were excommunicated by Clement IV. in 1206. Bulls denouncing hell-fire to queen Elizabeth accompanied the Spanish Armada, and plenary indulgences were offered to all who should assist in deposing her.

EXECUTIONS. See *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (thirty-eight years)

it is shown that no less a number than 72 000 criminals were executed.—*Stowe*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less bloody, the number of executions proportionally decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were reduced to 178; and in the three years ending 1840, they had decreased to 62.—*Parl. Returns*.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

In the year 1820 - 43	In the year 1835 - <i>nil</i>	In the year 1838 - <i>nil</i>	In the year 1841 - 1
In the year 1825 - 17	In the year 1836 - <i>nil</i>	In the year 1839 - 2	In the year 1842 - 2
In the year 1830 - 6	In the year 1837 - 2	In the year 1840 - 1	In the year 1843 - 1

EXPLORING EXPEDITION (U. S.), consisting of the Vincennes, sloop of war; Peacock, ditto; Porpoise, brig; Relief, Flying Fish, and Sea Gull, smaller vessels, under Lieut. Wilkes, U. S. N., sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 19th, 1838. Antarctic continent discovered, July 19, 1839. Attack on the Fejees for murdering two of the officers. July 25, 1846. The Peacock lost on the bar of Columbia river, July 1841. The Vincennes (flag-ship) returned to New York, after an absence of nearly four years, June 11, 1842. Captain Wilkes's Narrative of the Expedition, in 6 vols. Imp. 8vo. and quarto, was published in 1845. The scientific reports of the expedition form about 20 quarto and folio volumes.

EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1791.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1791 -	\$52,200,000	\$19,012,041	1820 -	74,450,000	69,691,669
1792 -	31,500,000	20,753,098	1821 -	62,585,724	64,974,332
1793 -	31,100,000	26,109,572	1822 -	83,241,541	72,160,281
1794 -	34,600,000	33,026,233	1823 -	77,579,267	74,699,030
1795 -	69,756,268	47,989,472	1824 -	80,549,007	75,986,657
1796 -	81,436,164	67,064,097	1825 -	96,340,075	99,535,388
1797 -	75,379,406	56,850,206	1826 -	84,974,477	77,595,322
1798 -	68,551,700	61,527,097	1827 -	79,484,068	82,334,827
1799 -	79,068,148	78,665,522	1828 -	88,509,824	72,264,686
1800 -	91,252,768	70,971,780	1829 -	74,492,527	72,358,671
1801 -	111,363,511	94,115,925	1830 -	70,876,920	73,849,508
1802 -	76,333,333	72,483,160	1831 -	103,191,134	81,310,583
1803 -	64,666,666	55,800,033	1832 -	101,029,266	87,176,943
1804 -	85,000,000	77,699,074	1833 -	108,118,311	99,140,433
1805 -	120,000,000	95,566,021	1834 -	126,521,332	104,336,973
1806 -	129,000,000	101,536,963	1835 -	149,895,742	121,693,577
1807 -	138,500,000	108,343,150	1836 -	189,980,035	128,663,040
1808 -	56,990,000	22,439,960	1837 -	140,989,217	117,419,376
1809 -	59,400,000	52,203,231	1838 -	108,486,616	113,717,404
1810 -	85,400,000	66,757,974	1839 -	121,038,416	162,092,132
1811 -	53,400,000	61,316,831	1840 -	131,571,950	104,805,891
1812 -	77,030,000	38,527,236	1841 -	127,946,177	121,851,803
1813 -	22,005,000	27,855,997	1842 -	100,162,087	104,691,534
1814 -	12,965,000	6,927,441	1843 -	64,753,799*	84,346,480*
1815 -	113,041,274	52,557,753	1844 -	108,435,035†	111,200,046†
1816 -	147,103,000	81,920,452	1845 -	117,254,564†	114,646,606†
1817 -	99,250,000	87,671,569	1846 -	121,691,797†	113,488,516†
1818 -	121,750,000	93,281,133	1847 -	146,545,638†	158,646,622†
1819 -	87,125,000	70,142,521	1848 -	154,977,876†	154,032,131†

EXPORTS, GREAT BRITAIN. Edward III., by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favor of English merchandise, that by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.*, and the imported to only 38,000*l.*

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ:—

In 1700 -	£6,097,120	In 1820 -	£51,733,113	In 1842 -	£102,180,517
In 1750 -	10,130,991	In 1830 -	66,735,445	In 1843 -	100,260,101
In 1775 -	16,326,363	In 1835 -	78,376,732	In 1844 -	117,877,278
In 1800 -	38,120,120	In 1840 -	97,402,726	In 1845 -	131,564,503
In 1810 -	45,869,839	In 1841 -	102,705,372	In 1846 -	134,509,116

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

The amounts above given relate to the exports of the United Kingdom of *British* and *Irish* produce only. The total exports, including foreign and colonial produce, were, according to official returns, as follows :

In 1841	-	-£116,479,678	|	In 1843	-	-£113,844,259	|	In 1845	-	-£145,961,749
In 1842	-	-116,903,668	|	In 1844	-	-131,833,391	|	In 1846	-	-150,879,986

In the year ending 5th January 1846, the amount of imports into the United Kingdom was 85,281,958*l*; and the balance of trade in favor of England, deducting this sum from her exports, was 65,598,028*l*. But even this great balance has been exceeded in recent years, as, for instance, the year immediately preceding, when it mounted to upwards of seventy millions.—*Brit. Revenue Returns*.

EYLAU, BATTLE OF, between the French and Russians, one of the most bloody of Napoleon's wars: it terminated in favor of Napoleon, who commanded in person; but both armies by this and other recent battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel: the loss to the victor was 15,000 men, and the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000. Feb. 8, 1807.

F.

FABII. A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse: they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were slain, B. C. 477. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since."—*Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam.* xii.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, called *Pilpay*, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient, in the world.—*Sir William Jones*. The well-known *Æsop's fables* (*which see*), were written about 540 years B. C.—*Plutarch*.

FACTIONS. Among the Romans, factions were parties that fought on chariots in the cirque, and who were distinguished by their different colors, a green, blue, red, and white, to which Domitian added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a second wearing scarlet, about A. D. 90. Both the emperors and people had generally greater inclination for some particular color than the rest; but upon a quarrel happening in Justinian's reign, between the blue and green, when 40,000 were killed on both sides, the name of faction was abolished. With us, faction means a party or sect in religious or civil matters, and is always taken in an ill sense.

FAIRS AND WAKES. They are of Saxon origin, and were first instituted in England by Alfred, A. D. 886.—*Spelman*. They were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1708, and termed *Feria*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint; the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. They were called wakes from the people making merry during the vigil, or eve. Fairs were established in France and England by Charlemagne and William the Conqueror, about A. D. 800 in the first, and 1071 in the latter kingdom. The fairs of Beaucaire, Falaise, and Leipsic, are the most famous in Europe.

FALKIRK, BATTLE OF, between the English under Edward I. and the Scots, commanded by the heroic Wallace, in which 40,000 of the latter were slain;

the whole Scotch army was broken up, and was chased off the field with dreadful slaughter, July 22, 1298.

FAMINES, AND SEASONS OF REMARKABLE SCARCITY. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B. C.—*Usher*; *Blair*. In a famine that raged at Rome thousands of the people threw themselves into the Tiber, 436 B. C. *Livy*.

Awful famine in Egypt	-	A. D.	42	voured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats,	
At Rome, attended by plague	-		262	and vermin	- A. D. 1315
In Britain, so grievous that people ate the bark of trees	-		272	One in England and France (<i>Rapin</i>)	- 1353
In Scotland, and thousands die	-		306	Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern roots (<i>Stowe</i>)	- 1438
In England, where 40,000 perish	-		310	Awful one in France (<i>Voltaire</i>)	- 1693
Awful one in Phrygia	-		370	One general in Great Britain	- 1748
So dreadful in Italy, that parents ate their children (<i>Dufresnoy</i>)	-		450	One which devastates Bengal	- 1771
In England, Wales, and Scotland	-		739	At the Cape de Verds, where 16,000 persons perish	- 1775
Again, when thousands starve	-		823	One grievously felt in France	- 1789
Again, which lasts four years	-		954	One severely felt in England	- 1795
Awful one throughout Europe	-		1016	Again, throughout the kingdom	- 1801
In England and France; this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from 1193 to	-		1195	At Dronheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies	- 1813
Another famine in England	-		1251	Scarcity of food, severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, and	- 1845-6
Again, so dreadful, that the people de-					

FAN, The use of the fan was known to the ancients: *Cape hoc flabellum et ventulum huic sic facito*.—*TERENCE*. The modern custom among the ladies was borrowed from the East. Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France.—*Stowe*. The fan was used by females to hide their faces in church.—*Pardon*.

FARCE. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street. These were introduced into our theatres in a ludicrous and more refined form; and they are now only shorter, but often superior to the pieces called comedies. See article *Drama*.

FASTING, AND FASTS. They were practised and observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions, begun in the Christian church, to appease the anger of God, in the second century, A. D. 138. Retained as a pious practice by the reformed churches.—*Eusebius*.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The feast of the Tabernacles was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C., but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C.—*Josaphus*. In the Christian church, those of Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost or Whitsuntide, were first ordered to be observed by all Christians, A. D. 68. Rogation days were appointed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300. See *Jubilees*. For fixed festivals observed in the church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *cl seq.*, see *Book of Common Prayer*.

FEBRUARY. The second month of the year, so called from Februa, a feast which was held therein in behalf of the manes of diseased persons, when sacrifices were performed, and the last offices were paid to the shades of the dead. This month, with January, was added to the year, which had previously but ten months, by Numa, 713 B. C. See *Calendar, and Year*.

FERRARA. A city in the papal dominions, evacuated by the Austrians, except the citadel, Dec. 23, 1847.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land, by suit or service to the lord or owner of it, was introduced into England by the Saxons, about A. D. 600. The

slavery of this tenure was increased under William I. in 1068. This was done by dividing the kingdom into baronies, and giving them to certain persons, requiring them to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. These laws were discountenanced in France by Louis XI. in 1470. The vassalage was restored, but limited by Henry VII. 1495. Abolished by statute 12 Charles II. 1663. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008; and was finally abolished in that kingdom 20 George II. 1746.—*Littleton; Ruffhead; Blackstone.*

FEUILLANS. Members of a society formed in Paris to counteract the intrigues and operations of the Jacobins, named from the Feuillan convent, where their meetings were held, early in the revolution. A body of Jacobins invested the building, burst into their hall, and obliged them to separate, Dec. 25, 1791.

FEZ. The ancient *Mauritania*, founded by Edrus, a Barbary farmer, about A. D. 696. It soon afterwards became the capital of all the western Morocco States. Leo Africanus describes the Mauritani as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the twelfth century.

FICTION LAW. Invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other.—*Hume.* Memorable declaration of Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically uttered, that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH OF THE FACT, AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 21, 1784. This constitutional maxim is now a rule of law.

FIEF. In France we find fiefs-men mentioned as early as the age of Childebert I., A. D. 511. They were introduced into Italy by the Lombards. Into Spain, before the invasion of the Moors, A. D. 710. Into England by the Saxons (see *Feudal Laws*). Into Scotland, directly from England, by Malcolm II., 1008.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Henry VIII. embarked at Dover to meet Francis I. of France, at Ardres, a small town near Calais in France, May 31, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms here displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expense, as procured to the place of interview (an open plain) the name of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Many of the king's attendants involved themselves in great debts on this occasion, and were not able, by the penury of the rest of their lives, to repair the vain splendor of a few days. A painting of the embarkation, and another of the interview, are at Windsor Castle.—*Butler.*

FIFTH MONARCHY-MEN. Fanatical levellers who arose in the time of Cromwell, and who supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from heaven and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They actually proceeded to elect Jesus Christ king at London! Cromwell dispersed them, 1653.

FIGURES. Arithmetical figures (nine digits and zero), and the method of computing by them, were brought into Europe from Arabia, about A. D. 900. They were first known in England about the year 1253, previously to which time the numbering by letters was in use there. See *Arithmetic.*

FIRE. It is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets suppose that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the founder of the sect of the Magi, or worshippers of Fire, since known by the appellation of Guebres, still numerous in the countries of the East, 2115 B. C.—*Justin; Pliny.* Heraclitus maintained that the world was created from fire, and he deemed it to be a god omnipotent, and

taught this theory about 506 B. C.—*Nouv. Dict.* In the Scriptures God is said often to have appeared in, or encompassed with fire—as to Moses in the burning bush, on mount Sinai; and to the prophets Isaiah, Ezekiel, and St. John. The wrath of God is described by a consuming fire, and the angels, as his ministers, are compared to it. See the *Bible*.

FIRE-ARMS. Small arms were contrived by Schwartz, A. D. 1378; they were brought to England about 1388. Fire-arms were a prodigious rarity in Ireland in 1489, when six muskets were sent from Germany as a present to the earl of Kildare, who was then chief-governor. Muskets were first used at the siege of Rhegen, in 1525. The Spaniards were the first nation who armed the foot soldier with these weapons.—*Ulloa*. Voltaire states, that the Venetians were the first to use guns, in an engagement at sea against the Genoese, in 1377; but our historians affirm, that the English had guns at the battle of Cressy, in 1346; and the year following at the siege of Calais. See *Artillery*.

FIRE-ENGINES. The fire-engine is of modern invention, although the forcing pump, of which it is an application, is more than two centuries old. The fire-engine, to force water, was constructed by John Vander Heyden, about the year 1663; it was improved materially in 1752, and from that time to the present. The fire-watch, or fire-guard of London, was instituted November 1791. The fire brigade was established in London in 1833.

FIRE-SHIPS. They were first used in the sixteenth century. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the English navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588.—*Rapin*.

FIRE-WORKS. Are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages: they were invented in Europe at Florence, about A. D. 1360; and were first exhibited as a spectacle in 1588. At an exhibition of fire-works in Paris, in honor of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; more than 1000 persons perished on this occasion, June 21. 1770. Madame Blanchard ascending from Tivoli Gardens, Paris, at night, in a balloon surrounded by fire-works, the balloon took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground, and dashed to pieces, July 6, 1819. See *Balloon*.

FIRES. Some of the most noted and destructive in North America.

In New York, destroying 600 warehouses and property to amount of \$20,000,000	Dec. 16, 1835	New York, destroying 302 stores and dwelling-houses, and property worth \$6,000,000—4 lives lost	July 19, 1846
At Washington, destroying the General Post Office and Patent Office, with 10,000 valuable models, drawings, &c.	Dec. 15, 1836	St. John's, Newfoundland; nearly the whole town destroyed—6,000 people made houseless	June 12, 1846
At Charleston, S. C.; 145 acres and 1,158 buildings destroyed	April 27, 1833	Quebec Theatre Royal; 47 persons burned to death	June 14, 1846
New York; 46 buildings; loss, \$10,000,000	Sept. 6, 1839	Nantucket; 300 buildings, valued \$800,000	July 13, 1846
Philadelphia; 52 buildings; loss, \$500,000	Oct. 4, 1839	Dupont's powder mills, Md., exploded, 18 persons killed	April 14, 1847
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1,000 buildings, and property valued about \$6,000,000	April 10, 1845	At Albany; 600 buildings, besides steamboats &c., 24 acres burned over, loss, \$3,000,000	Aug. 17, 1849
Quebec, Canada; 1,500 houses burnt, immense loss of property, and several lives, May 25, 1845. Another, burning 1,300 dwellings; in all, two-thirds of the city	June 23, 1845	At Brooklyn, N. Y., 200 houses, value, \$750,000	Sept. 9, 1848
		At St. Louis; 23 steamboats and 15 blocks of houses destroyed, loss about \$3,000,000	May 17, 1849
		At Philadelphia, 300 houses	July 9, 1850

FIRE OF LONDON, THE GREAT. Destroyed in the space of four days eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's; the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. This conflagration happened (not without strong suspicion of treason), Sept. 2, 1666, and continued three days and nights, and was at last only extinguished by the blowing up of houses.—*Hume; Rapin; Carte.*

FIRST FRUITS. *Primitiæ* among the Hebrews. They were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First fruits were instituted by pope Clement V., in A. D. 1306; and were collected in England in 1316. The first year's income of every church benefice in England was given to the popes till the 27th of Henry VIII., 1535, when the first fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors.—*Carte.* Granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, Feb. 1704. Consolidation of the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, by Statute 1 Vict., April 1838.

FLAGELLANTS, SECT OF. They established themselves at Perouse, A. D. 1260. They maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves, while in procession, preceded by the cross, until the blood flowed from their naked backs. Their leader, Conrad Schmidt, was burnt, 1414.

FLANDERS. The country of the ancient Belgæ; conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. It passed into the hands of France, A. D. 412. It was governed by its earls subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. It then came into the house of Austria by marriage; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Flanders shook off the Spanish yoke in 1572; and in 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, it was annexed to the German empire.—*Priestley.* Flanders was overrun by the French in 1792 and 1794, and was declared part of their Republic. It was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1814, and was erected into the kingdom of Belgium in 1831.—See *Belgium.*

FLAX. The flax seed was first planted in England in A. D. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750. See article *Hemp.*

FLODDEN FIELD, BATTLE OF, between the English and Scots. James IV. of Scotland, having taken part with Louis XII. of France, against Henry VIII. of England, this battle was one of the consequences of his unfortunate policy; and James, and most of his chief nobles, and upwards of 10 000 of his army were slain, while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surry, lost only persons of small note. Henry VIII. was at the time besieging Terouenne, near St. Omer; fought Sept. 9, 1513.

FLORENCE. It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla, and enlarged by the Roman Triumviri. It was destroyed by Totila, and was rebuilt by Charlemagne. This city is truly the seat of the arts. In its palaces, university, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy, and the *Accademia della Crusca*, were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan. Florence was taken by the French in July 1796, and again in March, 1799; and was restored in 1814.

FLORIDA, now one of the United States, was discovered by Sebastian Cabot sailing under the English flag, in 1497. Ponce de Leon, a Spanish adven-

turer from Hispaniola, explored the country in 1512 and 1516. In 1539, Hernando de Soto, who had been an officer under Pizarro, overran the peninsula with an armed force, but most of his followers were cut off a few years after. In 1763 Florida was ceded to Great Britain by Spain in exchange for Havana. The Spanish reconquered it in 1781, and ceded it to the United States in 1819. It was admitted into the Union in 1845. First war with the Seminoles in Florida in 1818, when general Jackson subdued them. Another protracted and expensive warfare there commenced and continued until 1842. General Jessup, general Taylor, and others, were engaged in it. The Seminole chief, Osceola, was captured, 1837. Population in 1830, 34,723; in 1840, 54,477 including 25,717 slaves.

FLORIN. A coin first made by the Florentines. A *floren* was issued by Edward III, which was current in England at the value of 6s., in 1337.—*Camden*. This English coin was called *floren* after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold.—*Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s.—*Ayliffe*.

FLOWERS. The most delightful and fragrant among the ornaments of our gardens are of foreign production. The modern taste for flowers came, it is said, from Persia to Constantinople, and was imported thence to Europe for the first time in the sixteenth century; at least many of the productions of our gardens were conveyed by that channel.—*Beckmann*. With what goodness does God provide for our happiness and enjoyments, by making even the most remote countries contribute towards them!—*Sturm*. From the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth, our present common flowers were, for the most part, introduced into England. The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by George Morris, in 1792. Among the flowers, the periods of whose introduction to English gardens have been traced, Haydn gives the following:—

FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.		
Acacia, N. America, before	A. D.	1640
Allspice shrub, Carolina	-	1726
Aniseed tree, Florida, about	-	1766
Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before	-	1596
Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope	-	1774
Auricula, Switzerland	-	1567
Azarole, S. Europe, before	-	1640
Bay, royal, Madeira	-	1665
Bay, sweet, Italy, before	-	1548
Camellia, China	-	1811
Chaste tree, Sicily, before	-	1570
Christ's thorn, Africa, before	-	1596
Canary bell-flower, Canaries	-	1696
Canary convolvulus, Canaries	-	1567
Ceanothus, blue, New Spain	-	1818
Convolvulus, many-flowered	-	1779
Coral tree, Cape	-	1816
Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape	-	1791
Coral tree, tremulous, Cape	-	1789
Cræper, Virginian, N. America	-	1603
Dahlia, China	-	1803
Dryandra, New Holland	-	1803
Evergreen thorn, Italy	-	1629
Everlasting, great-flowered, Cape	-	1781
Everlasting, giant, Cape	-	1793
Fernbush, sweet, N. America	-	1714
Fox-glove, Canaries	-	1698
Geranium, Flanders	-	1534
Gillyflower, Flanders	-	1567
Gold-plant, Japan	-	1783
Golden bell-flower, Madeira	-	1777
Hawthorn, American, from N. America, before	-	1653
Heath, ardent, Cape	-	1800
Heath, beautiful, Cape	-	1795
Heath, fragrant, Cape	-	1803
Heath, garland, Cape	-	1774
Heath, perfumed, Cape	-	1803
Honeyflower, great, Cape	-	1688
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China	-	1806
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape	-	1752
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America	-	1656
Hyssop, south of Europe, before	-	1548
Jasmine, Circassia, before	-	1548
Jasmine, Catalonian, East Indies	-	1629
Judas-tree, south of Europe, before	-	1596
Laburnum, Hungary	-	1576
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before	-	1713
Laurestine, south of Europe, before	-	1596
Lavender, south of Europe, before	-	1568
Lily, Italy, before	-	1460
Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales	-	1800
Lily, red-colored, South America	-	1623
Loblolly-bay, N. America, before	-	1739
Lupine tree, Cape, about	-	1793
Magnolia (see <i>Magnolia</i>), N. America	-	1688
Magnolia, dwarf, China	-	1786
Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America	-	1734
Maiden-hair, Japan	-	1714
Mignonette, Italy	-	1528

FLOWERS, *continued.*

Milk-wort, great-flowered, Cape . . .	1713	Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon . . .	1629
Milk-wort, showy, Cape . . .	1814	Rose without thorns, N. America, before	
Mountain tea, N. America, before . . .	1758	fore . . .	1726
Mock orange, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Rosemary, south of Europe . . .	1548
Myrtle, candleberry, N. America . . .	1699	St. Peter's wort, North America . . .	1730
Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China . . .	1776	Sage, African, Cape . . .	1731
Nettle-tree, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Sage, Mexican, Mexico . . .	1724
Olive, Cape, Cape . . .	1730	Sassafras tree, N. America, before . . .	1663
Olive, sweet-scented, China . . .	1771	Savin, south of Europe, before . . .	1584
Oleander, red, south of Europe . . .	1596	Snowdrop, Carolina . . .	1756
Paraguay tea, Carolina, before . . .	1724	Sorrel tree, N. America, before . . .	1752
Passion-flower, Brazil . . .	1692	Sweet bay, south of Europe, before . . .	1548
Passion-flower, orange, Carolina . . .	1792	Tamarisk plant, Germany . . .	1560
Pigeon-berry, N. America . . .	1736	Tea tree, China, about . . .	1768
Pink, from Italy . . .	1567	Tooth-ache tree, Carolina, before . . .	1739
Ranunculus, Alps . . .	1528	Trumpet-flower, N. America . . .	1640
Roses, Netherlands . . .	1522	Trumpet-flower, Cape . . .	1823
Rose, the China, China . . .	1789	Tulip, Vienna . . .	1578
Rose, the damask, Marseilles, and		Virginia creeper, N. America, before	1629
south of Europe, about . . .	1543	Virgin's-bower, Japan . . .	1776
Rose, the Japan, China . . .	1793	Weeping willow, Levant, before . . .	1692
Rose, the moss, before . . .	1724	Wax tree, China . . .	1794
Rose, the musk, Italy . . .	1522	Winter berry, Virginia . . .	1736
Rose, the Provence, Flanders . . .	1567	Youlan, China . . .	1789
Rose, sweet-scented guelder, from			
China . . .	1821		

FLUTE. Invented by Hyagnis, a Phrygian, the father of Marsyas.—*Plutarch.* The flute, harp, lyre, and other instruments were known to the Romans; and the flute was so prized in antiquity, that several female deities lay claim to its invention. It was in far more general use as a concert instrument than the violin, until early in the last century, when the works of Corelli came over.—See *Music.*

FLUXIONS. Invented by Newton, 1669. The differential calculus by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place.

FLYING. ARTIFICIAL. It has been attempted in all ages. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art, and predicted it would be of general practice, A. D. 1273. Bishop Wilkins says, it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots, 1651. We apprehend that many ages will pass away previously to the accomplishment of these predictions.

FONTAINEBLEAU, PEACE OF, concluded between France and Denmark in 1679. Treaty of Fontainebleau between the emperor of Germany and Holland, signed November 8, 1785. Treaty of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and the royal family of Spain, Oct. 27, 1807. Concordat of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and pope Pius VII. January 25, 1813. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, Feb. 17, 1814. And here Napoleon resigned his imperial dignity, and bade a farewell to his army, April 5, 1814.

FONTENOY, BATTLE OF, near Tournay, between the French under count Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives; but the allies were in the end defeated. Count Saxe, who was at the time ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died, was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own; April 30, 1745.

FONTS. Formerly the baptistry was a small room, or place partitioned off in a church, where the persons to be baptized (many of whom in the early

ages were adults), were submerged. Previously to these artificial reservoirs, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts for the initiation into Christianity were instituted in A. D. 167.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, at Paris. They were held on the first of January, and were continued for 240 years. In their celebration, we are told, all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, A. D. 1198. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (as they were at other courts of Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I. 1625.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, A. D. 1079-85.—*Stowe.*

FORGERY IN ENGLAND. The forging of, or giving in evidence forged deeds, &c., made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Elizabeth, 1562. Forgery was first punished by death in 1634.

FORGERY, REMARKABLE EXECUTIONS FOR. The unfortunate Daniel and Robert Perreau, brothers and wine-merchants, were hanged at Tyburn, January 17, 1776. The rev. Dr. Dodd was found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for 4,200*l.*: the greatest interest was made, and the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "if your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" and he was hanged accordingly, June 27, 1777. Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, a London banker, was hanged, November 30, 1824. Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, suffered death, December 8, 1828. The last criminal hanged for forgery at the Old Bailey, was Thomas Maynard, December 31, 1829.

FORKS. They were in use on the Continent in the 13th and 14th centuries.—*Voltaire.* This is reasonably disputed, as being too early. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," A. D. 1608.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people who had fortified cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about A. D. 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science in 1527; and improvements were made by Vauban, towards 1700.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE, Northamptonshire. Built A. D. 1408. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1443; and Mary queen of Scots, whose death is an indelible stain upon the reign of our great Elizabeth, was beheaded in this castle, in which she had been long previously confined, February 8, 1587, after an unjust and cruel captivity of almost nineteen years in England. It was ordered to be demolished by her son James I. of England.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. Even in ancient times the state made provision for the preservation of exposed children; but foundling hospitals are a modern institution. That of Paris was established in 1640, and up to 1807 had received 464,628 children. In France, the number of foundlings in 1784, was 40,000; in 1798, over 51,000; in 1822, 138,500. The increase in Europe during the last fifty years has been very great. In England these hospitals are of comparatively recent date. Catherine II. built a costly one near Moscow, where 8000 infants were succored.

FRANCE. This country was known to the Romans by the name of Gaul. In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting what is still called Franconia. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom; but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 32 provinces; and after that era it was divided, first into 84, and subsequently into 103, departments, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. *Tab. Views*, 65 et seq.

The Franks, under their leader Pharamond, settle in that part of Gaul till late called Flanders - - A. D. 420
 Reign of Clovis the Great - - - 481
 [The Events in French History and the succession of sovereigns will be found in the Tabular Views in this volume, commencing p. 65.]

720. Childeric II.

737. Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway during an interregnum.

742. Childeric III., the Stupid; turned monk.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; this race called Carolingians.

768. Charlemagne, or Charles the Great; also emperor of Germany.

814. Louis I., the Gentle, surnamed, also, the *Debonnaire*; dethroned, and imprisoned in a monastery.

840. Charles II., surnamed the Bald; poisoned by his physician *Henault*.

877. Louis the Stammerer.

879. Carloman and Louis III. The latter died, 882. Carloman reigned alone.

884. Charles the Fat; an usurper.

887. Eudes or Hugh.

898. Charles III., the Simple: deposed and died in prison.

923. Rudolph.

936. Louis IV., d'Outremer; died by a fall from his horse.

954. Lothaire III. poisoned; it is said by his wife Emma.

986. Louis V. the Indolent; poisoned by his wife Blanche, and in him ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, from whom this race of kings are called Capevingians.

996. Robert the Sage.

1031. Henry I.

1060. Philip I., the Fair.

1108. Louis VI., the Lusty.

1137. Louis VII., the Young.

1180. Philip II., Augustus.

1223. Louis VIII., the Lion.

1226. Louis IX., called St. Louis; died in his camp before Tunis; canonized.

1270. Philip III., the Hardy.

1285. Philip IV., the Handsome.

1314. Louis X., Hutin.

1316. John, who reigned only eight days.

1316. Philip V., the Long.

1323. Charles IV., the Handsome; king of Navarre.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip de Valois.

1350. John II.; died suddenly in the Savoy in London.

1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise; the first prince who had the title of dauphin. (See article *Dauphin*.)

1380. Charles VI., the Beloved.

1422. Charles VII., the Victorious.

1461. Louis XI., detested for his atrocious cruelties.

1483. Charles VIII., the Affable.

1498. Louis XII., duke of Orleans, surnamed the Father of his People.

1515. Francis I.

1547. Henry II.: died of a wound received at a tournament.

1559. Francis II.; married Mary Stuart, afterwards queen of Scots; died the year after his accession.

1560. Charles IX. Catherine of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency, which trust she abused.

1574. Henry III., elected king of Poland; murdered Aug. 1, 1589, by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar. In this prince was extinguished the house of Valois.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; murdered by Francis Ravillac. (See *Ravillac*.)

1610. Louis XIII., the Just.

1643. Louis XIV., the Great, also styled *Dieu-Donne*.

1715. Louis XV., the Well-Beloved; but which surname he lost.

1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793; and his queen Maria-Antoinette, Oct. 16, following.

1789. The Revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille, July 14.

1795. Louis XVII., dies in prison.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

1804. Napoleon Bonaparte declared Emperor, May 18, 1804; crowned by the pope, Dec. 2, following; assumes the iron crown, May 26, 1805. Renounces the thrones of France and Italy, Apr. 5, 1814.

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII.; ascends the throne, May 3, 1814; dies, Sept. 16, 1824.

1824. Charles X.; deposed, July 30, 1830; retires to Rambouillet same day, and subsequently seeks protection in England.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830. Louis-Philippe; declared "king of the French," August 9.

FRANCHISE. A privilege, or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction; and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. The elective franchise was conferred for counties on persons having 40s. a year in land, 39 Henry VI., 1460.—*Ruffhead's Statutes.* See *Electors.*

FRANCISCANS. An order of friars, called also Gray Friars, in the Church of Rome, founded by Francis de Assise in A. D. 1209, or, according to some authorities, about 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen of life. In 1224 they are said to have appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, A. D. 1536-38.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN. Many ages a free city; it was taken and retaken several times during the wars of the late and present centuries, and felt the iron rule of Bonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns. The diet of the princes of Germany was established here by the Rhenish confederation in 1806.

FREDERICKSHALL, SIEGE OF. Rendered memorable by the death of Charles XII., of Sweden, who was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, and while in the trenches, leaning against the parapet, examining the works. He was found in that position, with his hand upon his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718. It is now generally supposed that a pistol fired by some near and traitorous hand closed the career of this celebrated monarch, who was too aptly styled the "Madman of the North."

FREEMASONRY. It is of great antiquity. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." Masonry is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into Great Britain has been fixed at the year A. D. 674; although by other authorities it is assigned a much earlier date. The grand lodge at York was founded A. D. 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, A. D. 1424; but it afterwards rose into great repute. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland was established in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope, in 1738.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. The language of France and many of the French laws and customs were first introduced into England by William I. 1066. The language, and fashions in dress and diet were then very general in England. Law pleadings were changed from French to English, in the reign of Edward III., 1362.—*Stowe.*

FRENCHTOWN, CANADA. This town was taken from the British by the American general, Winchester, January 22, 1813. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, immediately afterwards, and the American commander and his troops were made prisoners.

FRENCH WAR, in North America. The first war between France and England, which was carried on also by the American colonies, 1689. The French destroyed Schenectady, N. Y., Casco, Me., &c., 1690; but were defeated by Schuyler at La Prairie, 1691. Peace of Ryswyck, 1697. "Queen Anne's war," 1702. French and Indians ravaged Maine, 1703. French and Spanish invade Carolina, 1706. Expedition from New England against the French in Port Royal, 1707; and against Canada, 1710; both failed. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. Another war declared by England, 1744; Louisbourg and Cape Breton taken by English colonists, 1745. Peace, 1749. French en-

croachment on English colonies, 1750, leads to the noted French war, 1752-3 Washington's mission, 1754. Braddock's defeat, 1755. Oswego, &c. taken by French, 1756, and fort William Henry, 1757. Louisbourg taken by the English general Amherst, and fort Du Quesne by general Forbes, 1758. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec taken by the English (sir W. Johnson and General Wolfe), 1759. Canada surrendered to Great Britain, Sept. 8, 1760, and secured to her by the peace of Paris, 1763.

French alliance with the United States in the war of the revolution, Feb. 6, 1778. French revolution and politics caused serious dissensions in the United States, 1793-6. French spoliations on American commerce, 1797.

FRIDAY. The sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, a goddess worshipped by our forefathers on this day, commonly supposed to be the same with Venus. Friga was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches. Good-Friday is a fast in the church of England in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, April 3, 33. See *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND, BATTLE OF, between, the allied Russian and Prussian armies on the one side, and the French, commanded by Napoleon in person, who completely vanquished the allies, with the loss of eighty pieces of cannon, and 50,000 men, June 14, 1807. This victory led to the peace of Tilsit, by which Russia lost no territory, but Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES. These islands were discovered by Tasman, A. D. 1642. Visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by capt. Cook, who called them by their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, ENGLAND. These useful institutions originated in the clubs of the industrious classes; and since they began to spring into importance they have been regulated and protected by various legislative enactments. They have now, with other similar institutions, more than twenty millions sterling in the public funds. Laws regarding Friendly Societies consolidated by statute, June, 1829. See *Charities*.

FRIESLAND. Formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, and afterwards to the French empire; but Prussia regained the country in 1814. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS. Discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who attempted to find a northwest passage to China, in 1576. After exploring the coast of New Greenland, he entered this strait, which has ever since been called by his name. Frobisher returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, which was supposed to contain gold, and which induced queen Elizabeth to patronize a second voyage, and lend a sloop of war for the purpose. The delusion was even kept up to a third expedition; but all of them proved fruitless.

FROSTS The Euxine Sea frozen over for twenty days, A. D. 401.—*Univ. Hist.* A frost at Constantinople which commenced in October, 763, and continued until February of the next year; the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore.—*Univ. Hist.* A frost in England on Midsummer-day was so violent that it destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1035.—*Speed.* The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and caused the total destruction of the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable

year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th November, when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with her loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

FRUITS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Several varieties of fruit are mentioned as having been introduced into Italy, 70 B. C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and of Mary and Elizabeth, between the years 1500 and 1578. See *Gardening*, and *Flowers*. Among others of less note, were musk-melons, plum-trees, and currant-plants of sundry sorts, the musk and damask roses, tulips, &c.; also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dyeing, but these last were attempted to be cultivated without success.—*Hackluyt*; *Lord Kaimes*. The following are among the fruits whose introduction into England has been traced:—

FRUITS, ETC.			
Almond-tree, Barbary	-	A. D.	1548
Apples, Syria	-	-	1522
Apple, the custard, North America	-	-	1736
Apple, the Osage, ditto	-	-	1818
Apricots, Epirus	-	-	1540
Cherry-trees, Pontus	-	-	100
Cornelian cherry, Austria	-	-	1596
Currants, Zante	-	-	1533
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada	-	-	1705
Fig-tree, south of Europe, before	-	-	1548
Fig, the Botany-bay, New South Wales	-	-	1789
Gooseberries, Flanders, before	-	-	1540
Grapes, Portugal	-	-	1523
Lemons, Spain	-	-	1554
Limes, Portugal	-	-	1554
Lime, the American, before	-	-	1752
Melons, before	-	-	1540
Mock orange, south of Europe, before	-	-	1596
Mulberry, Italy	-	-	1520
Mulberry, white, China, about	-	-	1596
Mulberry, the red, from North America, before	-	A. D.	1629
Mulberry, the paper, from Japan, before	-	-	1754
Nectarine, Persia	-	-	1562
Olive, the Cape, Cape	-	-	1730
Olive, the sweet-scented, China	-	-	1771
Oranges	-	-	1595
Peaches, Persia	-	-	1562
Pears, from various climes	-	-	1522
Pine-apple, Brazils	-	-	1568
Pippins, Netherlands	-	-	1525
Plums, Italy	-	-	1522
Plum, the date, Barbary	-	-	1596
Pomegranate, Spain, before	-	-	1548
Quince, Austria	-	-	1573
Quince, the Japan	-	-	1796
Raspberry, the flowering, N. America	-	-	1700
Raspberry, the Virginian, ditto, before	-	-	1696
Strawberry, Flanders	-	-	1530
Strawberry, the Oriental Levant	-	-	1724
Walnut, the black, N. America, before	-	-	1629

FUNDS To the Venetians is ascribed the origin of the funding system, in A. D. 1171. Public funds were raised by the Medici family at Florence, in 1340. The English funding system, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt), introduced at the Revolution, 1689.—*Mortimer's Broker*. The funding system is coeval with the commencement of the Bank of England.—*Anderson*. The Three *per cent.* annuities were created in 1726. The Three *per cent.* consols were created in 1731. The Three *per cent.* reduced, 1746. Three *per cent.* annuities, payable at the South Sea-house, 1751. Three and a-half *per cent.* annuities created, 1758. Long annuities, 1761. Four *per cent.* consols, 1762. Five *per cent.* annuities, 1797, and 1802. Five *per cents.* reduced to four, 1822. See *National Debt*.

FUNERAL GAMES are mentioned by most early writers. Among the Greeks they were chiefly horse races; and among the Romans, processions and the mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 47. Funeral orations have a heathen origin. Solon was the first who spoke one, 580 B. C. They were indispensable among the Romans; the custom of led horses took place A. D. 1268. A tax laid on funerals in England, 1793.

FUNERAL ORATIONS. The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when people of quality, and great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best funeral oration in praise of Mausolus, 353 B. C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral

which was done by her son Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia, and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B. C.

FUR. The refined nations of antiquity never used furs: in later times, as luxury advanced, they were used by princes as linings for their tents. They were worn by our first Henry, about A. D. 1125. Edward III. enacted that all such persons as could not spend 100*l.* a year, should be prohibited this species of finery, 1337.

G.

GALLEYS. The ancient galleys with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B. C.—*Blair*. They were built at Athens, 786 B. C. For an account of their construction and the method of fighting in them, see *Polybius*.

GALVANISM. The discovery of it is recent; it was first noticed in 1767, by Saltzer; but it was not till about 1789 that Mrs. Galvani, wife of Dr. Galvani of Bologna, accidentally discovered its extraordinary effects on animals; and from the name of the discoverer it was called galvanism. Mrs. Galvani having observed the convulsions produced in the muscles of frogs by the contact of metals, directed her husband's attention to the phenomenon: and in 1791, Galvani announced the result of his observations on this subject. Since that period a great many experiments have been made, and many curious facts observed, which have excited much attention among philosophers. See *Electro-Galvanism*. Bonaparte, after the discovery of the true principles of galvanic electricity by Volta, presented him with a gold medal, and 3000 livres, in 1808.—*Phillips*. See *Mesmerism*.

GAME LAWS. The laws restricting the killing of game are peculiar to the north of Europe, and partake of the nature of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or boar. Of these laws the clergy were zealous promoters: and they protested against ameliorations under Henry III. The first game act in England passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784-5. Numerous statutes have been passed on this subject from time to time.

GAMING, EXCESSIVE. Introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise.—*Camden; Stowe*. Act, prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Henry VIII. 1541. Gaming-houses were licensed in London in 1620. Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries, and the games of Faro, Bassot, and Hazard were suppressed, 13 George II. 1739.—*Ruffhead's Statutes*. The profits of a well-known gaming house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place.—*Leigh*.

GAMES. Those of Greece and Rome will be found under their respective heads. The candidates for athletic games in Greece used to be dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot-races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See the *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular, and other Games*.

GARDENING. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses.—*Walpole*. Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine. Of fruit, flower, and kitchen gardens, the garden of Eden was, no doubt,

the prototype.—*Idem.* There wants nothing but the embroidery of a parterre to make a garden in the reign of Trajan serve for a description of one in that of our William III.—*Idem.* The art of gardening became better understood in England about A. D 1500, before which time many of our vegetables were imported from Brabant. The era of the art was the reign of Elizabeth; but the modern mode of gardening was introduced about 1700. The following came from the countries respectively named:—

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.	Carrots - - Flanders	Plums - - - Damascus
Rice, from - - Ethiopia	Brocoli - - - Cyprus	Oranges - - - Spain
Buckwheat - - - Asia	Beans - - - Greece	Lemons - - - Spain
Borage - - - Syria	Peas - - - Spain	Pink - - - Italy
Cresses - - - Crete		Provence-rose - Marseilles
Cauliflower - - Cyprus	FRUITS AND FLOWERS	Convolvulus - - Canaries
Asparagus - - - Asia	Jasmine - - - Circassia	Arctopus - - - Cape
Lettuce - - - Brabant	Elder-tree - - - Persia	Bell-flower - - Canaries
Artichokes - - - Holland	Tulip - - - Cappadocia	Cherr. ls - - - Pontus
Garlic - - - The East	Daffodil - - - Italy	Figs - - - Italy
Shallots - - - Siberia	Lily - - - Syria	Date-plum - - - Barbary
Horse-radish - China	Tuberose - - - Java, &c.	Mulberry - - - Italy
Kidney-beans - East Indies	Carnation - - - Italy, &c.	Nectarine - - - Persia
Gourds - - - Astracan	Ranunculus - - - Alps	Passion-flower - Brazil
Lentils - - - France	Apples - - - Syria	Pomegranate - - Spain
Chervil - - - Italy	Apricots - - - Epirus	Rosemary - - - Italy
Celery - - - Flanders	Currants - - - Zante	Laburnum - - - Hungary
Potatoes - - - Brazil	Damask-rose - - - Damascus	Laurel - - - Levant
Tobacco - - - America	Hops - - - Artois	Lavender - - - Italy
Cabbage - - - Holland	Gooseberries - Flanders	Peaches - - - Persia
Anise - - - Egypt	Gilly-flowers - Toulouse	Quince - - - Austria
Parsley - - - Egypt	Musk-rose - - - Damascus	Weep. Willow - Levant
		Fennel - - - Canaries

Musk-melons and other rich fruits that are now cultivated in England, and the pale gooseberry, together with salads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c., were brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, in 1520. The damask-rose was brought hither by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540. Pippins were brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex. 1525. Currants or Corinthian grapes were first planted in England in 1533, brought from the Isle of Zante. The musk-rose and several sorts of plums were brought from Italy by lord Cromwell. Apricots came from Epirus, 1540. The tamarisk plant was brought from Germany, by archbishop Grindal, about 1570; and about Norwich, the Flemings planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c., 1567. Woad came originally from Toulouse, in France. Tulip roots from Vienna. 1578; also, beans, peas and lettuce, now in common use, 1600. See *Flowers; Fruits.*

GARTER, ORDER OF THE. This institution outvies all other similar institutions in the world. It owes its origin to Edward III., who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their kings prisoners to England. Edward, with a view of recovering France, which descended to him by right of his mother, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. The place of the solemnity was Windsor; it was begun by a feast, and a table was erected in the castle of 200 feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and the knights were entertained at the king's own expense of 100*l.* a week. In 1346, Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner; and Edward the Black Prince,

his son, having expelled the rebels in Castile, and enthroned the lawful sovereign, Don Pedro, he, in memory of these exploits, instituted this order, A. D. April 23, 1349-50. Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—" *Honi soit qui mal y pense* "—evil to him who evil thinks. The knights are always installed at Windsor; and were styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter.—*Beatson*.

GAS. The inflammable aeriform fluid was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton, in 1739.—*Phil. Trans.* Its application to the purposes of illumination was first tried by Mr. Murdock, in Cornwall, in 1792. The first display of gas-lights was made at Boulton and Watt's foundry, in Birmingham, on the occasion of the rejoicings for peace in 1802. Gas was permanently used to the exclusion of lamps and candles at the cotton mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester, where 1000 burners were lighted, 1805. Gas-lights were first introduced in London, at Golden-lane, August 16, 1807. They were used in lighting Pall Mall, in 1809; and were general through London in 1814. They were first used in Dublin in 1816, and the streets there generally lighted in October, 1825. The gas-pipes in and round London extend to 1100 miles. The streets in New York (the first in the United States) first lighted with gas, 1823-4.

GAZETTE. A paper of public intelligence and news of divers countries, first printed at Venice about the year 1620, and so called (some say) because *una gazetta*, a small piece of Venetian coin, was given to buy or read it. Others derive the name from *gaza*, Italian for magpie, *i. e.* chattering.—*Trusler*. A gazette was printed in France in 1631; and one in Germany in 1715.—*Now. Dict. Hist.*

GAZETTE, THE LONDON. See *Newspapers*. The first English gazette was published at Oxford, the court being then there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665. On the removal of the court to the capital, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1666. *London Gazettes Extraordinary* are used for the publication of extraordinary official news. One of these latter was forged with a view of affecting the funds, May 22, 1787. The fraud succeeded, but the planners of it were never discovered.—*Phillips*. The Dublin Gazette was first published in an official form about 1767.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND. The first General Assembly of the church was held December 20, 1560. The General Assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the king, who represents his majesty, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final. See *Church of Scotland*.

GENERALS. This rank has been given to commanders from very remote times. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honored with the title of General of the French armies, A. D. 1203.—*Henault*. It is observed by M. Balzac that cardinal Richelieu first coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629.

GENEVA. Part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A. D. 800. The Republic was founded in 1512. It became allied to the Swiss Cantons in 1584. Memorable insurrection here, February 1781: about 1000 Genevans, in consequence of it, applied, in 1782, to earl Temple, lord lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country: the Irish parliament voted 50,000*l.* to defray the expenses of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford, called New Geneva. Many of the fugitives came to

Ireland in July 1783, but they soon after abandoned it: at this period many Genevan families settled in England. Another revolution, July 1794. Geneva was admitted by the diet into the Swiss Confederation, in 1813.

GENOA. Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans. 115 B. C., and underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A. D. 950. The Genoese revolt against their count, choose a doge and other magistrates from among their nobility, and become an aristocratic Republic, 1030 to 1034. Several revolutions occurred up to 1528, when the celebrated Andrew Doria rescued his country from the dominion of foreign powers. Bombarded by the French in 1684, and by the British in 1688 and 1745. Genoa was taken by the Imperialists, Dec. 8, 1746; but their oppression of the people was such, that the latter suddenly rose, and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, August 17, without effect. Genoa lost Corsica 1730. The celebrated bank failed 1750. The city sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation, May 1800; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo. The Ligurian Republic was founded upon that of Genoa, in 1801, and the doge solemnly invested, August 10, 1802. Genoa annexed to the French empire, May 25, 1805. It surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; and was transferred to the king of Sardinia in 1816. Insurrection against Victor Emmanuel, April 1; subdued April 11, 1849.

GENTLEMEN. The Gauls observing that, during the empire of the Romans, the *Scularii* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentleman was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended, about A. D. 1430.—*Sidney*.

GEOGRAPHY. The first correct record we have of geographical knowledge is from Homer. He describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth, surrounded by the sea.—*Iliad*. He accurately describes the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B. C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to mathematical bases, about 135 B. C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A. D. 1201.—*Lenglet*. The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A. D. 1489.

GEOLOGY. The science of the earth has been the subject of philosophical speculation from the time of Homer; and this science is said to have been cultivated in China many ages before the Christian era. When the theories and discoveries of geologists were first propounded, they were condemned as being opposed to the statements of the Bible; but in this enlightened age the astronomer and geologist, in proportion as their minds are expanded by scientific investigation, see that there is no collision between the discoveries in the natural world, and the inspired record. We are not called upon by Scripture to admit, neither are we required to deny, the supposition that the matter without form and void, out of which this globe of earth was framed, may have consisted of the wrecks and relics of more ancient worlds, created and destroyed by the same Almighty power which called our world into being, and will one day cause it to pass away. Thus while the Bible reveals to us the moral history and destiny of our race, and teaches us that man and other living things have been placed but a few thousand years

upon the earth, the physical monuments of our globe bear witness to the same truth; and as astronomy unfolds to us myriads of worlds, not spoken of in the sacred records, geology in like manner proves, not by arguments drawn from analogy, but by the incontrovertible evidence of physical phenomena, that there were former conditions of our planet, separated from each other by vast intervals of time, during which this world was teeming with life, ere man, and the animals which are his contemporaries, had been called into being.—*Dr. Mantell and Bishop Blomfield.*

GEOMETRY. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks, and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece about 600 B. C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 280 B. C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B. C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B. C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the thirteenth century. Books on the subject of geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England, being regarded as infected with magic, 7 Edward VI., 1552.—*Stowe.*

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY. The memorable conspiracy in France; general Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 23, 1804. The conspirators were tried June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he received his mortal wound before Dresden, *which see.*

GEORGIA, one of the United States, was granted by George II. to Gen. Oglethorpe, who, with forty followers, founded Savannah, Feb. 1, 1733. Savannah taken by the British in the revolutionary war. Dec. 29, 1778; the town and State evacuated by them in July 1782. The State unanimously adopted the Federal Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788. Population in 1790, 82,584; in 1840, 691,392, including 280,944 slaves. Staple commodities, cotton and rice.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. Napoleon had determined that the German, or Holy Roman Empire, as it was called should no longer exist; but that instead thereof a confederation of states should be formed; and this arrangement was adopted in 1815 by the allied sovereigns; and Germany is now governed by a diet consisting of seventeen voices, and in case any alteration be requisite in the constitution, they are then to take a new division, and the general assembly then to be formed is to contain sixty-five, divided according to the relative consequence of the states. *See Addenda.*

GERMANY. From *Germanni*, warlike men. First mentioned by the Roman historians about 211 B. C.: it was anciently divided into several independent states until 25 B. C., when the Germans withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them although they conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans they were entirely expelled, about A. D. 290. In 432, the Huns, driven from China conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne, the first emperor, became master of the whole, A. D. 802.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West at Rome	A. D.	800
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him		802
Louis (<i>Debonnaire</i>) separates Germany from France		814

Charles III. was the first sovereign who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign	875
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad reigns	912
[The electoral character assumed about this time. <i>See Electors.</i>]	912

GERMANY, *continued.*

- Reign of Henry I. (king) surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians - 919
- Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope - 962
- Henry III. conquers Bohemia, wasting it with fire and sword - 1042
- Peter the Hermit leads the crusaders through Germany, where they massacre the Jews - 1095
- Henry IV. excommunicated by pope Pascal I. (Hildebrand) about - 1106
- Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures, with the pope - 1122
- The Guelph and Ghibeline feuds begin - 1140
- Conrad III. leads a large army to the holy wars, where it is destroyed by the treachery of the Greeks - 1147
- Teutonic order of knighthood - 1190
- Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, chosen by the electors - 1273
- The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. - 1356
- Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see *Bohemia*) - 1414
- Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds. (In his family the crown resides for three centuries) - 1438
- The Pragmatic sanction (*which see*) - 1439
- The empire divided into circles - 1512
- Era of the Reformation (*Luther*) - 1517
- Abdication of Charles V. - 1556
- War of the two parties, the Evangelic union under Frederick, elector palatine, and the Catholic league, under the duke of Bavaria - 1618
- Battle of Prague, which lost the elector palatine the crown - 1620
- Treaty of Westphalia - 1648
- John Sobieski, king of Poland, defeats the Turks in many battles, and obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna - 1683
- The peace of Carlowitz - 1699
- The Pragmatic sanction (*which see*) - 1722
- The reign of Charles VI. is chiefly occupied with wars against the Turks, and in establishing the Pragmatic sanction, in favor of the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, married to the duke of Lorraine - 1711 to 1742
- Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, the celebrated Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary; and is elected emperor - 1745
- Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland - 1772
- Again, by the final partition of that devoted kingdom - 1795
- [In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his estates in Italy, 1793, *et seq.*]
- Francis I. assumes the title of emperor of Austria - Aug. 11, 1804
- Dissolution of the German empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine - July 12, 1803
- General agitation among the people, and demands for reform granted in various degrees by sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, &c.; and by those of the smaller principalities of Germany - Feb. and March, 1848
- A federal union of the German States demanded by Prussia - March, 1848
- Congress of deputies at Frankfort—Mitter-Meyer, President - March 31, 1848
- German Parliament meets at Frankfort - May 18, 1848
- The archduke, John of Austria, elected by the parliament as lord-lieutenant of the Empire - June 29, 1848
- He is installed at Frankfort, and names his ministers - July 15, 1848
- Great excitement in Germany on account of the execution at Vienna of Robert Blum, a Leipsic publisher, for aiding the insurrection - Nov. 7, 1848
- A. D. EMPERORS OF GERMANY.
800. Charlemagne the Great.
814. Louis the Debonnaire.
840. Lothaire.
855. Louis II.
875. Charles II., the Bald; poisoned.
878. Louis III., the Stammerer.
879. Charles III., the Gross.
887. Arnould.
899. Louis IV.
912. Otho, duke of Saxony; he refused the dignity on account of his age.
912. Conrad, duke of Franconia.
919. Henry I., the Fowler.
936. Otho I., the Great.
973. Otho II., the Bloody.
983. Otho III., the Red; poisoned.
1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria; the Holy and Lame.
1024. Conrad II., the Salique.
1039. Henry III., the Black.
1055. Henry IV.; deposed.
1077. Rodolphus; killed in battle.
1080. Henry IV.; re-instated.
1105. Henry V.
1125. Lothaire II.
1138. Conrad III.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa; drowned in Bohemia.
1191. Henry VI., the Sharp.
1198. Philip; killed at Bamberg.
1208. Otho IV.; deposed.
1211. Frederic II.; deposed.
1245. Henry VII.; killed.
1246. William; killed in battle.
1273. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, the first of the Austrian family.
1291. Adolphus; deposed.
1298. Albert I.; killed by his nephew.
1308. Henry VIII.; poisoned by a priest, in the consecrated wafer.
1314. Louis IV., of Bavaria; killed by a fall from his horse.
1347. Charles IV., of Luxembourg.
1378. Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia.
1399. Frederick, Duke of Brunswick.
1400. Rupert, palatine of the Rhine.
1410. Sigismund, king of Hungary.
1437. Albert II., duke of Austria and king of Bohemia.
1440. Frederick III., archduke of Austria.

GERMANY, *continued.*

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| <p>1493. Maximilian I.; he married the heiress of Burgundy.</p> <p>1519. Charles V., king of Spain.</p> <p>1558. Ferdinand I., king of Hungary.</p> <p>1564. Maximilian II.</p> <p>1576. Rodolphus II.</p> <p>1612. Matthias I.</p> <p>1619. Ferdinand II., king of Hungary.</p> <p>1637. Ferdinand III., ditto.</p> <p>1658. Leopold I., ditto.</p> <p>1705. Joseph II., ditto, and of Bohemia.</p> <p>1711. Charles VI.</p> <p>1742. Charles VII.</p> | <p>1745. Francis I.; husband of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia.</p> <p>1765. Joseph II.</p> <p>1790. Leopold II.</p> <p>1792. Francis II.; he takes the title of emperor of Austria only, in 1806.</p> <p>1806. Confederation of the Rhine (<i>which see</i>).</p> <p>1815. Germanic Confederation.</p> <p>1835. Ferdinand I., of Austria.</p> <p>(See Tabular Views in this vol., beginning p. 76; see, also, <i>Austria, Bavaria, Prussia, Wurtemberg, &c.</i>)</p> |
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There are about 20 German principalities with territories equal to English counties. The free towns are Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort on the Maine (one of the greatest trading places in Europe), and Lubeck, which was the head of the famous Hanseatic League, formed in that city in 1164.

GHEENT. Anciently the capital of the Nervii. Prince John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here, and hence named *John of Gaunt*. Pacification of Ghent, November 8, 1576. Ghent was taken by the duke of Marlborough in A. D. 1706, and several times taken and retaken by the contending armies during the late wars. The peace of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, was signed here, December 24, 1814.

GIANTS. The emperor Maximus was eight feet and a half in height; he was also of great bulk, and used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of an ordinary man.—*Zuinglius*. "The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who in the days of Claudius the late emperor was brought out of Arabia. He was nine feet nine inches high."—*Pliny*. John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was nine feet three inches high. Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was seventeen inches long; he died in September 1806, in his 46th year. Giants' bones 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, were once reported to have been found; but there is now no doubt that they were organic remains of colossal quadrupeds.

GIBRALTAR. A fortress, whose immense strength excites wonder and admiration, and renders it impregnable: it is the ancient Calpe, which, with Abyla on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet: it was taken by the Saracens under Tarik (*Gibel-Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik, whence its present name) in A. D. 712. In the year 1462 the king of Castile took Gibraltar from the Moors; and the English, under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, bravely won it, July 24, 1704. It was surrendered, after a dreadful cannonade, to the British, by the governor, the marquis de Salines; and it has since continued an appendage to the British crown.

Gibraltar attacked by the British on the 21st July, and taken on the 24th, A. D. 1704

Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men, and the victorious English but 400 - Oct. 11, 1704

The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss - 1720

They again attack it with a force of

20,000 men, and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 300 - 1727

Memorable siege of the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments* (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown. The siege continued from July 1779, to Feb. - 1783

* The army amounted to 40,000 men. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which, there

GILDING. First practised at Rome, about 145 B. C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed.—*Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce.—*Pliny*. It consequently was more like our plating.—*Trusler*. A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house.—*Dr. Halley*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone, in 1273. The art of gilding on wood, previously known, was improved in 1680.

GISORS, BATTLE OF, in France, between the armies of France and England, in which the former was signally defeated by Richard I., whose parole for the day was "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right;" and from this time it was made the motto to the royal arms of England. A. D. 1198.

GI ADIATORS. They were originally malefactors who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for their freedom. They exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B. C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterwards exhibited at festivals, about 215 B. C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph for 123 days, A. D. 103. Their combats on public theatres were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A. D. 325. Finally suppressed by Theodorick, in the year 500.—*Lenglet*.

GLASGOW. Erected into a burgh in A. D. 1180. Its charter was obtained from James II., in 1451, at which period the university was founded. Its earliest commerce was in salmon, about 1420.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria.—*Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before A. D. 79. Italy had the first glass windows, next France, whence they came to England. Used for windows in private houses in the reign of Henry II., 1177, but imported.—*Anderson*. The manufacture was established in England at Crutched-friars, and in the Savoy, in 1557.—*Stowe*. It was improved in 1635, and was brought to great perfection in the reign of William III. The duties on glass in England were entirely remitted, 1845.

GLASS, PAINTING ON. This was a very early art. It was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about A. D. 1500. It is said the art existed in England towards the 12th century. It reached to a state of great perfection about 1530.

GLENCOE, MASSACRE OF. This was the horrible massacre of the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering in time to king William's proclamation. About 38 men were brutally slain; and women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked

were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebèques, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together, 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town, and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy. Yet in one night, their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot, Nov. 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,600,000. sterling. But their grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British, occurred Sept. 13, 1782.

in a dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger: this black deed was perpetrated by the earl of Argyle's regiment, May 9, 1691.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B. C. Pythagoras demonstrated from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun, Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars, about 506 B. C. Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun; which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher had nearly lost his life to his theory, 280 B. C. The first voyage round the globe was performed by Picaro, commanding a ship of Magellan's squadron, 1520–4. The first English navigator who performed the same enterprise was sir Francis Drake, 1577.—See *Circumnavigation*, and *Earth*.

GLORY. The glory or nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, were adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, by whom they were used in the first century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with *δοξα*, glory, A. D. 382.

GLOVES. They were in use in very early times. In the middle ages, the giving of a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, A. D. 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are presented to judges at maiden assizes to this day.

GNOSTICS. Ancient heretics, who were famous from the first rise of Christianity. The tenets of this sect were revived in Spain, in the fourth century, by the Priscillianists; but the name, which was once glorious, at length became infamous. The Gnostics were not so much a particular sect of heretics, as a complication of many sects; and were so called, because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge, one main branch of which consisted in their pretended genealogies or attributes of the Deity, in which they differed among themselves as much as they did from others.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY. Tapestry so called from a noted house at Paris, in the suburb of St. Marcel, formerly possessed by famous wool-dyers, whereof the chief, called Giles Gobelin, who lived in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet, which was from him called the scarlet of the Gobelins; the house and river that runs by it also took the same name. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for adorning the royal palaces, under the direction of Mons. Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by the celebrated Le Brun, by appointment of the king, A. D. 1666.—*Du Fresnoy*.

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. The Jews had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons. In the Christian church sponson in baptism arose in the desire of assuring that the child should be of the religion of Christ. It was first ordained to be used, according to some, by pope Alexander; according to others, by Sixtus, and others refer it to Telesphorus, about A. D.

130. In Catholic countries they have godfathers and godmothers in the baptism of their bells.

GOLD. The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver: in its pure state it is twenty-four carats; that used in our coin is twenty-two carats, and two parts of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. The smelting of ores was a comparatively late invention, and ascribed both to observations on volcanoes and to the burning of forests.

GOLD MINES. Gold is found in various parts of the earth, but is most abundant in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731, they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered. In 1730, a piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru. Gold was discovered in Malacca, in 1731; in New Andulasia in 1785; in Ceylon in 1800; in Virginia 1829; in North Carolina 1824; South Carolina 1829; in Georgia 1830: in California, April 1848.

GOLD AND SILVER. Quantity produced in forty years from 1790 to 1830, as stated in the *Mining Journal*:

	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>
Mexico	£6,436,453 =	£139,818,032
Chili	2,768,488 =	1,822,924
Buenos Ayres	4,024,895 =	27,182,673
Russia	3,703,743 =	1,502,981
	£17,003,579 =	£170,326,610

The mines of North and South America had, in 1840, sent to Europe $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more gold, and 12 times more silver, than those of the other hemisphere. The gold mines in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, discovered 1824-30, had produced altogether up to 1835, \$4,377,500. Those of California, discovered in the spring of 1848, had produced up to Feb. 1850, at least 25 millions of dollars in value, a considerable part of which was sent to Europe. The amount of California gold coined at the U. S. mint in 1849 was about \$6,000,000. The total annual production of gold in the world was estimated in 1840 at about 36 tons, proportioned thus: North and South America 11, Europe and Asiatic Russia $6\frac{1}{4}$, Indian Archipelago, $4\frac{1}{4}$, Africa 14. See *Coin*.

GOLDEN FLEECE. Jason, the Argonaut, sailed with his companions from Iolchos to Colchis to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover his treasures, which the perfidious Æetes, king of Colchis, had seized, after murdering their owner. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis, was adorned with the figure of a ram on the poop; which gave occasion to the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece, 1263 B. C.

GOLDEN NUMBER. The cycle of nineteen years, or number which shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B. C.—*Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the Lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the Golden number.

GOOD FRIDAY. From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday, April 3, A. D. 33. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England: our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Fri-*

day, on account of the great length of the offices observed, and fastings enjoined on this day.

GORDIAN KNOT. The knot made of the thongs that served as harness to the wagon of Gordius, a husbandman, who was afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, this "conqueror of the world" interpreted the oracle, 330 B. C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" MOB: occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon. It consisted of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob once raised, could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and private houses of the Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; breaking open prisons, setting the prisoners free, even attempting the Bank of England, and in a word totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. At length, by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled. It commenced June 2; and on the 3d, the Catholic chapels, and numerous private mansions, were destroyed, the bank attempted, and the jails opened; among these were the King's Bench, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons; on the 5th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed, and 248 were wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals. Many were tried, convicted, and executed. Lord George was tried the year after for high treason, but acquitted, June 2 to 7, 1780. —*Annual Register.*

GOSPELS. St. Mark wrote his gospel A. D. 44; St. Matthew in the same year; St. Luke in 55; and St. John in 96-7. The gospel of Matthew was found buried in the tomb of St. Barbus, and was conveyed to Constantinople in 485.—*Butler.* John wrote his gospel at Ephesus two years after he was thrown into a caldron of burning oil, from which he was taken out unhurt, and banished to the isle of Patmos.—*Idem.* The gospel is the glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah, and hence the evangelical history of Christ.—*Hanmond.* Dr. Robert Bray was the author of the first plan for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701.

GOSPELLERS. The name which was given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted the reformation of the Church from the errors of popery: it was affixed to them by the Roman Catholics in derision, on account of their professing to follow and preach only the gospel, A. D. 1377.—*Bishop Burnet.*

GOTHS. A warlike nation that inhabited the space between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They attacked the Roman empire A. D. 251. They were defeated by Claudius, and 320,000 slain, A. D. 269. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Heruli, the Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till A. D. 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The Visigoths settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOVERNMENT, COST OF, IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. In an elaborate article in the American Almanac, 1847, this result is reached, viz.:

in the United States: aggregate of national expenditure, for each inhabitant	\$0 97	loch, the average is equal, per head, to	\$12 33
Aggregate of State expenditure, for each inhabitant	0 50	In France, according to Chevalier, in 1833, the cost was about 1,250 millions of francs, or 40 francs per head—say	\$7 50
Aggregate of town or city expenditure, for each inhabitant	0 92	Thus, France pays about three times, and Great Britain five times as much for Government as the United States. (See <i>Administrations</i> of the United States.)	
Total cost of Government in the United States, per head	\$2 39		
or \$47,800,000 if the population is 20 millions.			
In England, according to Maccul-			

GRACE AT MEAT. The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred upon that account. They would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods; and hence came the short prayer said before and after meat in all Christian countries from the earliest times.—*Lenglet*.

GRAMMARIANS, OR CRITICS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B. C.—*Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to be the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it and could not discover one error."

GRANARIES. The Romans formed granaries in seasons of plenty, to secure food for the poorer citizens; and all who wanted it were provided with corn from these reservoirs, in necessitous times, at the cost of the public treasury. There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries at Rome.—*Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store-houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by the great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I., 1610.—*Stowe*.

GRANICUS, BATTLE OF, in which Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army, although the former did not exceed 30,000 foot and 5000 horse, while the Persian army amounted to 600,000 foot, and 20,000 horse.—*Justin*. Yet the victors lost in this great battle but fifty-five foot soldiers, and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and numerous other great towns submitted to the conqueror, 334 B. C.—*Bossuet*.

GRATES. The hearths of the early Britons were fixed in the centre of their halls. The fire-place originally was perhaps nothing more than a large stone depressed below the level of the ground to receive the ashes. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons; and chafing dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys, about A. D. 1200. See *Chimneys*.

GRAVITATION. This, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about A. D. 38. Kepler enlarged upon it, about A. D. 1615; and Hook published it as a system. The principles of gravity were proved by Galileo, at Florence, about 1633; and they were subsequently adopted by Newton, about 1687.

GRÆCIA MAGNA. That part of Italy where the Greeks planted colonies.

but its boundaries are very uncertain. Some say that it extended to the southern parts of Italy; and others suppose that Magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To these is added Sicily, which was likewise peopled by the Greek colonists.—*Lempriere*.

GREECE. The first inhabitants of this justly celebrated country of the ancient world, were the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Græcus; and another king named Hellen, gave his subjects the appellation of Hellenists. Homer calls the inhabitants, indifferently, Myrmidions, Hellenists, and Achæans. For ancient Grecian history, see *Tabular Views*, p. 5 *et seq.*

Sicyon founded (<i>Eusebius</i>)	- B. C. 2089	The first Messenian war	- B. C. 743
Uranus arrives in Greece (<i>Lenglet</i>)	- 2012	The second Messenian war	- 685
Revolt of the Titans	- " "	The capture of Ira	- 670
War of the Giants	- " "	The Messenians emigrate to Sicily, and give their own name <i>Messene</i> to Zancle (now called Messina)	- 668
Kingdom of Argos begun (<i>Eusebius</i>)	- 1856	Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Coreyra	- 664
Reign of Ogyges in Bœotia (<i>idem</i>)	- 1796	Byzantium built by the Argives	- 658
Sacrifices to the gods first introduced in Greece by Phoroneus	- 1773	Sybaris, in Magna Græcia, destroyed, 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarians	- 508
According to some authors, Sicyon was now begun (<i>Lenglet</i>)	- 1773	Sardis taken and burnt, which occasions the Persian invasion	- 504
Deluge of Ogyges (<i>which see</i>)	- 1764	Thrace and Macedonia conquered	- 496
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under <i>Ænrotus</i> : the country first called <i>Ænoctria</i> , afterwards <i>Magna Græcia</i> (<i>Eusebius</i>)	- 1710	Battle of Marathon (<i>which see</i>)	- 490
Chronology of the Arundelian marbles commences (<i>Eusebius</i>)	- 1582	Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas	- 480
Cæcropus comes into Attica (<i>idem</i>)	- 1556	Battle of Salamis (<i>which see</i>)	- 480
The Areopagus instituted	- 1506	Mardonius defeated at Platea	- 479
Deluge of Deucalion (<i>Eusebius</i>)	- 1503	Battle of Eurymedon	- 476
Reign of Hellen (<i>idem</i>)	- 1459	The third Messenian war	- 465
Cadmus, with the Phœnician letters, settles in Bœotia	- 1493	Athens begins to tyrannize over the other states of Greece	- 459
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called Sparta	- 1490	Peloponnesus overrun by Pericles	- 455
Arrival of Danaus, with the first ship ever seen in Greece	- 1485	The first sacred war	- 448
He gets possession of Argos. His fifty daughters	- 1475	Herodotus reads his history in the Council at Athens	- 445
First Olympic games celebrated at Elis, by the <i>Idæi Dactyli</i> (<i>Eusebius</i>)	- 1453	The sea-fight at Cnidus	- 394
Iron discovered by the <i>Idæi Dactyli</i>	- 1406	Battle of Mantinea	- 633
Corinth rebuilt, and so named	- 1381	Sacred war ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Pheceans	- 318
Ceres arrives in Greece, and teaches the art of making bread	- 1383	Battle of Chæronea	- 338
The Isthmian games instituted	- 1326	Alexander, the son of Philip, enters Greece; subdues the Athenians, and destroys the city of Thebes	- 335
Mycenæ created out of Argos	- 1313	Commencement of the Macedonian or Grecian Monarchy	- 331
Argonautic expedition (<i>which see</i>)	- 1263	Alexander goes to Susa, and sits on the throne of Darius	- 330
The Pythian games by Adrastus	- 1263	Alaric invades Greece	- A. D. 395
War of the seven Greek captains	- 1225	The empire under Nicëphorus commenced	- 811
The Amazonian war; these martial females penetrate into Greece	- 1213	Greece mastered by the Latins	- 1204
Rape of Helen by Theseus	- 1213	Re-conquered	- 1261
Rape of Helen by Paris	- 1198	Invaded by the Turks	- 1350
Commencement of the Trojan war	- 1193	Its final overthrow. See <i>Eastern Empire</i>	- 1353
Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27th May, or 11th June)	- 1181	[This country, so long illustrious for the military exploits, the learning, and arts of its people, became of late years the scene of desperate conflicts with the Turks, in order to regain its independence, and the councils of the great powers of Europe were friendly to the design.]	
Æneas sets sail, winters in Thrace, and arrives in Italy	- 1181	Great struggle for independence	- 1770
Migration of the Æolian colonies, who build Smyrna, &c.	- 1124		
Settlement of the Ionians from Greece in Asia Minor	- 1044		
The first laws of navigation originate with the Rhodians	- 916		
Homer flourishes about this time (<i>Arundelian Marbles</i>)	- 907		
Olympic games revived at Elis	- 884		

GREECE, *continued.*

The first decided movement in these latter times, by the Servians	- A. D. 1800	Ibrahim Pacla takes Missolonghi by assault	- April 23, 1826
The Servians defeat the Turks at Nyssa	April 2, 1807	The Greeks land near Salonica; battle with Omar Pacha	- June 1, 1826
100,000 Turks, under Chourshid Pasha, overrun the country, committing the most dreadful excesses	- 1813	Ibrahim Pacla signally defeated by the Mainotes	- August 8 and 9, 1826
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join	- 1821	Redschid Pacha takes Athens, Aug. 15,	1826
Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke	March, 1821	Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed	- July 6, 1827
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	- April 23, 1821	Battle of Navarino (<i>which see</i>); the Turkish fleet destroyed	- Oct. 20, 1827
10,000 Christians perish in Cyprus, although not engaged in the revolt	- 1821	Count Capo d'Istria arrives as President of Greece	- Jan. 18, 1828
Massacre of the inhabitants of Bucharest; even the women and children not spared	- - - - 1821	The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established	- Feb. 2, 1828
Independence of Greece formally proclaimed	- Jan. 27, 1822	National Bank founded	- Feb. 14, 1828
Siege of Corinth	- - - - Feb. 1822	Greece divided into departments, viz. Argolis, Achaia, Elis, Upper Messenia, Lower Messenia, Laconia, and Arcadia, and the islands formed also into departments	- April 26, 1828
Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history	- April 23, 1822	Final evacuation of the Morea by the Turks	- - - - Oct. 30, 1828
Victories of the Greeks at Larissa, Thermopylae, and Salonica	- July 8, 1822	Missolonghi surrenders	- May 17, 1829
National Congress at Argos	- April 10, 1823	Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos	- July 23, 1829
Victories of Marco Botzaris	- June, 1823	The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece	- April 25, 1830
Lord Byron lands in Greece, to devote himself to its cause	- August, 1823	Prince Leopold finally declines the sovereignty	- May 21, 1830
Lamented death of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi	- April 19, 1824	Count Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief, whom he had imprisoned Oct. 9, 1831	Oct. 9, 1831
Signal defeat of the Capitan Pacha, at Samos	- August 16, 1824	The assassins put to death	Oct. 29, 1831
The Provisional Government of Greece instituted	- Oct. 12, 1824	Otho I. elected king of Greece, Jan. 25, 1833	1833
The Greek fleet defeats that of the Capitan Pacha	- June 2, 1825	Colocotroni's conspiracy	- Oct. 27, 1833
The Provisional Government of Greece invites the protection of England	July 24, 1825	A bloodless revolution at Athens, to enforce ministerial responsibility and national representation, is consummated	- Sept. 14, 1843
Siege of Missolonghi: the besieging Turks are defeated in a formidable attack upon it	- August 1, 1826	The king accepts the new constitution	March 16, 1844
The Greeks disperse the Ottoman fleet	Jan. 28, 1826	[See <i>Athens, Macedon, Sparta, Thrace,</i> and other states of Greece.]	

GREEK CHURCH. A difference arose in the eighth century between the eastern and western churches, which in the course of two centuries and a half terminated in a separation: this church is called *Greek* in contradistinction from the latter, or *Roman* church. The Greek church claims priority as using the language in which the Gospel was first promulgated, and many of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Roman Catholics; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope. It is the established religion of Russia.

GREEK FIRE. A composition of combustible matter invented by one Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century,

* The slaughter lasted 10 days; 40,000 of both sexes falling victims to the sword, or to the fire which raged until every house, save those of the foreign consuls, was burned to the ground. 7000 Greeks, who had fled to the mountains, were induced to surrender by a promise of amnesty, guaranteed by the consuls of England, France and Austria, yet even they were, every man of them, butchered! The only exception made during the massacre was in favor of the young and more beautiful women and boys, 30,000 of whom were reserved for the markets. The narrative of plunder, violation, and crime, while the infidel army was let loose upon the captured city, is too long and too shocking for transcription here.

in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the emperor Pogonat's fleet, and 30,000 men were killed. The property of this fire was to burn briskest in water, to diffuse itself on all sides, according to the impression given it. Nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, urine, and sand, could quench it. It was blown out of long tubes of copper, and shot out of cross-bows, and other spring instruments. The invention was kept a secret for many years by the court of Constantinople; but it is now lost.

GREEK LANGUAGE. The Greek language was first studied in Europe about A. D. 1450—in France, 1473. William Grocyn, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, travelled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honor to teach Erasmus, 1490.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

GREENLAND. Discovered by some Norwegians from Iceland, about A. D. 980, and thus named on account of its superior verdure compared with the latter country. It was visited by Frobisher, in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale fishery by the Muscovy Company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, and suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home.—*Tindal.* The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated in 1693.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY. Built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamstead-hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, who was the first astronomer-royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1675; some make the date 1679. This observatory contains a transept circle by Troughton; a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird; two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector. The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six-foot reflector; and among other fine instruments and objects is a famous camera obscura.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR. Ordained to be adopted by pope Gregor, XIII., from whom it derives its name, A. D. 1582; and introduced into the Catholic states of Europe in that year; into most other states in 1710; and adopted by England in 1752. To the time of Gregory, the deficiency in the Julian calendar had amounted to ten days; and in the year 1752 it had amounted to eleven days. See *Calendar*, and *New Style*.

GRENADA. Conquered by the Moors, A. D. 715; it was the last kingdom possessed by them, and was not annexed to the crown of Castile until 1491; the capital of this province is magnificent. New Grenada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. Grenada, in the West Indies, was settled by the French, 1650; it was taken from them by the English in 1762, and was ceded to England in 1763. The French possessed themselves of it again, in 1779; but it was restored to the English at the peace of 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June, 1796.

GROCERS. One of the oldest trades in England. The word anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolizers," as appears by a statute, 37 Edward III. The Grocers' Company is one of the twelve chief companies of the city of London, incorporated in 1429.

GUADALOUPE. Discovered by Columbus, A. D. 1493. It was colonized by the French in 1635. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810; and in order to allure

the Swedes into the coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France in 1814.

GUELPHS AND GHIBELINES. These were party names, and are said to have been derived from Hiewelf and Hiegiblin, the names of towns. The designation began in Italy, A. D. 1139, and distinguished the contending armies during the civil wars in Germany; the Guelphs were for the pope, and the Ghibelines were for the emperor. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England.—See *Brunswick*. The Guelphic order of knighthood was instituted for the kingdom of Hanover, by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., in 1816.

GUILLOTINE. An engine for decapitation, which has made an otherwise obscure name immortal. A similar instrument, but of ruder form, may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symbolicæ Questiones* of Achilles Bocchius, 4to, 1555 (see the Travels of Father Labat in Italy); it is there called the *Monnaia*. In Scotland, also at Halifax, England (see *Halifax; Maiden*), soon after it was in use, and served to behead its introducer, the regent Morton. Dr. Guillotin, about 1785, recommended its use in France, from motives of humanity, as a substitute for the more cruel gibbet, and his name was applied to it, at first from mere waggishness. Its unwilling god-father was imprisoned during the revolutionary troubles, and ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation; but he (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to become one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris. He died May 26, 1814, aged seventy-six, enjoying to the last the esteem of all who knew him, for his mild virtues.

GUINEAS. An English gold coin, so named from their having been first coined of gold brought from the coast of Guinea, A. D. 1673. They were then valued at 30s. and were worth that sum in 1696. They were reduced in currency from 22s. to 21s. by parliament in 1717. Broad pieces were coined into guineas in 1732. The original guineas bore the impression of an elephant, on account of their having been coined of this African gold.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about A. D. 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese possessed the art a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by our own famous Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magia*, which was published at Oxford, in 1216.

GUNPOWDER PLOT IN ENGLAND. The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 5, 1605. This diabolical scheme was projected by Robert Catesby, and many high persons were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the House of Lords, preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, Garnet, a Jesuit, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, as did Guy Faux, January 31, 1606. The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. This celebrated London hospital is indebted for its origin to Thomas Guy, an eminent and wealthy bookseller, who, after having bestowed immense sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It

cost him 18,793*l.*, in addition to which he left to endow it, the immense sum of 219,499*l.* A splendid bequest, amounting to 200,000*l.* was made to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide additional accommodation for 100 patients; his will was proved Sept. 24, 1829.

GYMNASIUM, a place among the Greeks, where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing, the athletes were often naked, whence the word *Gymnasium*—*gymnos, nudus*. They anointed themselves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies slippery, and more difficult to be grasped. The first modern treatise on the subject of Gymnastics was published in Germany in 1793. London society formed, 1826.

GYPSIES, OR EGYPTIANS. A strange commonwealth of wanderers and peculiar race of people, who made their appearance first in Germany, about A. D. 1517, having quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks. They are the descendants of a great body of Egyptians who revolted from the Turkish yoke, and being defeated, dispersed in small parties all over the world, while their supposed skill in the black art gave them an universal reception in that age of credulity and superstition. Although expelled from France in 1560, and from most countries soon after, they are yet found in every part of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. Having recovered their footing, they have contrived to maintain it to this day. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assize for having associated with gypsies for about a month, contrary to the statute. The gypsey settlement at Norwood, near London, was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to the year 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England; and notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, wholly unchanged.

H.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed for the security and liberty of individuals, May 27, 1679. This act is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force, no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* Act can alone be suspended by the authority of parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned.—*Blackstone*.

HACKNEY COACHES are of French origin. In France, a strong kind of cob-horse (*haquenée*) was let out on hire for short journeys: these were latterly harnessed (to accommodate several wayfarers at once) to a plain vehicle called *coche-à-haquenée*: hence the name. The legend that traces their origin to Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error. They were first licensed in 1662, and subjected to regulations, 6 William and Mary, 1694.—*Survey of London*. The number plying in London fixed at 1000, and their fares raised, 1771. The cabriolets are of Parisian origin; but the aristocratic taste of Englishmen suggested the propriety of obliging the driver to be seated on the outside of the vehicle.

HAGUE. Once called the finest *village* in Europe: the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former earls of Holland, the *princes of*

Holland, &c. Here the States, in 1586, abrogated the authority of Philip II. of Spain, and held a conference in 1610, upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort. Treaty of the Hague, entered into with a view to preserve the equilibrium of the North, signed by England, France, and Holland, May 21, 1659. De Witt was torn in pieces here, August 20, 1672. The French took possession of the Hague in January, 1795; favored by a hard frost, they marched into Holland, where the inhabitants and troops declared in their favor, a general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country and escape to England. The Hague was evacuated in November 1813, shortly after the battle of Leipsic, and the stadtholder returned to his dominions and arrived here in December, that year. Treaty of Commerce between England and Holland, December 16, 1837.

HAIR. By the northern nations, and in Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among them. The royal family of France had it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long hair, artfully dressed and curled. The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution.—*Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, A. D. 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads*. It was again out of fashion in 1795; and very short hair was the mode in 1801. Hair-powder came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it in England, which yielded 20,000*l. per annum*.

HALCYON DAYS, in antiquity, implied seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, because the halcyon laid her eggs at this time of the year, and the weather during her incubation was always calm. The phrase was afterwards employed to express any season of transient prosperity, or of brief tranquillity, the *septem placidi dies* of human life.—*Butler*.

HALLIDON HILL, BATTLE OF, near Berwick, between the English and Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 13,000 slain, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered, reign of Edward III., July 19, 1333. After this victory, Edward placed Edward Baliol on the throne of Scotland.—*Robertson*.

HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE. Here prevailed a remarkable law. The woollen manufacture being very great, and prodigious quantities of cloths, kerseys, shalloons, &c. being continually on the tenters and liable to be stolen, the town, at its first incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment; but king James I. in the year 1620, took this power away: and the town is now under the ordinary course of justice. See *Maiden*.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN. Hebrew expressions frequently used in the Jewish hymns: from the Jewish they came into the Christian church. The meaning of the first is *Praise the Lord*, and of the second *So be it*. They were first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 584 B. C.; and their introduction from the Jewish into the Christian church is ascribed to St. Jerome, one of the primitive Latin fathers, about A. D. 390.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

HAMBURGH. The company of Hambro' merchants was incorporated in 1296. France declared war upon Hamburgh for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy, (see *Napper Tandy*.) October 1799. British property sequestered, March 1801. Hamburgh taken by the French after the battle of Jena in 1806. Incorporated with France, January 1810. Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany in 1813; and restored to its

independence by the allied sovereigns, May 1814. Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days, May 4, 1842.

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE. Built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers. In 1526, the cardinal presented it to his royal master, Henry VIII. Here Edward VI. was born, and his mother, Jane Seymour, died; and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Most of the old apartments were pulled down, and the grand inner court built, by William III. in 1694. In this palace was held, in 1604, the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the Established Church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference*.

HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED. The first infliction of this barbarous punishment took place upon a pirate, named William Marise, a nobleman's son, 25 Henry III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, then stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Henry VI. 1447. —*Slowly*. The punishment of death by hanging has been abolished in numerous cases by various statutes. See *Death, punishment of*. Hanging in chains was abolished 4 William IV., 1834.

HANOVER. This country had no great rank, although a duchy, until George I. got possession of Zell, Saxe, Bremen, Verden, and other duchies and principalities. Hanover became the ninth electorate, A. D. 1692. It was seized by Prussia, April 3, 1801; was occupied by the French, June 5, 1803; and annexed to Westphalia, March 1, 1810. Regained to England by the crown prince of Sweden, November 6, 1813, and erected into a kingdom, Oct. 13, 1814. The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant governor, in November, 1816. Visited by George IV. in October, 1821. Ernest, duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837; he granted freedom of the press and other concessions, March 17, 1848.

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION, established by law, June 12, 1701, when an act passed limiting the succession of the crown of England, after the demise of William III. and of queen Anne (without issue), to the princess Sophia, of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants, she being the granddaughter of James I. George I. the son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, elector of Hanover, and of Sophia, ascended the throne, to the exclusion of the exiled family of the Stuarts, August 1, 1714.

HANSE TOWNS. A commercial union called the Hanseatic league, was formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: this association began in 1164, and the league was signed in 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce any trading city in Europe but desired to be admitted into it, and in process of time it consisted of sixty-six cities. They grew so formidable as to proclaim war on Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Erick in 1428, with forty ships, and 12,000 regular troops besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects, and so broke up the greatest part and strength of the association. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once powerful league retaining the name, were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

HAPSBURGH, HOUSE OF. One of the most illustrious families in Europe. Hapsburgh was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria.

whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria, A. D. 1273. See *Germany*.

HARLEQUIN. This term is derived from a famous and droll comedian, who so much frequented Mr. Harley's house, that his friends and acquaintance used to call him *Harlequino*, little Harley.—*Menage*. Originally the name implied a merry andrew, or buffoon; but it now means an expert dancer at a play-house.

HARLOTS. Women who were called by synonyma conveying the meaning of harlot, were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The celebrated Lais of Corinth, a beautiful courtesan, but remarkable for her vicious amours, was assassinated in the temple of Venus, by the women of Thessaly, in order to prevent her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, about 350 B. C. It is affirmed that the mother of William I., of England, a furrier's daughter of Falaise, whose name was Arlotta, was of so infamous a character, that our odious term harlot is derived from her name.—*Dr. Johnson*. In England, harlots were obliged to wear striped hoods of party colors, and their garments the wrong side outwards, by statute 27 Edward III., 1352.

HARMONIC STRINGS. Pythagoras is said to have invented harmonic strings, in consequence of hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve; or rather by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four. The harmonica, or musical glasses, airs from the tones of them were first formed by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge.—*Franklin*. The invention was improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760.

HARP. It is traced to the earliest nations. David played on the harp before Saul.—1 *Sam.* xvi. 23. The lyre of the Greeks is the harp of the moderns. The Romans had their harp; so had the Jews, but it had very few strings. The Cimbri or English Saxons had this instrument. The celebrated Welch harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE. Mr. Harrison's first instrument was invented in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.*, advertised 13th Anne by the Board of Longitude, was produced a few years after. His celebrated time-piece was perfected in 1772.

HARTFORD CONVENTION. The celebrated convention of delegates from the New England States opposed to the war and to the administration of Madison, met Dec. 15, 1814.

HASTINGS, BATTLE OF, one of the most memorable and bloody, and in which more than thirty thousand were slain, fought between Harold II. of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch, known as the Conquest, in the annals of the country, Oct. 14, 1066.

HASTINGS, WARREN, TRIAL OF. Mr. Hastings, governor-general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, but acquitted, although he had committed many acts during his government which, it was thought, ought to have led to a different result. Among other charges against him, was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude, and this was not a solitary instance of his irregular means of accumulating wealth. The trial lasted seven years and three months.

1788-95. Sheridan's celebrated speech, on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, attracted universal admiration.

HATS. See article *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, A. D. 1404. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from this reign that the use of hats and caps is to be dated, which henceforward began to take place of the chaperons and hoods that had been worn before in France. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, in 1510; before this time both men and women wore close-knit woollen caps.—*Stowe*. Very high crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty was laid upon hats in England in 1784, and again in 1796; it was repealed in 1811.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE. This place was defended for the Huguenots by the English, in 1562. It has been bombarded several times by the British navy, in 1759, in 1794, in 1795 and in 1798. Declared to be in a state of blockade, Sept. 6, 1803. The attempts to burn the shipping here failed, August 7, 1804.

HAYTI, OR HAITI, the Indian name of St. Domingo, discovered by Columbus in 1492. Before the Spaniards finally conquered it, they are said to have destroyed in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. Toussaint established an independent republic in St. Domingo, July 22, 1801. He surrendered to the French, May 7, 1802. Dessalines made a proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804. See *St. Domingo*. Dessalines was crowned king, by the title of Jacques I., Oct. 8, 1804. He died Sept. 21, 1805. Henry Christophe, a man of color, became president in Feb. 1807, and was crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., in March 1811; while Petion ruled as president at Port-au-Prince. Numerous black nobility and prelates were created same year. Petion died, and Boyer was elected in his room, in May 1818. Christophe committed suicide in Oct. 1820. Independence declared at St. Domingo, in Dec. 1821. Decree of the king of France confirming it, April 1825. Souloque elected president, March 2, 1847; proclaimed emperor of Hayti, August 24, 1849.

HEBRIDES, NEW, discovered by the navigator Quiros, A. D. 1606. Bourgainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear.

HECATOMB. This was a sacrifice among the ancients of a hundred oxen; but it was more particularly observed by the Lacedemonians when they possessed a hundred capital cities. In the course of time this sacrifice was reduced to twenty-three oxen; and in the end, to lessen the expense, goats and lambs were substituted for oxen.—*Potter*.

HECLA. Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred A. D. 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1783. See *Iceland*.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which event took place in the night of Thursday the 15th July, A. D. 622; the era commences on the following day, viz:—the 16th of July. Many chronologists have computed this era from the 15th July; but Cantemir has given examples proving that, in most ancient times, the 16th was the first day of the era; and there is now no doubt it is so. See *Mahometism and Medina*.

HEIDELBERG, AND HEIDELBERG TUN. Heidelberg, in Germany, on the river Neckar, was formerly the capital of the Palatinate: the protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the famous castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. Here was the celebrated Heildelberg Tun, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine. The University of Heidelberg, one of the most celebrated in Europe, was founded in 1346, contained in 1840, 622 students.

HELEN, RAPE OF, which caused the Trojan war, 1204 B. C. Helen was the most beautiful woman in the world, and even in her childhood was so very lovely, that Theseus stole her away in her tenth year. From him, however, she was released, yet innocent, by her brothers; and after her return to the court of Sparta she was eagerly sought in marriage by the princes of Greece, and Ulysses persuaded the suitors to bind themselves on oath to abide by the uninfluenced choice of Helen, and to defend her person and character from that time. The princes took the oath, and Helen then made choice of Menelaus. Paris coming soon after to the court of this king, abused his hospitality by corrupting the fidelity of Helen: carrying her away, though not an unwilling captive, to Asia Minor. At Troy, the father of Paris, Priam, received her in his palace without difficulty; and Menelaus, assembling the princes of Greece, reminded them of their oath: and the siege and destruction of Troy followed, 1184 B. C. Paris was previously married, his wife being *Cenone*, who lived with him in happiness on Mount Ida; and at his death by one of the arrows of Hercules, then in the possession of Philoctetes, he desired in his dying moments to be carried to *Cenone*, whom he had so basely deserted; but he expired on the way. The nymph, however, still mindful of their former happiness, threw herself upon the body, bathed it with her tears, and then plunged a dagger in her heart.

HELENA, ST. This island was discovered by the Portuguese, on the festival of St. Helena, A. D. 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II. on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815, and it became the scene of his death, May 5, 1821.

HELIGOLAND. This island formerly belonged to the Danes, from whom it was taken by the British, Sept. 5, 1807, and formed a depôt for British merchandise intended for the Continent during the war. Confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, the same treaty by which Norway was ceded to Sweden. Though a mere rock, this is an important possession of the British crown.

HELIOMETER. A valuable scientific instrument for measuring the stars, invented by M. Bouguer, in 1774. The helioscope was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELMETS. They were worn, it is said, by the most savage tribes. Among the Romans the helmet was provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and a bever to lower for eating; the helmet of the Greeks was round, and that of the Romans square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; and after this monarch's reign most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306.—*Gwillim*.

HELOTS. The people of Helos, against whom the Spartans bore desperate

resentment for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B. C. The Spartans, not satisfied with the ruin of their city, reduced the Helots to the most debasing slavery; and to complete their infamy, they called all the slaves of the state, and the prisoners of war, by the degrading name of *Helotæ*, and further exposed them to every species of contempt and ridicule, 669 B. C. But in the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 431 B. C. But this act of justice did not last long; and the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the Lacedæmonians.—*Herodotus*.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, A. D. 1533. Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax.—*Sir John Sinclair*. The annual importations of these articles now amount to about 100,000 tons. More than 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp are used in the cordage of a first-rate man-of-war, including rigging and sails.

HEPTARCHY. The Heptarchy (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from A. D. 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent, and that kingdom was erected. The Heptarchy terminated in A. D. 828, when Egbert reduced the other kingdoms, and became sole monarch of England. For the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, see *Britain*.

HERACLIDÆ, THE, or the return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus: a famous epoch in chronology that constitutes the beginning of profane history, all the time preceding that period being accounted fabulous. This return happened 100 years after they were expelled, and eighty years after the destruction of Troy, 1104 B. C.

HERALDRY. Signs and marks of honor were made use of in the first ages of the world.—*Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle: the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis, *which see*. Heraldry, as digested into an art, and subjected to rules, may be ascribed in the first instance to Charlemagne, about the year 800; and in the next, to Frederick Barbarossa, about the year 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law.—*Sir George Mackenzie*. It was at length methodized and perfected by the crusades and tournaments, the former commencing in 1095.

HERCULANEUM. An ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, A. D. 79. Herculaneum was buried under streams of lava, and successive eruptions laid it still deeper under the surface. All traces of them were lost until A. D. 1711, from which year many curiosities, works of art, and monuments and memorials of civilized life have been discovered to the present time. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and re-purchased by the trustees of the British museum, where they are deposited; but the principal antiquities are preserved in the museum of Portici.

HERETICS. Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect; now heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Catholic church.—*Bacon*. Tens of thousands of them have suffered death by torture in Roman Catholic countries.—*Burnet*. See *Inquisition*. Simon Magus was the first heretic; he came to Rome A. D. 41. Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were

branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.—*Speed*. In the reign of Henry VIII. to be in possession of Tindal's Bible constituted heresy. The laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Henry VIII., 1534-5.

HERMITS. The name first given to those that retired to desert places, to avoid persecution, where they gave themselves up to prayers, fasting, and meditation. They were also called anchorets; and commonly lodged in dark caves, where their food was such roots as nature bestowed freely without culture. From these came the monks, and almost all the sorts of religious assemblies that live in monasteries. In the seventh persecution of the Christians, one Paul, to avoid the enemies of his faith, retired into Thebais, and became the first example of a monastic life, about A. D. 250.

HERO AND LEANDER: their amour. The fidelity of these lovers was so great, and their attachment to each other so strong, that Leander in the night frequently swam across the Hellespont, from Abydos to Sestos, to have secret interviews with Hero, a beautiful priestess of Venus, she directing his course by a burning flambeaux. After many stolen interviews, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night, and Hero threw herself from her tower, and perished in the sea, 627 B. C.—*Livy*, *Herodotus*.

HERRING-FISHERY. It was largely encouraged by the Scotch so early as the ninth century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1390, and gave rise to the herring fishery as a branch of commerce.—*Anderson*. The British Herring Fishery Company was instituted Sept. 2, 1750.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, THE. Herchel's seven, ten, and twenty-foot reflectors were made about 1779. He discovers the Georgium Sidus (*which see*), March 21, 1781. He discovers a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; and about this time laid the plan of his great forty-foot telescope, which he completed in 1787, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains, emitting fire from their summits. In 1802, he by means of his telescopes, was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars which he had discovered.

HESSE, HOUSE OF. Its various branches derive their origin from Gerberge, daughter of Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V. of France, who was descended from Louis the Courteous. She was married to Lambert II. earl of Louvain, from whom the present landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, by Henry V., first of the family who bore the title of landgrave, are descended. There is no family in Germany more noble by their alliances than this; and it gives place to none for the heroes and statesmen it has produced. Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected, in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock, was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again hired by England, and served in Ireland during the memorable rebellion there in 1798.

HIEROGLYPHICS. The first writing men used was only the single pictures and engravings of the things they would represent.—*Woodward*. Hieroglyphic characters were invented by Athotes, 2112 B. C.—*Usher*. The earliest records of them were the Egyptian, the first step towards letters, and some monuments whose objects were described by exaggerated tradition, or when forgotten, imagined.—*Phillips*.

HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH PARTIES. These were occasioned by

the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's Southwark, for two seditious sermons, the object of which was to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the Church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. His friends were called High Church, and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 8 Anne, 1710. The queen, who favored Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH TREASON. The highest offence known to the law, and in regulating the trials for which was enacted the memorable statute, so favorable to British liberty, the 25th of Edward III. 1552. By this statute two living witnesses are required in cases of high treason; and it arose in the refusal of parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset—it is that which regulates indictments for treason at the present day. By the 40th George III. 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as the case of an indictment for murder. See *Trials*.

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter mentioned king, the title of Highness and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of Majesty.

HINDOO ERA. or Era of the Caliyug, began 3101 B. C. or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348: and the Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 57 B. C.: and the Saca era, A. D. 77: they are all used by the Hindoo nations.

HISTORY. Previously to the invention of letters the records of history are vague, traditionary, and erroneous. The chronicles of the Jews, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early ancient history. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A. D. 476; and modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about A. D. 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of the English universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II. A professorship of history founded at Harvard College, was filled by Jared Sparks, who succeeded by Francis Bowen, 1850.

HOHENLINDEN, BATTLE OF, between the Austrian and French armies, the latter commanded by general Moreau. The Imperialists were defeated with great loss, their killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men, and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more, November 3, 1800.

HOLLAND. The original inhabitants of this country were the Batavians, who derived their origin from the Catti, a people of Germany. Having been obliged to abandon their country on account of civil wars, they came and established themselves in a morass, formed by the waters of the Rhine and the Waal, which they named Bettuive, or Batavia, from Batton, the son of their chieftain. To these have since been added a pretty large proportion of Franes and Frisians.

Sovereignty founded by Thierry, first		Burgundy and its dependencies become	
count of Holland - - - - -	A. D. 868	a circle of the empire - - - - -	1521
The county of Holland devolves to the		They fall to Spain, whose tyranny and	
counts of Hainault - - - - -	1299	religious persecution cause a revolt	
It falls to the crown of Philip the Good,		in Batavia - - - - -	1530
duke of Burgundy - - - - -	1436	The revolted states with William,	
100,000 persons are drowned by the sea		prince of Orange, at their head, en-	
breaking in at Dort - - - - -	1446	ter into a treaty at Utrecht - - - - -	1579

HC. AND, *continued.*

They elect William as Stadtholder - 1579
 The Stadtholder, William, is assassinated - 1584
 The Dutch East India company founded - 1602
 After a struggle of thirty years, the king of Spain is obliged to declare the Batavians free - 1609
 The republic wars against Spain in the East, and in America; the Dutch admiral, Peter Hen, takes several Spanish galleons, value 20,000,000*l.* sterling - 1635
 Cromwell declares war against Holland, and many naval battles are fought; Blake signally defeats Van Troinp - 1653
 William, prince of Orange, having married Mary, daughter of James II., is called to the British throne - 1688
 The office of Stadtholder is made hereditary in the Orange family - 1747
 Era of the civil war - 1787
 The French Republican army march into Holland; the people declare in their favor - 1793
 The Stadtholder expelled - Jan. 15, 1795
 He arrives in England - Jan. 21, 1795
 Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch - Oct. 11, 1797
 The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to the British admiral Duncan, without firing a gun - Aug. 28, 1799
 A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpennick) takes the title of Grand Pensionary - April 26, 1805

Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king - June 5, 1806
 Louis abdicates - July 1, 1810
 Holland united to France - July 9, 1810
 Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions - Nov. 18, 1813
 The prince of Orange is proclaimed sovereign prince of the United Netherlands - Dec. 6, 1813
 He receives the oath of allegiance from his subjects - March 30, 1814
 And takes the title of king as William I. - March 16, 1815
 The revolution in Belgium (*which see*) commenced - Aug. 25, 1830
 The Belgians take the city of Antwerp (*which see*) - Oct. 27, 1830
 Belgium is separated from Holland, and Leopold of Cobourg is elected king - July 12, 1831
 Holland renews the war against Belgium - Aug. 3, 1831
 Conference in London on the affairs of Holland and the Netherlands terminates, see *Belgium* - Nov. 15, 1831
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London - April 19, 1839
 Abdication of William I. in favor of his son - Oct. 8, 1840
 Death of the ex-king - Dec. 12, 1844
 The king promises his assent to all reforms passed by the chambers - March 14, 1848
 New constitution appears, - April 17, 1848
 Death of William II. - March 17, 1849

STADTHOLDERS, ETC.

A. D. 1554 William the Great succeeds his cousin Rene, to whom the United Provinces owe their foundation and glory: killed by an assassin, hired by Philip of Spain.
 1584 Henry Philip William.
 1618 Maurice, a consummate general.
 1625 Frederick Henry.
 1647 William II.
 1650 William III. made stadtholder in 1672, and king of England in 1689.

1702 John William Frizo, drowned in passing a ferry in Holland.
 1711 Charles Henry Frizo.
 1747 William IV., first hereditary stadtholder.
 1751 William V.

KINGS.

1813 William I.
 1840 William II.
 1849 William III., present king, (1852.)
See Belgium.

HOLLAND, NEW. It is not clearly ascertained when this country was first discovered. In 1605, *et seq.*, various parts of the coast were traced by the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and English. What was deemed till lately the south extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of, in his Britannic majesty's name, by captain Cook, in 1770. See *Botany Bay, New South Wales*, and *Van Diemen's Land*.

HOLY ALLIANCE. A league so called between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions. This alliance was ratified at Paris, September 26, 1815.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A. D. 120.—*Ash.*

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY. The misfortunes of Troy furnish us two most perfect EPIC* poems in the world, written by the greatest poet that has ever lived; about 915 B. C. The subject of the first is the wrath of Achilles; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses after the destruction of Troy. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A. D. 477, were the works of Homer, said to have been written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.—*Univ. Hist.* The works of Homer are supposed by some to have done great injury to mankind, by inspiring the love of military glory. Alexander was said to sleep with them always on his pillow.—*Darwin.*

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B. C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay perdue to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he who killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley, the offender should fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high priest. In the primitive church, before the Christians had the civil power, wilful homicide was punished with a twenty years' penance. Our laws distinguish between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness. See *Murder.*

HONEY-MOON. Among the ancients, a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin, in England, was a luxurious drink. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila, the devastating Hun, who ravaged nearly all Europe, drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died in the night from suffocation, 453 A. D. His death is, however, ascribed to another cause. See *Attila.*

“**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.**” It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words: “*Honi soit qui mal y pense,*” “evil be to him who evil thinks.” They afterwards became the motto of the Garter; but this statement of the origin of the motto is unsupported by sufficient authority.—*Goldsmith.*

HONOR. Honor was a virtue highly venerated by the ancients, particularly among the Romans, and temples were ultimately erected to Honor by that people as a divinity. The first temple was built by Scipio Africanus, about B. C. 197; and others were raised to her worship by C. Marius, about 102 B. C. These temples were so constructed that it was impossible to enter that to Honor without going through the temple of Virtue; and Marius ordered his edifices not to be built too much elevated or too lofty, thereby to intimate to the worshippers that humility was the true way to *honor.*

HOPS. Introduced from the Netherlands into England, A. D. 1524, and were used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, parliament was petitioned against them as being a wicked weed, and their use was prohibited in 1528.—*Anderson.* At present there are between fifty and sixty thousand acres, on an average, annually under the

* The epic poems of HOMER and VIRGIL, the *Gierusalemme* of TASSO, the *Paradise Lost* of MILTON, and the *Henriade* of VOLTAIRE, are the noblest that exist; and MILTON'S is considered to rank next to HOMER'S. “*Paradise Lost* is not the greatest of epic poems,” observes Dr JOHN SON, “only because it is not the first.”—*Butler.*

culture of nops in England. They are grown chiefly in Hereford, Kent, and Worcestershire.

HORATII AND CURATII, THE COMBAT OF THE, 669 B. C. The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each side to determine to which it belonged; and the three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat which, by the victory of the Horatii, united Alba to Rome.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first, among the Greeks at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. And Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen.—1 *Kings*, iv. 26. The power of the horse is equal to that of five men.—*Smeaton*. A horse can perform the work of six men.—*Bossuet*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the ninth century, horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I. 1066. In England there are two millions of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses, which consume the produce of seven millions of acres. The horse-tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year. See *Race Horses*.

HOSPITALLERS. Military knights of the order of St. John, of Jerusalem, who were under religious vows; instituted by opening a hospital for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1048. They became a monastic order in 1092; and a military order in 1118. See *Malta*.

HOSPITALS OF LONDON. Several of these most valuable and merciful institutions are of ancient date, and richly endowed. One of the most munificent erections by a single individual is that of Guy's Hospital, Southwark, a London bookseller of that name having built it at the cost of 18,793*l.*, and endowed it, in 1724, by a bequest of 219,499*l.* See *Infirmaries*.

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE. Introduced in Roman Catholic worship, and prostration enjoined, in A. D. 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host, which is done to this day.—*Dr. A. Rees*.

HOURS. The day began to be divided into hours from the year 293 B. C., when L. Papius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*), 158 B. C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The Italians reckon twenty-four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours each, as we do. In England, the measurement of time was alike uncertain and difficult: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax-candles burning twenty-four hours: these candles were invented by Alfred, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England, A. D. 886.

HUDSON'S BAY. Discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, A. D. 1610; but in fact, this part of North America may more properly be said to have been discovered by Frobisher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured further north. The latter, passing the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson-Bay Company obtained chartered possessions here, in 1670. The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782.

HUE AND CRY. The old common-law process of *pressing* "with fire and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies.

HUGUENOTS. This word is of uncertain derivation. It was used, as a term of reproach, by the French Catholics, to nickname their countrymen of the reformed churches, or Protestants of France, and had its rise in 1560. The memorable massacre of the Huguenots of France, on the festival of St. Bartholomew, took place on Aug. 24, 1572.—See *Bartholomew, St.* A considerable number of Huguenots emigrated after that event to North America, and settled on the Delaware, and in the Carolinas.

HUMILIATI. A congregation of religious in the church of Rome, which was formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned under Frederick I., 1162. This order had ninety monasteries; but it was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and their houses were given to the Dominicans and Cordeliers, in 1570.

HUNGARY. The Pannonia of the ancients, and subject to the Romans, 11 B. C., and kept possession of by them until, in the fourth century of the Christian era, the Vandals drove them out of it. About forty years afterwards, the Vandals migrated towards Gaul, and their deserted settlements were occupied by the Goths, who in the beginning of the fifth century were expelled by the Huns, a ferocious tribe of Scythians, headed by Attila, whose dreadful ravages obtained him the appellation of "The Scourge of God."—In more recent times, the Hungarians have been much intermixed with Slavonic nations, as Bohemians, Croats, Russians, and Vandals; besides German settlers, as Austrians, Styrians, Bavarians, Franks, Swabians, Saxons &c. Hungary was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but it became an independent kingdom in 920.

Stephen receives the title of <i>Apostolic king</i> from the pope - - - A. D. 997	He obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany - 1410
The Poles overrun Hungary - - - 1061	Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary, thus laying the foundation of the subsequent power and greatness of the house of Austria - 1437
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Jenghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1226 <i>et seq.</i>	It passes to the king of Poland - 1439
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia - - - 1342	Solyman II., emperor of the Turks, invades Hungary, and takes Buda; battle of Mohatz (<i>which see</i>) - - - 1526
Louis carries his arms into Italy - - - 1342	Buda sacked a second time by the Turks, and all the inhabitants put to the sword - - - - - 1540
He dies, and the history of Hungary now presents a frightful catalogue of crimes - - - - - 1378	Slavonia taken by the Turks - - - 1540
Charles Duras is murdered; Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned, and <i>king</i> * Mary, their daughter, marries Sigismond, marquis of Brandenburg, and causes the rivers of Hungary to flow with blood - - - - - 1378	Temeswar taken by them - - - 1552
The unhappy Hungarians call the Turks to their assistance - - - 1380	Transylvania seized by Solyman - 1556
Sultan Bajazet vanquishes Sigismond in battle - - - - - 1389	The duke of Lorraine loses 30,000 men in a fruitless attempt to take Buda from the Turks - - - - - 1634
Sigismond recovers from this blow, and makes Wallachia and Moldavia tributary to him - - - - - 1390	He at length carries Buda by storm, and delivers up the Mahometans to the fury of the soldiers - - - 1638
	Temeswar wrested from the Turks by prince Eugene - - - - - 1710

* The Hungarian people have an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and consequently, whenever a female succeeds to the throne of Hungary, she reigns with the title of *king*. Thus, in 1383, when Mary, the daughter of Charles Duras, came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary*.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade	- 1739	miles of Vienna; Jellachich also advances there, October 11; Kossuth retreats to Hungarian territory, 17th, Hungary declares itself an independent republic	Dec. 1848
Temeswar incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary	- 1778	Raab (Dec.) and Buda Pesth, entered by Windisgratz	Jan. 5, 1849
The struggle for independence commenced in	- 1848	Ukase of Russian emperor Nicholas, declaring his purpose of aiding Austria against Hungary	April 26,
Count Lomburg, Austrian commissioner, murdered at Pesth	Sept. 27,	Görgey, commander-in-chief, surrenders the Hungarian army to the Austrians at Villargos	Aug. 11, 1849
The Hungarian Diet dissolved by the emperor of Austria; martial law proclaimed; Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, appointed to the supreme government,	Oct. 3, 1848	The war ended by the complete subjugation of Hungary, and the flight or execution of her leaders.	
Kossuth appointed by the Diet president of the defence committee and dictator	Oct. 1848	See <i>Germany.</i>	
[Insurrection of Vienna, Oct. 6.]			
Hungarian army advances within six			

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

A. D. 997 Stephen, duke, assumes the title of king.	1309 Charles Robert.
1038 Peter I., deposed.	1342 Louis I. the Great.
1041 Otto, killed in battle.	1383 Mary.
1044 Peter again ascends the throne; is again deposed, and has his eyes put out.	1389 Mary, and her husband Sigism. rd.
1047 Andrew, assassinated by his brother Bela.	1437 Albert; he died of a surfeit of melons.
1059 Bela, killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.	1440 Ladislaus IV., killed in battle with the Turks.
1063 Solomon, deposed by his son.	1444 Ladislaus V., poisoned while an infant.
1073 Geiga I.	1458 Matthias I., son of Huniades, late regent.
1076 St. Ladislaus.	1490 Ladislaus VI.
1095 Coloman.	1516 Louis II. drowned whilst fighting the Turks.
1114 Stephen II., surnamed Thunder; turned monk.	1526 John Sepusius, deposed.
1131 Bela II.; he had his eyes put out by his uncle Coloman, so that his queen ruled the kingdom.	1527 Ferdinand, king of Bohemia.
1141 Geiga II.	1534 John Sepusius, again.
1161 Stephen III.	1539 John II.
1173 Bela III.	1561 Maximilian, afterwards emperor of Germany.
1191 Emeric.	1573 Rodolphus.
1200 Ladislaus II.	1609 Matthias II.
1201 Andrew II.	1618 Ferdinand II., emperor of Germany.
1235 Bela IV.	1625 Ferdinand III., ditto.
1275 Stephen IV.	1647 Ferdinand IV.
1278 Ladislaus III., murdered.	1656 Leopold, emperor of Germany.
1291 Andrew III.	1687 Joseph, ditto
1301 Wenceslaus.	1711 Charles VI., ditto.
1304 Otho.	1740 Maria Theresa.
	1780 Joseph, her son, emperor of Germany.
	See <i>Germany.</i>

On the death of Charles VI., in 1740, his daughter, Maria Theresa, who had married into the house of Lorraine, was in danger of being deprived of her father's hereditary dominions by France, and also by Bavaria; but at length overcoming all difficulties, her husband was elected emperor, and Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia are at this time governed by their descendants. See *Germany.*

HUNS. A fierce and warlike nation, occupying eastern Tartary nearly 1200 years; they were almost wholly exterminated by the Chinese, in A. D. 93, and the remnants settled on the Volga, and attacked the Roman allies on the Danube, in 376; but having been subsidized under Attila, they turned their arms towards Germany. The latter country and Scythia were conquered by them, about A. D. 433. 100,000 of them were slain on the plains of Champagne in 447. They were defeated by Charles the Great in several battles during eight years, and were almost extirpated, and soon ceased to appear as

a distinct nation after 780. When they settled in Pannonia, they gave it the name of Hungary, *which see*; see also *Attila*.

HUSS, JOHN; HIS MARTYRDOM. The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, Huss, who had been zealous to promote a reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance to give an account of his doctrines. To encourage him to do so, the emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct, and engaged for his security. On the strength of this pledge he presented himself accordingly, but was soon thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive. He endured this dreadful death with magnanimity and resignation, July 6, 1415. The same unhappy fate was borne with the same fortitude and constancy of mind by **JEROME OF PRAGUE**, the intimate companion of Huss, who came to this council with the generous design of supporting and seconding his persecuted friend: he, too, suffered, May 30, 1416. See *Cranmer*, and *Martyrs*.

HUSSARS. This species of force originated in Poland and Hungary; and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their names from the *huzzas* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs, against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather," — *Pardon*.

HYDROMETER. The oldest mention of the Hydrometer occurs in the fifth century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found.—*Beckmann*. Hypatia was torn to pieces, 415 A. D., and Archimedes was killed 212 B. C. Hydraulic chemistry became a science in 1746.

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school, about 300 B. C. The pressure of fluids was discovered by Archimedes, about 250 B. C. The forcing-pump and air-fountain were invented by Hero, about 120 B. C. Water-mills were known about the time of the birth of Christ. The science was revived by Galileo, about A. D. 1600. The theory of rivers was scientifically understood in 1697. The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves, explained by Newton, in 1714. A scientific form was given to hydrodynamics, by Bernoulli, 1738.

HYMNS. Religious songs, or odes, were at first used by the heathens in praise of their false deities, and afterwards introduced both into the Jewish and Christian churches. St. Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about A. D. 431. The hymns of the Jews are usually accompanied with trumpets, drums, and cymbals.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*.—*Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written, about 700 B. C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage, the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself.—*Herodotus*.

ICE. Galileo was the first who observed ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and hence ice floats, about 1597. Ice produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, prepared by Mr. Walker and others, in 1782. Leslie froze water under the receiver of an air-pump by placing under it a vessel full of oil of vitriol. One part of sal-ammonia and two of common salt, with five of snow, produce a degree of cold twelve degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. Five parts of muriate of lime and four of snow freeze mercury; and mercury can be solidified by preparations of sulphuric acid, so as to bear the stroke of a hammer. See *Cold*.

ICE TRADE, THE, in the United States, was commenced by Frederick Tudor, of Boston, in 1805, who shipped the first cargo to Martinique and the first to Calcutta, 1833. The ice-houses of the dealers near Boston at present are capable of containing 141,332 tons.

ICELAND. Discovered by some Norwegian chiefs who were compelled to leave their native country, A. D. 871; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians, in 874. In 1783, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire spouts broke out of Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles: 12 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured.

ICELANDIC LITERATURE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, in Copenhagen. Their library, containing 2000 Icelandic MSS. and many books, burnt, September 26, 1847.

ICONOLOGY. The science that describes men and deities, distinguished by some peculiar characteristic, and the doctrine of picture or image representation. Thus, Saturn is represented as an old man with a scythe; Jupiter with a thunderbolt, and an eagle by his side; Neptune with a trident, in a chariot drawn by sea-horses; Mercury, with wings on his hat and at his heels; Bacchus, crowned with ivy; Pallas, leaning on her ægis; Venus, drawn by Swans or pigeons; Juno, riding in a cloud, &c. Heathen mythology gave rise to the later worship of the sun, moon, stars, and other objects; and to the representation of the true God in various forms; and to images. The Iconoclastic schism rent asunder the Roman Catholic church in the early part of the eighth century. See *Idols*.

IDES. In the Roman calendar, the ides meant the thirteenth day of each month except in March, May, July, and October, in which months it was the fifteenth day, because in these four it was six days before the nones, and in the other months four days. The ides of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house by Casca and other conspirators, 44 B. C.

IDIOTS. It is shown by the latest returns, that exclusive of lunatics (see *Insanity*), there are in England, pauper idiots, or idiots protected by national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265. In England there is one lunatic or idiot in every 1033 individuals; in Wales, there is one in every 807; in Scotland, one in 731; and in Ireland, one in 812.

IDOLS, AND IDOLATRY. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B. C.—*Vossius*. Idols are supposed to have originated in the pillar set up by Jacob, at Bethel, about 1800 B. C.—*Dufresnoy*. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, 330 A. D.—*Dufresnoy*. In Britain, the

religion of the Druids gave way to the more gross and barbarous superstitions of the Saxons, who had their idols, altars, and temples, and they soon overspread the country with them: they had a god for every day in the week. See *Week*. The idolatry of the Saxons yielded to Christianity after the coming of St. Augustin. See *Christianity*.

ILIUM. A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B. C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B. C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country Ilium. This kingdom existed 296 years from the reign of Dardanus, Priam being the sixth and last king. The Trojan war was undertaken by the united states of Greece to recover Helen, whom Paris, son of Priam, had borne away from her husband, Menelaus, king of Sparta, 1204 B. C. See *Helen*. More than 100,000 warriors engaged in this expedition; and the invaders, having wasted many defenceless towns and villages, laid siege to the capital, 1193 B. C. Troy was taken after ten years' war by stratagem, and burnt to ashes by the conquerors, who put the inhabitants to the sword, or carried them off as slaves, 1184 B. C.—*Apollodorus*.

ILLINOIS. One of the United States, first settled on the Kaskaskia and Cahokia by the French from Canada. Ceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763. Chiefly settled by emigrants from other states since 1800. In 1789 it was part of the North-West territory. In 1809 it was made a separate territory, and in 1818 admitted into the Union, being the 23d state. Population in 1810, 12,282; in 1830, 157,575; in 1840, 476,183. It is a free state and has always been so. The chief products are grain and Indian corn; it has inexhaustible lead-mines. New constitution adopted August 31, 1847.

ILLUMINATI. These were heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados, about A. D. 1575; and after their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was the friar Anthony Bouchet. The chief doctrine of this sect was, that they obtained grace, and attained perfection, by their own sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name was founded by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS AND PAGES. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity; and illuminated pages are, many of them, exquisitely painted. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B. C.—*Plin. Hist. Nat.*

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, was in 1386. By statute of the 12th and 13th of William and Mary, it was enacted, that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1699 and 1700. Memorable impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788; the trial lasted seven years, ending April 25, 1795, in an acquittal. Impeachment of lord Melville, April 29, and his acquittal, June 12, 1806. Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, commenced Jan. 26, and ended March 20, 1809, in his acquittal. Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced Aug. 16; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, Oct. 3; and the last debate on the bill took place, Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen of George IV.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. By the Union with Ireland, the parliament of Great Britain became Imperial; and the first Imperial parliament, admitting 100 Irish members into the commons, and 28 temporal and 4 spiritual peers into the house of lords, was held at Westminster, January 22, 1801.

The Imperial parliament is now constituted thus: in the Commons, since the passing of the Reform Bill (*which see*), in 1832, there are 471 English; 29 Welsh; 105 Irish; and 53 Scotch members—in all 658. In the Lords, 459 members, of whom 28 are temporal, and 4 spiritual representative peers of Ireland; and 16 representative peers of Scotland. See *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform.*

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES. See *Exports, &c.* Table, p. 317.

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	-	£4,753,777	In 1800	-	£30,570,605	In 1830	-	£46,215,241
1750	-	7,289,582	1810	-	41,136,135	1840	-	62,004,000
1775	-	14,815,855	1820	-	36,514,564	1845	-	85,281,953

IMPOSTORS. The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors, would fill a volume; they have been, of course, found in every country, and have existed in every age. The following are selected from various authorities, as being among the most extraordinary:—

Aldebert, who, in the eighth century, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and deserts, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.

Gonsalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael; he was burnt by the inquisition of Spain, in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the nephew of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven; he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favor of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1556.

Demetrius Griska Eutropeia, a friar, pretended to be the son of Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by the arms of Poland; his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Fedor, the reigning czar, and all his family, whom he cruelly put to death: his imposition being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.—*D'Alembert's Revolutions of Russia.*

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Two men crucified, both pretending to be the Messiah; and two women executed for assuming the characters of the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 5 Henry III., 1221.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven, fortelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne

Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 24 Henry VIII., 1534.—*Rapin.*

In the first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she was sentenced to stand upon a scaffold at St. Paul's cross, during sermon-time, and make public confession of her imposture, 1553: she was called the Spirit of the Wall.—*Baker's Chron.*

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 34 Eliz., 1591.

James Naylor, personated our Saviour; he was convicted of blasphemy, scourged, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron on the pillory, by sentence of the House of Commons, under Cromwell's administration, 1656.

Valentine Greatrakes, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient; his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland, in 1665, and in England, where it fell into disrepute, in 1666, upon his examination before the Royal Society, after which we hear no more of him. *Birch's Memoirs of the Roy. Society.*

Dr. Tius Oates. See *Conspiracies.*

Mary Tofts, of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died in Dec. 1814.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mathias, *alias* Mathews, who professed to be the Messiah, New-York, 1830-31.

Joseph Smith. See article *Mormons.*

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN. Affirmed by Sir M. Foster to be of ancient

practice. The statute 2 Richard II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edward III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641. None can be pressed into the king's naval service above 55, nor under 18. No apprentice nor landsmen who have not served at sea for 3 or 2 years. No masters of merchants' ships, first-mates of 50 tons, and boatswains and carpenters of 100 tons. No men employed by the public boards, and none except by an officer with a press-warrant.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Henry VI., 1429; and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Henry VIII., 1528.

INCEST. It has been looked upon with horror by most nations, but Persia and Egypt are exceptions. The history of the latter country abounds with instances of incestuous marriages among its sovereigns. Physcon married his brother's queen, then repudiated her, and married her daughter by his brother, and murdered his children by both wives, 129 B. C. See *Egypt*. In our own country, Vortigern, a king of South Britain, married his own daughter, A. D. 446. The instances are numerous in Portugal. Maria, queen of Portugal, married her uncle, the prince of Brazil, June, 1760; and the son of that incestuous marriage, Joseph, then in his sixteenth year, married his aunt, the princess Mary, Feb., 1777. The present Don Miguel of Portugal was betrothed to his niece, Donna Maria, by procuration at Vienna, in Oct. 1826, she being then only seven years of age. In England, incest was early punished with death; and was again made capital by a law of the Commonwealth, in 1650.

INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND. This is not, as some suppose, a new impost. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two fifteenths from the commons, and two tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France.—*Rapin*. This tax was attempted in 1793, and 1799: and again in 1802; but was abandoned. In 1803, it was revived, at the rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l.*, and lower rates on smaller incomes. In 1805, it was increased to 6½ per cent.; and in 1806 was raised to 10 per cent. embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced—

In 1804, at 1 <i>s.</i> in the pound	- £4,650,000	In 1806, at 2 <i>s.</i> in the pound	- £11,500,000
In 1805, at 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ditto	- 5,937,500	And subsequently	- 16,548,935

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 8,657,937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,885,505*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l.* and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.*; total, sixteen millions and a half. Repealed in March, 1816. Sir Robert Peel's bill, imposing the present tax of 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent. *per ann.*, to subsist for three years, passed June 22, 1842; it produced about 5,350,000*l.* a year. This tax was renewed for three years more, in March, 1845.

INDEPENDENTS. Sects of Protestants, chiefly in England and Holland. They are such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Henry Jacobs, 1616.

INDEX EXPURGATORY. A catalogue of prohibited books in the Church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent.

The index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. It enumerated most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England, and which are still prohibited.—*Ashe.*

INDIA. Known to the ancients, many of whose nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with it. It was conquered by Alexander, 327 B. C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was very great. The authentic history of Hindoostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Gazni, A. D. 1000.—*Rennel.*

Irruption of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Gazni	A. D. 1000	whom 123 perish in one night. See <i>Blackhole.</i>	June 20, 1756
Patna, or Afghan empire founded	1205	Calcutta retaken by colonel, afterwards lord Clive; he defeats the soubah, at Plassey	June 20, 1757
Reign of Jenghis Khan, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world; 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword, under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god; he died	1237	Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal	April 13, 1772
The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan	1398	India Bill. See <i>India Bill</i>	June 16, 1773
Tamerlane takes the city of Delhi; defeats the Indian army, makes a conquest of Hindostan, and butchers 100,000 of its people	1399	Supreme court established	1773
The passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama	1497	Pondicherry taken	Oct. 11, 1778
Conquest of the country completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire	1525	The strong fortress of Gualior taken by major Popham	Aug. 4, 1778
Reign of the illustrious Acbar, the greatest prince of Hindostan	1555	Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British	Sept. 10, 1780
Reign of Aurungzebe; his dominions extending from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude, and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounting to 32,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling	1660	He takes Arcot	Oct. 31, 1780
Invasion of the Persian, Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan	1738	Lord Macartney arrives as governor of Madras	June 22, 1781
At Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish	1738	Hyder Ali signally defeated by Sir Eyre Coote	July 1, 1781
He carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling	1739	Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Saib	Dec. 11, 1782
Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas	1749	Trial of Warren Hastings. See <i>Hastings, Trial of</i>	Feb. 13, 1783
[The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, distinct and independent sovereignties being formed by numerous petty princes. The emperors were of no political consequence from this period.		Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages	March 19, 1792
		Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquis Wellesley	May 17, 1798
		Seringapatam stormed, and Tippoo Saib killed	May 4, 1799
		Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered	1800
		Victories of Sir Arthur Wellesley	1803
		Marquis Cornwallis resumes the government	July 30, 1805
		Act by which the trade to India was thrown open; that to China remaining with the company	July 31, 1813
		Lord Amherst's government	Aug. 1, 1823
		Lord William Bentinck arrives as governor-general	July 4, 1828
		Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c. to China, forming a new era in British commerce	Aug. 28, 1833
		Lord Auckland, governor-general; he leaves England	Sept. 1835
		Battle of Ghizny; victory of Sir John, now Lord Keane. (See <i>Ghizny</i>)	July 23, 1339
		Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty, and he and the British army enter Cabul	Aug. 7, 1839
		English defeat Dost Mahomed	Oct. 18, 1840
		Kurrock Singe, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England	Nov. 5, 1840
		General rising against the British at	

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages	1528
Sir Francis Drake's expeditions	1579
Levant company make a land expedition to India	1589
First adventure from England	1591
First charter to the London company of merchants	1600
Second charter to the East India company	1609
Calcutta purchased	1698
Capture of Calcutta by Serajah Dowla. See <i>Calcutta.</i>	1756
He imprisons 146 British subjects, of	

INDIA, *continued.*

Cabul; Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered - Nov. 2, 1841	Ameers of Scinde defeated by Sir Charles Napier; Scinde is afterwards annexed to the British empire - Feb. 17, 1843
Lord Ellenborough appointed governor-general - Oct. 13, 1841	Battles of Maharajpoo and Punnir; the strong fort of Gwalior, the " Gibraltar of the East," taken - Dec. 29, 1843
Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassinated - Dec. 25, 1841	Sir Henry Hardinge appointed governor-general - May 2, 1844
The British, under a convention, evacuate Cabul, placing Lady Sale, &c., as hostages in the hands of Akbar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues - Jan. 6, 1842	

THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE SIKHS AND THE BRITISH.

The Sikh troops cross the Sutlej river, and attack the British post at Ferozepore, which was held by Sir John Littler - Dec. 14, 1845	The citadel of Lahore is occupied by the British under Sir Hugh Gough; and the war terminates - Feb. 20, 1846
Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated - Jan. 28, 1846	Great battle between the British under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Sheere Singh, at Ramluggar, Nov. 22, 1848
Battle of Sobraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss in killed and drowned - Feb. 10, 1846	Moulton taken, after a long siege, Jan. 3, 1849
[The Sikhs lost 10,000 men; the British 2,338 in killed and wounded.]	Sheere Sing defeated by Lord Gough - Feb. 21, 1849
	The Punjaub formally annexed to the British crown - March 29, 1849

INDIA COMPANY, THE EAST. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure with three ships fitted out in 1591; only one of them reached India, and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the Company's first charter, in Dec. 1600. Their stock then consisted of 72,000*l.*, and they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued to trade ever since. India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.*, in 1683. A new company was formed in 1698; and both were united in 1702. The India-house was built in 1726, and enlarged in 1799. Board of control instituted 1784.

INDIA BILL. The bill placing the company's affairs under the control of the British government, and re-organizing the various departments in India, passed June 16, 1773. See *East India Bill*. Mr. Fox's celebrated bill passed in the commons, but was thrown out in the lords' house, 1783. Mr. Pitt's bill constituting the Board of Control passed August 13, 1784.

INDIA RUBBER. Also called Caoutchouc, first brought to Europe from South America, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Several plants produce various kinds of elastic gum; but that in commerce is chiefly the juice of the *Siphonia Elastica*, or syringe tree. Incisions in the bark of this tree give vent to a liquid which forms India rubber. No substance is yet known which is so pliable, and at the same time so exceedingly elastic; it oozes out under the form of a vegetable milk, from incisions made in the tree, and is gathered chiefly in the time of rain, because it flows then most abundantly.—*M. Macquer.*

INDIANA, one of the western United States, first settled at Vincennes by the French; ceded to England at the peace of 1763, but no settlement made by them until 1787. Was part of the N. W. Territory in 1801. Suffered much during the war of 1812. See battle of *Tippecanoe*. Admitted into the Union in 1816. Population in 1800, 5,641; in 1820, 147,178; in 1840, 685,866.

INDIANS, NORTH AMERICAN. The origin of the aborigines of this continent continues to be a matter of speculation among the ethnologists. They have gradually but now almost entirely disappeared before the track of the white man east of the Mississippi, and even in the far west their numbers

are yearly becoming smaller. King Philip's Indian war in New England, 1675. Indians joined the French against the English colonies, 1690. Attacked by Capt. Church, 1704; burned Deerfield, Mass., 1704; and Haverhill, N. H., 1708; Indian war in South Carolina, 1715; again joined the French, 1754-9; Cherokees subdued, 1761; Indians besieged Detroit, 1763. [During the revolutionary war the Indians were employed at times on both sides, but chiefly by the British.] Treaty with the Choctaws, 1786; with the Creeks, 1790; Gen. Harmer defeated by the Indians near Chillicothe, 1790; Gen. Butler defeated by the Indians on the Miami, 1791; treaty with Six Nations, &c., 1794; with the Delawares, 1804; Gov. Harrison defeated hostile Indians on the Wabash, May 16, 1811; Creek war in Florida, Gen. Jackson, 1813; treaty with Choctaws, Cherokees, &c., by Gen. Jackson, 1816; Indian land in Ohio ceded to the United States, 1816; war with Seminoles, 1817; bill for removing the Indians west of Mississippi, passed May 27, 1832; war with Winnebagoes, 1832; Black Hawk captured, Aug. 27, 1832; Winnebagoes subdued by Gen. Scott, 1832; war against the Indians in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, conducted by Gens. Scott, Gaines, Jessup, &c., 1835-40. In 1836 the Secretary of War reported as follows:

Number of Indians emigrated from the Atlantic States to the lands provided for them west of the Mississippi	31,357
Number yet to be removed	72,181
Number of Indians of indigenous tribes, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains	150,341
Total within the territory of the United States	352,879

Treaty with the Sioux, they relinquishing 5,000,000 acres west of Mississippi for \$1,000,000, Sept. 29, 1837; with Winnebagoes, Oct. 1, 1837; Powell *alias* Osceola, the Seminole chief, with 50 warriors, taken prisoners in Florida, Oct. 20, 1837; great mortality from small-pox among the Mandans, Mintarees, Blackfeet, and other Indians in Missouri territory—the Mandans tribe entirely destroyed—Nov., Dec., 1837; fight in Arkansas between the Ross and Ridge parties and Cherokees—Ross and about 40 others killed, June 28, 1839; 150 Chippewas treacherously massacred by the Sioux, at a meeting for a treaty at the Falls of St. Anthony, July 1, 1839; Cayuse Indians in Oregon having attacked and murdered 15 persons, and carried off 64 prisoners from a missionary station, are chastised by the settlers in a severe engagement, Nov. 29, 1847.

INDIGO. Before the American colonies were established, all the indigo used in Europe came from the East Indies; and until the discovery of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it was conveyed like other Indian products, partly through the Persian Gulf and partly by land to Babylon, or through Arabia and up the Red Sea to Egypt. The real nature of indigo was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny call *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo.—*Beckmann*. The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. The first brought to Europe was procured from Mexico. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina, in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840, was 5,831,269lb., and in 1845, it was 10,127,488lb.

INDULGENCES. They were commenced by Leo. III., about A. D. 800; were much used by Urban II. 1090; and were subsequently conferred by the Roman pontiffs in the twelfth century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo. X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, when the practice led to the Reformation in Germany, in 1517, and to the Reformation in

England, in 1534.—*Bower's Lives of the Popes*. Indulgences were for the pardon of sins, and were sometimes so extensive as to be for the past, present, and to come. They were written upon parchment, and sealed and signed by the pope or his delegates.—*Ashe*.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons, however, were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for a cure, as Christian believers were taken to churches which contained wonder-working images. Benevolent institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick, were first introduced with Christianity, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, A. D. 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries, occurs in 1437.—*Beckmann*. See *Hospitals*.

INFORMERS. This tribe was once very numerous in Greece and Rome, they being countenanced by wicked princes. The emperor Titus punished informers by banishment, and sometimes death; and Pliny gives praise to Trajan for the like good policy. In England, and particularly in London, numbers of unprincipled men obtain large gains as informers against persons whose slightest infractions of the law, often unconsciously committed, subject them to the power and exactions of this despised class.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory-black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had likewise various colors, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made by them of vermillion and various kinds of gum. **INDIAN INK** is brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue.—*Beckmann*.

INNS or COURT. A number of inns of court were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple (of which there were three societies, namely, the Inner, the Middle and the Outer) was originally founded in the Temple church, built by the knights Templars, 32 Henry II. 1185. The inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edward III., about 1340; the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560.—*Stowe's Survey*.

INOCULATION. Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation in England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople, with perfect success; and she was allowed to have it tried for the first time in England, on seven condemned criminals, 7 George I. 1721. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy from that period until 1760.* Vaccine inoculation was introduced by Dr Jenner, January 21, 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. He was voted 10,000*l.* as a reward by parliament, June 2, 1802. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently the emperor liberated whole families of English, making it a

* Inoculation was deemed a very precarious affair by our grandfathers. The *London Daily Advertiser* (Nov. 7, 1751) has this paragraph:—"We hear that the son and daughter of Thomas Davison, esq., of Blakestone, have been inoculated in this town (Newcastle), and that they are both well recovered." Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr Dimsdale of London inoculated Catharine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. See *Small Pox*.

point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Inoculation introduced in the United States by Dr. B. Waterhouse, 1800. See *Small Pox* and *Vaccination*.

INQUISITION. Before the conversion of Constantine the Great, the bishops only examined into doctrines, and punished heresy with excommunication; but after the emperors became Christians, they ordained that such as were excommunicated should be also banished and forfeit their estates. This continued till about the year 800, when the western bishops' power was enlarged to the authority of citing persons to their courts, both to convict and punish them by imprisonment, penances, or death. In the twelfth century, heresy, as it was then called, was much increased; and the inquisition arose in the persecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses. It was instituted by pope Innocent III., in 1203; and Gregory IX. in a council held at Toulouse in 1229, gave it its final form, committing the management of it to the bishops; but afterwards thinking these too indulgent, he gave the direction of his inquisition to the Dominicans. It was established in France, by St. Louis, in 1226; and in the four Christian kingdoms of Spain. It was established in Portugal in 1536. The last great Auto da Fe was celebrated in 1781; and although the rack and faggot are not now employed in the work of torture and death, yet the power of the Holy office is still exercised in encouraging vexations; enjoining ridiculous penances and privations; prohibiting liberal institutions; and interdicting useful books.

INSANITY. In England within twenty years, insanity has more than tripled. In France it is more extensive in proportion to its population than it is in most other countries. The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows: lunatics 6806—idiots 5741—together 12,547; but allowing for defective returns, the number may be taken at 14,000—an average of *one* to every *thousand* of the population. In Wales: lunatics 133—idiots 763—total 896; and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they may be set down at 1000—a proportion of *one* to *eight hundred*. Scotland has 3652 insane persons—or *one* to about *seven hundred*. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8000, as shown by returns, which, however, were not completed.—*Sir Andrew Halliday*. The number of insane persons and idiots in the United States, in 1840, was 17,434. There were 23 asylums capable of containing 2840 patients. Great advances have been made of late years in the treatment of insanity. The late Dr. A. Brigham of Utica, formerly of Hartford, was an able and successful philanthropist in this cause.

INSOLVENCY IN THE UNITED STATES. In May, 1837, a 'commercial crisis' was at its height. The 'heavy' failures, in two months, in New York alone amounted to 260, besides countless smaller ones. Failures in New Orleans to the amount of \$27,000,000 in two days. In Boston 168 failures from Nov. 1, 1836, to May 12, 1837. New York city Banks all suspended specie payments May 10, 1837. The New England Banks generally, immediately after.

INSOLVENCY. The first Insolvent Act in England was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England, by 50,733 insolvents, from the time of its passing in 1814, to March 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then, the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or, being traders, whose debts are less than 300*l.*, may petition the Court of Bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against his person and property, 6 Vict., 1842. Act amended, 8 Vict., Aug., 1844.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that

Claudius was the first contriver of it, A. D. 43. Insurance was in general use in Italy in 1194, and in England in 1560. Insurance policies were first used in Florence in 1523. The first law relating to insurance was enacted in 1601. Insurance of houses and goods in London began in 1667. This was the year following that of the great fire of London. An office was then set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most extensive builders of the city of London. The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand*, in 1696. A duty was laid on insurances of 1s. 6d. per hundred pounds insured, in 1782: this duty was increased in 1797, and was variously altered since. The date of the first insurance office in the United States, has not been ascertained.

INSURRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Shay's Insurrection in Massachusetts (caused by the scarcity of money and heavy taxes), 1786. Insurrection in Pennsylvania, caused by duties on spirits, 1794. See the accounts of *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

INTEREST OF MONEY. It was twenty *per cent.* in Europe in the twelfth century. Fixed at twelve *per cent.* in Spain, Germany and Flanders, by Charles V. in 1560.—*Robertson.* Till the fifteenth century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and, therefore, often banished and persecuted. Interest was first settled by law in England at ten *per cent.*, 37 Henry VIII., 1546. This law was repealed by Edward VI.; but it was restored by Elizabeth. In those days the monarch could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Interest was reduced to eight *per cent.*, and the word first used instead of usury, 21 James I., 1624. Reduced by the Rump-parliament to six *per cent.*; and so confirmed at the Restoration. Reduced to five *per cent.*, 13 Anne, 1714, at which rate it remains. The rate in Ireland is six *per cent.*; regulated 14 George III., 1773. All interest above the legal standard of Britain is usury, and punishable by the statute.—*Blackstone.* The law does not now apply to bills having only 60 days to run. See *Usury Laws.*

INTEREST OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES. The rates vary in different States, viz:—In La. five *per cent.*, in Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., N. Ca., Tenn. Kent., Ohio, Ind., Illin., Misso., Ark., and the United States government claims, the rate is six *per cent.* In N. Y., S. Ca., Mich., and Wisc., seven *per cent.* In Geo., Ala., Mississ., and Flor., eight *per cent.* Laws against usury, with penalty of forfeiting the whole debt, in Me., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Penn., Del. Forfeit of the usury, and double, treble, the usury, in 14 other States. Usurious contracts void in Md., N. Ca., Geo., Tenn., Ohio, Ark.

INUNDATIONS, It would be impossible to record in this volume the numerous catastrophes which class under this head; the following are among the most remarkable:—

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 738.—*Fordun.*

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbor of Ostend totally immersed, 1108. The present city was built above a league from the channel where the old one lies submerged.—*Histoire de Flandre.*

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Sea (see *Dort*), April 17, 1446.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the

lands, and were called The Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. 1483.—*Hollinshed.*

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1530; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.

At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617.

An inundation at Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1686.—*Vide Phil. Trans.*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg. 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility

INUNDATIONS, *continued.*

and other persons of distinction perished, 1723.—*Du Fresnoy.*
 In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787.
 At Pest, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April 1811.
 By the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, were surprised, and met instant death, Sept. 14, 1813.
 In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year.
 In Germany, 119 villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, in March 1816.
 Awful inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, April 9, 1829.

At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb. 1830.

10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Cantor, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct. 1833.

Awful inundation in France; the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated, in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillouiere; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 233 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.

Inundation of the Mississippi at New Orleans, 160 squares and 1600 houses flooded, May 12, 1849.

The inundations of the Ohio, Mississippi &c., at different times, have caused great destruction of property, and (at times) of life.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS. The practice of the Romish church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, about A. D. 593.—*Ashe.* The Eastern church begun (in the fifth century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices; but the Western church carried it so far as frequently to canonize those they had any regard for, though the wickedness of their lives gave them no title to any such honor, to make processions, masses, litanies, prayers and oblations for and to them.

IODINE. This most important substance was discovered by M. de Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris, in 1812; the discovery was pursued with great advantage by M. Clement, in 1813. Iodine is very active; it is of a violet hue, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees; changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow color, and starch into a purple. Five volumes of oxygen and one of iodine form iodic acid.

IONIAN ISLANDS. They were subject to Venice until ceded by the treaty of Campo-Formio to France, in 1797. By a treaty between Russia and Great Britain they were placed under the protection of the latter power, November 5, 1815. A constitution was ratified by the prince regent of England for the government of these islands in 1818. The Ionian Islands are now among the free states of Europe. Corfu is the principal, and the seat of government.

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE. This order which is an improvement on the Doric, was founded by the Ionians, about 1350 B. C.—*Vitruvius by Perrault.*

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS. Founded by Thales of Miletus, 570 B. C. This sect distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations, under the successors and pupils of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates.

IOWA, now one of the United States, once formed part of the French possessions, and was included in the vast tract of country purchased in 1803 under the general name of Louisiana. First purchase of land from the Indians in Iowa was made in 1832. Iowa separated from Wisconsin as a territory, 1838. Admitted into the Union, Dec. 1846. Population in 1840, 43,111.

IPUSUS, BATTLE OF, by which Seleucus is confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonos, king of Asia. On the one side were Antigonos and his son; on the other Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 in fantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonos and his son were defeated, 301 B. C.—*Plutarch*.

IRELAND. It is disputed by historians from what nation this country was originally peopled. It seems, however, to be satisfactorily shown that the first colonists were Phœnicians. The Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B. C. The descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B. C. This was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings.

Arrival of Heremon	B. C. 1070	sacre the Protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius's day, Oct. 23, 1641
A colony from Spain bring with them the Phœnician letters, about	500	Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between 1649 and 1656
Arrival of St. Patrick	A. D. 448	Landing of king William III. at Carrickfergus
The renowned Brian Boiroidhe is crowned at Tara	1002	Battle of the Boyne; the Duke of Schomberg killed
Battle of Clontarf, which terminates the power of the Danes	1039	July 1, 1690
[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster; besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually war with each other.]		Memorable Irish rebellion commenced May 4, 1798, and was not finally suppressed until the next year
Adrian IV permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the Holy See, and held it as a fief of the church	1157	1799
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submissions of the kings and princes of the country, settles the government upon a footing similar to that of England, and makes his son John lord of Ireland	1172	Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland
Ireland wholly subdued	1210	Jan. 1, 1801
English laws and customs introduced by king John	1210	Emmett's insurrection
Henry VIII. assumes the title of <i>king</i> , instead of <i>lord</i> of Ireland	1542	July 23, 1803
The Catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly mas-		Roman Catholic emancipation. (See <i>Roman Catholics</i>)
		April 13, 1829
		Great repeal movement; meeting at Trim. (See <i>Repeal</i>)
		March 19, 1843
		O'Connell's trial. (See <i>Trials</i>) Jan. 15, 1844
		O'Connell died at Genoa, æt. 72, May 15, 1847
		Famine and great distress in Ireland throughout
		1847
		Relieved by England, and by voluntary gifts from the United States.
		Bill for suppression of crime in Ireland passed parliament
		Dec. 20, 1847
		Mitchell convicted of treason
		May 26, 1848
		Habeas Corpus act suspended, July 25, 1848
		Smith O'Brien arrested, and the rebellion put down
		Aug. 5, 1848

IRON. It was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forests of the mount having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves and referred glass to the Phœnicians; but Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Daunemora is the greatest mine of Sweden. British iron was cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, in 1543.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Iron-mills were first used for slitting iron into bars for smiths by Godfrey Bochs, in 1590. Tinning of iron was first introduced from Bohemia in 1681. There are upwards of 800,000 tons of iron produced annually in England.* For iron vessels, iron war-steamers, &c., see *Steamers*.

* There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare weighing twenty-four pounds.—*Anon.*

IRON-MASK, THE MAN OF THE. A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask, and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to dispatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. Some conjecture him to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople, although he died ten years before the mask; others that he was the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia; while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who, in the imagination of the Londoners, at least, was executed on Tower-hill. But there are two better conjectures; he is said to have been a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., his father being the duke of Buckingham; or the twin-brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent civil dissensions in France, which it might one day have caused. The mask died after a long imprisonment, Nov. 19, 1703.

ISLAMISM. The religion of Mahomet, planned by him in a cave near Mecca, where he employed a Persian Jew, well versed in history and laws, and two Christians, to assist him. One of these latter was of the Jacobite, and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men he framed his Koran, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetic character, calling himself the apostle of God, A. D. 604. See *Koran, Mecca, &c.*

ISLE OF FRANCE. Discovered by the Portuguese in 1500; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. The French formed their establishment at Port Louis in 1715. This island, together with six French frigates and many Indiamen was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810. They retain possession of it, and it is now a fixed British colony. See *Mauritius*.

ISMAEL, SIEGE OF, in Bessarabia. After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, December 22, 1790; when the Russian general, Suwarrow, the most merciless and savage warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison, consisting of 30,000 men, to the sword; every man was butchered; and Suwarrow, not satisfied with this vengeance, delivered up Ismael to the pillage of his ferocious soldiery, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women, who were murdered in cold blood.

ISSUS, BATTLE OF. Alexander defeats Darius in this, his second great battle with him; Darius loses 100,000 men, and his queen and family are captured, 333 B. C.—*Plutarch*. The Persians lost 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse in the field; and the Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 horse.—*Diodorus Siculus*. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse, and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.—*Justin*.

ISTHMIAN GAMES. These were combats among the Greeks, and received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed, instituted in honor of Melicerta, 1326 B. C.—*Lenglet*. They were re-instituted in honor of Neptune by Theseus, and their celebration was held so sacred and inviolable that even a public calamity could not prevent it, 1259 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles*.

ITALY. The garden of Europe, and the nurse of arts as well as arms. It received its name from *Italus*, a king of the country. or from *Italos*, a Greek word signifying an ox. The aborigines of Italy were the progeny of

Meshech, the sixth son of Japheth. In process of time, the Gomerites or Celts, who inhabited the greatest part of Gaul, sent several colonies into Italy, while other colonists arrived from Greece, and the country was divided into three grand parts, viz.—Cisalpine Gaul, the settlement of the Celts; Italia Propria, the residence of the first inhabitants; and Magna Græcia, the seat of the Grecian colonists. The modern inhabitants of Italy may be derived from the Goths and Lombards, who contributed so largely to the overthrow of the Roman empire, and who founded on its ruins the kingdoms of Italy and Lombardy. For Roman empire, see *Tabular Views*

Rome taken and plundered by the Visigoths under Alaric. See <i>Rome</i> A. D.	410	The papal seat removed for seventy years to Avignon, in France	1305
The Huns ravage the Roman empire under Attila, "the Scourge of God"	447	The cardinals not agreeing in the election of a pope, they set fire to the conclave, and separate, and the papal chair is left vacant for two years	1314
The Western Roman empire is destroyed by the Heruli, whose leader, Odoacer, erects the kingdom of Italy	476	Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar	1322
The reign of Totila, who twice pillages Rome, and reduces the inhabitants to such distress, that the ladies and people of quality are obliged to beg for bread at the doors of the Goths	511 to 552	Lucca becomes an independent republic	1370
The power of the Goths destroyed, and their kingdom overthrown by the generals of the Eastern empire	553	Naples conquered by Charles VIII.	1492
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany into this country	568	The republic of Venice loses all its Italian provinces in a single campaign, assailed by the pope, the emperor, and the kings of Spain and France	1509
The Lombards overrun Italy	596	Leo X. having exhausted all his finances, opens the sale of indulgences and absolutions, which soon replenishes his treasury	1517
Venice first governed by a doge	697	Parma and Placentia made a duchy	1545
Charlemagne invades Italy	774	Cosmo de Medicis made grand-duke of Tuscany by Pius V.	1569
He repairs to Rome, and is crowned emperor of the West	800	Pope Gregory XIII. reforms the calendar. See <i>Calendar</i>	1582
[During the reign of Charlemagne, the pope of Rome, who had hitherto been merely a spiritual minister, finds means to assume a temporal power, not only independent of, but superior to all others.]		Ambassadors from Japan to the pope. See <i>Jeddo</i>	1619
Pope Damasius II. is the first who causes himself to be crowned with a tiara	1053	The Corsicans revolt from the Genoese, and choose Theodore for their king. See <i>Corsica</i>	1736
Pope Gregory VII., surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by the countess Matilda, mistress of the greater part of Italy, who makes a donation of all her estates to the Church	1076	Milan vested in the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle	1748
Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to the appointment of bishops, begin about 1106, and agitate Italy and Germany during several centuries.		Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria	1797
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors	1125	Italy overrun, and Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte	1798
Tuscany becomes independent	1208	The Italian republic	1802
The duchies of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio are created	1228	Italy formed into a kingdom, and Napoleon crowned	1805
Milan erected into a duchy	1277	Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy	1805
		The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon	1814
		[The various other events relating to Italy will be found under the respective heads of <i>Genoa, Lombardy, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice, &c.</i>]	

The population of the whole of Italy proper now amounts to 23,677,000.—*Alm. de Gotha.*

J.

J. Introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1660.—*Du Fresnoy.*

JACOBINS. The name given to one of the principal parties in the French revolution. The Jacobin club originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united to disseminate

political and other opinions; the members were called Jacobins from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. From its institution, one principal object was, to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the national assembly, in order that the members might act in concert. They are represented as having been determined enemies of monarchy, aristocracy, and the Christian religion, and may be regarded as the first grand spring of the revolution. They were suppressed October 18, 1794. The religious sect called Jacobins are those of both sexes who follow the rules of St. Dominick. See *Dominicans*.

JACOBITES. A sect among the eastern Christians, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, whose heresy spread to a great extent in the sixth and seventh centuries. In England existed a political party called Jacobites. They were the partisans of James II., and were so named after his expulsion in 1688. Those who openly appeared in arms for, or who expressed their wishes to restore the abdicated family, were called Jacobites; the distinction is now entirely lost.

JAFFA. Celebrated in Scripture as Joppa, the port whence Jonah embarked, and the place where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead. In profane history, the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by Bonaparte in February 1799; and the French were driven out by the British in June, same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte: but this is reasonably doubted.

JAMAICA. Discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1495. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, and the land forces commanded by Venables in 1655; the expedition had been planned by Oliver Cromwell against St. Domingo. An awful earthquake occurred here in 1692; and the island was desolated by a furious hurricane in 1722; and again 1734 and 1751. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned, October 1815. An alarming insurrection, commenced by the negro slaves, in which numerous plantations were burned, and property of immense value destroyed. Before they were overpowered, the governor, lord Belmore, declared the island under martial law, Dec. 22, 1831. Awful fire here, Aug. 26, 1843. The Cholera in 1850.

JANISSARIES. This order of infantry in the Turkish army was formerly reputed to be the grand seignor's foot guards. They were first raised by Amurath I. in 1361; and have several times deposed the sultan. Owing to an insurrection of these troops on the 14th June, 1826, when 3000 of them were killed on the spot, the Ottoman army was reorganized, and a firman was issued declaring the abolition of the Janissaries two days afterwards.

JANSENISM. This sect was founded by Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, about 1625. Jansen was a prelate of piety and morals, but his "*Augustinus*," a book in which he maintained the Augustine doctrine of free grace, and recommended it as the true orthodox belief, kindled a fierce controversy on its publication in 1640, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII.

JANUARY. This month, the first in our year, derives its name from Janus, a divinity among the early Romans. See *next article*. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B. C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. This god was painted with two faces,

because, as some persons have it, on the one side the first of January looked towards the new year, and on the other towards the old one. On the first day, it was customary for friends and acquaintances to make each other presents, from whence the custom of new year's gifts, still retained among us, was originally taken.

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome. Was erected by Romulus, and kept open in the time of war and closed in time of peace. It was shut only twice, during above 700 years, viz:—under Numa, 714 B. C. and under Augustus, 5 B. C.; and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war.

JANVILLIERS, BATTLE OF, between the French and Prussians, in which, after an obstinate engagement, Blucher, who commanded the latter army, was driven back to Chalons with considerable loss, February 14, 1814. About this period there were many battles fought between Napoleon and Blucher, and Napoleon and prince Schwartzberg, until the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814.

JAPAN. This island was first made known to Europe by Marco Paulo; and was visited by the Portuguese about 1535. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire, but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 B. C. The English visited Japan in 1612. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1622, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all extirpated. See *Jeddo*.

JAVA. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740, and for its cruelty and cowardice fixes an indelible stain not only upon their nation, but upon man. The island capitulated to the British, August 8, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814.

JEDDO. The capital of Japan, containing about 1,680,000 inhabitants, a number nearly equal to London. In 1619, ambassadors from Japan arrived at the court of Paul V. to do him homage as the head of the Christian religion, which their master had embraced through the preaching of the Jesuit missionaries; but the misconduct of the Jesuits, who were endeavoring to overturn the Japanese government, caused them to be expelled in 1622, and the inhabitants relapsed into their former idolatry. The emperor's palace is of indescribable magnificence; its hall of audience is supported by many pillars of massive gold and plates of gold cover its three towers, each nine stories high. Several other costly palaces, belonging to the emperor, empress, concubines, and vassal kings, enrich this great eastern city.

JEMMAPPES, BATTLE OF, one of the most obstinate and bloody of modern times; 40,000 French troops forced 28,000 Austrians, who were intrenched in woods and mountains, defended by forty redoubts, and an immense number of cannon; the revolutionary general Dumouriez was the victor in this battle, which lasted four days. According to the most authentic accounts, the number of killed on the side of the Austrians amounted to 10,000, on that of the French to 12,000, Nov. 5, 1792.

JENA, BATTLE OF, one of the most sanguinary of modern times, between the French and Prussian armies; the one commanded by the emperor Napoleon, and the other by the Prussian king, who was signally defeated, with the loss of 30,000 slain, and nearly as many thousands made prisoners. In

this battle the Prussians lost 200 field-pieces, and Napoleon advanced to Berlin, Oct. 14, 1806

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, SARK, AND ALDERNEY, appendages to the duchy of Normandy, were united to the crown of England, by William the Conqueror, in 1066. Jersey was attempted by the French in 1779 and 1781. A body of French troops surprised the governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender prisoners of war; but he was killed in the moment of victory, Jan. 6, 1781.

JERUSALEM. Built 1800 B. C. The first and most famed Temple was founded by Solomon, 1015 B. C.; and was solemnly dedicated on Friday, October 30, 1004 B. C., being one thousand years before the birth of Christ—*Blair*; *Usher*; *Bible*. Jerusalem was taken by the Israelites, 1048 B. C. and by Nebuchadnezzar, 587 B. C. Razed to the ground by Titus, A. D. 70, after one of the most remarkable sieges in history. More than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished on this occasion. A city was built on the ruins of the former by the emperor Adrian, A. D. 130. The walls were rebuilt by the empress Eudoxia in 437. Jerusalem was taken by the Persians in 614; by the Saracens in 636; and by the crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword, 1099. A new kingdom was founded, which lasted 88 years. Taken from the Christians by Saladin, in 1187; and by the Turks, who drove away the Saracens in 1217. Jerusalem was taken by the French under Bonaparte in February 1799. See *Jews*.

JESTER. In some ancient works, a jester is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of the early English kings kept jesters, and particularly the Tudors. There was a jester at court in the reign of James I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS. The order was founded by Ignatius Loyola (who was canonized), a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and subsequently an officer of his army. Loyola having been wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in both legs, A. D. 1521, devoted himself to theology while under cure, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; he next made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation for his new order in France. He presented the institutes of it in 1539, to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, September 27, 1540, by which their number was not to exceed 60. That clog, however, was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII., granted them such great privileges as rendered them powerful and numerous. But though François Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris. The Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. Even in Romish countries, the intrigues and seditious writings of this order, have occasioned it to be discountenanced. The Jesuits were expelled England by proclamation, 2 James I. 1604, and Venice 1606. They were put down in France by an edict from the king, and their revenues confiscated, 1764; and were banished Spain 1767. Suppressed by pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Restored by Pius VII. in 1814; and since tolerated in other states,

and even where not tolerated, the body, as now in England, possesses a secret and extensive existence.

JESUS CHRIST. Born on Monday, December 25, A. M. 400 $\frac{1}{2}$, in the year of Rome 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. See *Nativity*. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A. D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2. He was crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He arose, April 5; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet, on Thursday, May 14, following: and his Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24, A. D. 33.

JEWELRY. Worn by most of the early nations. So prodigious was the extravagance of the Roman ladies, that Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina wearing ornaments which were valued at 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel, in 1434. The manufacture was extensively encouraged in England in 1685. See article *Dress*.

JEWISH ERA. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidæ until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and three months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years.

JEWS. A people universally known both in ancient and modern times. They derive their origin from Abraham, with whom, according to the Old Testament and the Jewish writers, God made a covenant, 1921 B. C. See *Tabular Views*, p. 6 to p. 42.

JEWS, MODERN HISTORY OF.

Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, multitudes destroying themselves	A. D. 70	are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks	- 1235
100,000 Greeks and Romans are murdered by the Jews about Cyrene	- 115	They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which eighteen are hanged	- 1255
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects a temple to Jupiter	- 130	700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2 <i>s.</i> per week as interest upon a loan of 20 <i>s.</i> — <i>Stowe</i>	- 1262
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans, in 135 and	- 136	Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed	- 1269
[They are now banished from Judea by an edict of the emperor, and are forbidden to return, or even to look back upon their once flourishing and beloved city, on pain of death. From this period, the Jews have been scattered among all other nations.]		Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm	- 1274
		267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin	- 1277
		They crucify a child at Northampton, for which fifty are drawn at horses' tails and hanged	- 1282

GENERAL HISTORY.

Jews first arrive in England	- 1078	15,660 Jews are apprehended in one day, and are all banished England.-- <i>Rapin</i>	- 1287
Thinking to invoke the divine mercy, at a solemnization of the Passover, they sacrifice a youth, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, for which the criminals are executed, and all Jews banished France	- 1080	Massacre of the Jews at Verdun by the peasantry; 500 defend themselves in a castle, where, for want of weapons, they throw their children at their enemies, and then destroy one another	131
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation-day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests	- 1089	A fatal distemper raging in Europe, they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and 1,500,000 are massacred.— <i>Lenglet</i>	- 1348
500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, they cut each other's throats to avoid their fury	- 1190	500,000 Jews are banished Spain, and 150,000 from Portugal	- 1492
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John	- 1204	They are banished France	- 1494
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders		After having been banished England 365 years, they are re-admitted by Cromwell, in virtue of a treaty with Manasseh Ben Israel	- 1652

JEWS, *continued.*

Statute to naturalize them in England, passed	- 1753	land, lost on the second reading, by a majority in the Commons, 228 against 165	May 17, 1830
This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England	- 1754	Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London; and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honor has been conferred,	Nov. 9, 1837
The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France	- 1790	Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it	- 1839
Sitting of the great Sanhedrim, of Paris, convened by the emperor Napoleon	Jan. 20, 1807	Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Dan ascus.—See <i>Damascus</i>	Feb. 1, 1840
London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews	- 1808		
Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews,	Sept. 1, 1820		
Bill for Jewish emancipation in Eng-			

JOAN OF ARC, OR MAID OF ORLEANS. The young and celebrated heroine of France. The English under Bedford closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII. intrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429, and the English who were before the place from October 12, preceding, abandoned the enterprise, May 8, following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 10, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never killed any one, or shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, May 25, 1431; and to the great disgrace of the English, was burnt for a witch five days afterwards at Rouen, in the 22d (some say 29th) year of her age.—*Voltaire's Pucelle d'Orleans.*

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE. Names, as pledges to prosecute, well known in the law. *Magna Charta* demanded witnesses before trial, and since the reign of Edward III. the fictitious names of John Doe and Richard Roe are put into writs, as pretended witnesses.

JUBILEE. By Mosaic institution the Jews celebrate a Jubilee every fifty years. Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII., in the year 1300. It was celebrated every fifty years by command of pope Clement VI.; and was afterwards reduced by Urban VI. to every thirty-third year; and Sixtus V. to every twenty-fifth year, at which period it is now fixed.

JUDGES. On the Norman conquest the judges had the style of *Justiciarius Angliæ*: these judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The last who had the office of *Justiciarius Angliæ* was Phillip Basset, in 1261. Judges punished for bribery, 17 Edward I. 1288, when Thomas de Weyland was banished the land; and in 1351, William de Thorp was hanged. John de Cavendish was beheaded by the Kentish rebels, 1382. Tresilian, chief justice, was executed for favoring despotism, and other judges were seized and condemned, 1388. The prince of Wales was committed by Judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench, 1412. Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, was beheaded, July 6, 1535. Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, 1641. Three impeached, 1680. Most of them dismissed for not allowing the legality of a dispensing power in the crown, 3 James II. 1687. The celebrated Judge Jefferies was committed by the lord mayor to the Tower, where he died, 1689. The independence of the judges in England was established by making their appointments patents for life, 1761. Judges were sent to India, 1773. Three additional judges,

one to each court, were appointed, 1784. A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813.

JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES. Those of the Supreme Court, eight in number, are appointed for life or during good conduct, by the President and Senate. The chief justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have been John Jay, appointed, 1789; William Cushing, of Mass., 1796; Oliver Ellsworth, 1796; John Marshall, 1801; Roger B. Taney, 1836. U. S. Circuit Judges were first appointed 1801. The judges of the several States are thus appointed:—

By the *Governor* and *Legislature*, or Senate, or Council, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, and Michigan.

By the *Legislature alone*, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, and Illinois.

By the Governor alone in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Kentucky.

By *popular vote*, in Mississippi and in New York.*

THE TERM OF OFFICE of the superior judges, is *for life* (or “during good behavior”) in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

Until seventy years of age, in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut.

Until sixty-five years of age, in Missouri.

For periods varying from *two to twelve years*, in New Jersey, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan; and for one year in Rhode Island, and Vermont.

THEY ARE REMOVABLE—

By impeachment in fourteen States. By conviction of misconduct in a court of law, in Maryland. By joint resolution of Senate, and two-thirds of Assembly, in New York.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, in lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and Vice Admiralty Courts abroad—from the Courts of the Isle of Man, the Colonial Courts, &c., fixed by statute 3 and 4 William IV. 1833.

JUGGERNAUT, or “Lord of the world.” The first object of Hindoo veneration, is a celebrated idol of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion, and the visage is frightful. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually: of these a great many never return, and to the distance of fifty miles the way is strewed with human bones: the temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years.

JUGURTHA, THE WAR WITH. A memorable war against the Numidian to reduce his kingdom, commenced 111 B. C. and continued five years. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and afterwards Sylla and Marius; the latter of whom dragged him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph. The name and wars of Jugurtha have been immortalized by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD. A term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980

* The election of judges by the people, in New York, was first provided for by the new constitution of 1846.

years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time, to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our year is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For Julian year, see *Calendar* and *Year*.

JULY. The seventh month of the year, from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it. It was the fifth month in the Roman calendar until Numa added January and February to the year, 713 B. C. See *those months severally*, and article *Year*.

JUNE. The sixth month, but originally the fourth month of the Roman year. It had its name *Junius*, which some derive à *Junone*, and others à *Junioribus*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. When Numa added two months before March, this month became, as it is now, the sixth of the calendar, 713 B. C. See *Year*.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS. Junius was the assumed name of a concealed political writer, who published his letters in the *Public Advertiser*, in 1769. They were written in a nervous, sarcastic, and clear style, and produced a powerful impression, and the volume is now one of the most admired in British literature. These letters have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), Mr. serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, esq., Mr. Charles Lloyd Mr. Samuel Dyer, general Lee, Hugh Boyd, esq., and sir Philip Francis; but the matter is still hidden in obscurity. "I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."—*Junius*. And recently to Horace Walpole.

JUPITER. Known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans: to the former, it is said 3000, B. C.; and correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B. C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the royal library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo, A. D. 1610; but Jansen, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon Hierarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible with their whole estates, real and personal, for false verdicts.—*Lambard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one-half denizens, and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edward III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal, might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm that is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers.

JURIES, COERCION OF. About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empanelled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it.—*Leon. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, October 9, 1791.—*Phillips*.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. These are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supercession and punishment by the king's bench for an abuse of their authority. Justices of the peace in every county first nominated by William the Conqueror, in 1076.—*Stowe*. In the United States the office is held by special appointment, and the tenure is different in different States; it is usually for seven years.

JUSTINIAN CODE. Wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty, completed A. D. 529. To this code of laws Justinian added the Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*). A digest was made in 533.—*Blair*.

K.

KALEIDOSCOPE. This optical instrument, which combines mirrors, and produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh; it was first suggested in 1814, and the instrument perfected in 1817, when it found its way into every body's hands. It is intended to assist jewellers, glass-painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns, of which it produces an infinite number.

KAMTSCHATKA. The peninsula on the eastern coast of Asia. It was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, A. D. 1690; and was taken possession of by Russia in 1697; it was not ascertained to be a peninsula until visited by Behring, in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter.

KENILWORTH CASTLE. Built in 1120, but much of the pile was erected subsequently by John of Gaunt; and its remains now form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. This celebrated castle was conferred on Dudley, earl of Leicester, by queen Elizabeth, whom he afterwards entertained within its walls for seventeen days. His sumptuous entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l.* a vast expenditure in those times.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States, was first explored by Daniel Boone, an enterprising hunter, in 1770. First white settlement near Lexington, 1775. Was a part of Virginia until 1782, when it was made a separate district. Admitted into the Union 1792. Population in 1790, 73,677; in 1810, 406,511, in 1830, 688,844; in 1840, 779,828, including 182,258 slaves.

KEYS. The invention of them is ascribed to Theodore, of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B. C. But this is an error, as keys are mentioned in the siege of Troy, 1193 B. C. Keys were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock now in use. The ancient keys now to be found in the cabinets of the curious are mostly of bronze. The late Francis Douce, esq., had some of remarkable shapes, the shaft terminating on one side by the works, on the other by a ring. Keys of this description were presented by husbands to wives, and were returned again upon divorce or separation.

KIEL TREATY OF. Between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed January 14, 1814. By this treaty Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously the Norwegians had been deserted by the king of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favor. The mission was fruitless. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the diet elected the king of Sweden to be their king.

KING. The Latin *Rex*, the Scythian *Reis*, the Spanish *Rey*, the French *Roi*, all come from the Hebrew *Rosch*, chief, or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B. C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings first ruled in Rome. The Egyptians understood the only just principle of government, namely, to make the people happy; and although among them the monarchy was hereditary, the sovereign was as much bound by the laws as his meanest subject: there was a peculiar code for his direction in the most minute particulars of public and private life. The king's hour of rising, the portion of time he should devote each day to the services of religion, the administration of justice, the quality of his food, and the rank of persons by whom he was served, were all prescribed.

KING OF ENGLAND. The style "king of England," was first used by Egbert A. D. 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy. See *Britain*. The plural phraseology of we, us, our, was first adopted by king John, in 1207. The title of "king of Ireland," by British sovereigns, was not assumed until 1542, when Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king. The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne, 1707; and of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union of these countries, January 1, 1801, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor*," "George the third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith."

KING OF THE FRENCH. Decried by the National Assembly that the title of "king of France" should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "king of the French," October 16, 1789. The royal title was abolished in 1792; but restored in the Bourbon family, in 1814. Louis-Philippe I. was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French," August 9, 1830. See *France*.

KING OF HUNGARY. The averseness of the Hungarian people to the term *queen*, has led to the custom among them, that whenever a female succeeds to the throne, she shall be called *king*. Thus it will be seen in the annals of Hungary, that the daughter of Louis I. reigned as *king Mary*, in 1383. See *Hungary*.

KING OF THE ROMANS. The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own lifetime politically obtained them the title of "king of the Romans," this people being comprehended in that sovereignty. The first emperor so elected was Henry IV., in 1055. Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he obtained the title of "king of the Romans," but failed in succeeding to the Imperial crown. The style "king of Rome" was revived by Bonaparte, who conferred it on his son, upon his birth, in April, 1811; but the title ceased with the extinction of the dynasty of Napoleon, April 5, 1814.

KING'S BENCH, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND. Obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. The jurisdiction of this court extends all over England, and is not so subject to control as others, because the law presumes the king to be here in person. The name of this court has been altered to that of *Queen's Bench*, since the

accession of Victoria, in June, 1837, as is the case with all institutions in immediate connection with, or dependent upon the sovereign.

KING'S EVIL. Supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. This vulgar credulity had in the age of Charles II. arisen to such a height, that in fourteen years, 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her royal intention to touch publicly for the cure of the evil; and touching for it continued a custom until it was wisely discouraged, and ultimately dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first royal speech from the throne was delivered by Henry I., in 1107. A late celebrated writer, after remarking with his accustomed harshness upon Mr. Canning, who had just then (April 1827) become chief of a new administration, said—"Canning being now minister, of one thing, and one thing only, we are certain, we shall have no more grammatical blunders in king's speeches; these things will still be written in the same meagre way, in point of matter, as before; but we shall have them in a perspicuous and pure style."—*Cobbett*.

KINGDOMS. The origin of kingdoms may be referred to Belus, supposed to have been the Nimrod of Holy Writ; he was the founder of the Babylonian monarchy, 2245 B. C.—*Usher*. Menès, or Misraïm, makes his son Atholus, surnamed the first Mercury, king of Upper Egypt; and another son, Tose-thrus, he establishes at Memphis, 2188 B. C.—*Blair*. Ninus founds the Assyrian monarchy, 2059 B. C.—*Lenglet*.

KISSING. Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, as we may collect from Judas approaching his master with a kiss; it was also customary in Rome. Kissing the pope's foot took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, and began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the eighth century. From kneeling to sovereigns came also the ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord in homage, first practised, A. D. 709.

KIT-KAT CLUB. A society which consisted of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished abilities, instituted in 1703, for the purpose of promoting the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover, which they effected by spirited publications as well as other measures. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. The club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met, in King-street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry.—*Bowyer's Life of Queen Anne*.

KNIGHT. The origin of this title as a military honor is said to be derived from the siege of Troy, but this solely depends upon a passage or two in Homer. With certainty we may trace the distinction to the Romans, who, after their union with the Sabines, created three centuries of knights, about 750 B. C.—*Livy*.

KNIGHT-ERRANDRY. Took its rise in the combats of the Celtic nations, particularly the judicial combats, and much prevailed in Spain, France, and Germany. Tilts and tournaments commenced with the return of the crusaders from the holy wars, and for about 300 years they were the chief amusements of courts, and the successful combatants acquired knighthood, and the favor of the ladies. When public combats declined, the knights travelled in search of adventures, to correct injustice, and fight in the cause of the fair; and the consequent follies gave rise to the novel of Don Quixote.

KNIGHTHOOD. Was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after

confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstan, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A. D. 900.—*Spelman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honor of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100.—*Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Henry III. 1254.—*Salmon*.

KNIGHTHOOD IN EUROPE. As a system, under the denomination of chivalry, knighthood is to be dated from the eleventh century. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, and to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. The first knights being men of the highest rank and largest possessions, admission into the order was deemed a great honor.

MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Alcantara, instituted	A. D. 1160	Generosity, Brandenburg	1685
Alexander Nevskoi, Russia	1700	Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, surnamed the Good	1429
Amaranta, Sweden	1645	Golden Lion, Hesse-Cassel	1785
Angelic Knights, Greece	456	Golden Shield and Thistle	1370
Annunciada, Mantua	1618	Golden Spur, by Pius IV.	1559
Annunciation, Savoy	1355	Guelphic, Hanover	1816
Argonauts, Naples	1382	Holy Ghost, France, 1468. Revived	1559
Avis, Portugal	1147	Holy Ghost, Rome	1198
Band, Spain	1232	Holy Trinity	1211
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed. See <i>Bannerets</i>	1455	Hospitallers (<i>which see</i>)	1092
Bath, England, 1399. Renewed. See <i>Bath</i>	1725	Januarius, Naples	1733
Bear, Switzerland	1213	Jerusalem. See <i>Malta</i>	1048
Black Eagle, Prussia, instituted by Frederick I.	1701	Jesus, France	1206
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1608	Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1415. Reformed by Paul V.	1610
Brotherly Love, instituted	1708	Knot, Naples	1351
Burgundian Cross	1535	La Calza, Venice	1400
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III.	1156	Legion of Honor, France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte	1802
Carpet, England	1553	Lily of Arragon	1403
Catharine, Russia	1698	Lily of Navarre	1048
Chase, instituted by the duke of Wirtemberg	1719	Loretto, Lady of	1587
Christ, Livonia	1203	Malta. See <i>Malta</i> .	1531
Christ, Portugal	1319	Martyrs, Palestine	1319
Christian Charity, France	1590	Maria-Theresa, Order of Ladies, Spain	1792
Cincinnatus, America	1783	Mauritians, Savoy	1430
Conception of the Virgin	1619	Merit, instituted by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel	1785
Concord, Prussia, instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg	1660	Merit, Prussia	1740
Crescent, Naples	1448	Noble Passion, Germany	1704
Crown Royal, France	802	Oak of Navarre, Spain	722
Daneburgh, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V.	1671	Passion of Jesus Christ, France	1382
Death's Head, Female Order, by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe-Mersburgh	1709	Pius, founded by Pius IV.	1559
Dove of Castile	1379	Porcupine, France	1393
Dragon, Hungary	1439	Red Eagle, Prussia	1792
Ear of Corn, Brittany	1050	Redemption, instituted	1212
Elephant, Denmark, by Christian I.	1478	Rosary, Spain	1172
Ermine, France	1450	Round Table, England—See <i>Knights of the Round Table</i>	528
Garter, England	1350	St. Andrew, Russia (tradition ascribes to this saint the introduction of Christianity into Muscovy)	1698
		St. Andrew, Scotland, 809; renewed 1452; and again by James VI.	1605
		St. Anthony, Ethiopia	357

KNIGHTHOOD IN EUROPE, *continued.*

St. Anthony, Hainault	-	-	-	1382	St. Michael, Germany	-	-	-	1618
St. Blaze, Acon	-	-	-	1250	St. Patrick, Ireland	-	-	-	1783
St. Catharine, Palestine	-	-	-	1163	St. Paul, Rome	-	-	-	1540
St. Catharine, Russia	-	-	-	1698	St. Peter, Rome	-	-	-	1520
St. Denis, France	-	-	-	1267	St. Rupert, Germany, by the archbishop of Saltzburgh	-	-	-	1701
St. George, Austria	-	-	-	1470	St. Sepulchre, Palestine	-	-	-	1092
St. George, Carinthia	-	-	-	1279	St. Stephen, by Casimir de Medicis, grand-duke of Tuscany	-	-	-	1561
St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria	-	-	-	1729	St. Thomas of Acon	-	-	-	1370
St. George, England; instituted by Edward III. See <i>Garter</i>	-	-	-	1349	Saviour, Greece	-	-	June 1,	1833
St. George; tutelary saint of Genoa, by Frederick III.	-	-	-	1460	Seraphims, Sweden	-	-	-	1334
St. George, Rome	-	-	-	1496	Ship and Crescent, France	-	-	-	1269
St. George, Russia	-	-	-	1782	Sincerity, instituted by the elector of Saxony	-	-	-	1690
St. George, Spain	-	-	-	1318	Slaves of Virtue, Germany	-	-	-	1662
St. George, Venice	-	-	-	1200	Swan, Cleves	-	-	-	960
St. Hubert, Germany, by the duke of Juliers and Cleves	-	-	-	1417	Sword, Cyprus	-	-	-	1195
St. James, Holland	-	-	-	1290	Sword, Sweden, 1523; revived	-	-	-	1772
St. James, Portugal	-	-	-	1310	Templars.—See <i>Templars</i>	-	-	-	1118
St. James, Spain	-	-	-	1030	Teste Morte, Wurtemberg	-	-	-	1652
St. Jerome, Germany	-	-	-	1154	Teutonic, 1190; renewed in Prussia	-	-	-	1522
St. John of Acon	-	-	-	1370	Thistle of Bourbon	-	-	-	1370
St. John of Jerusalem	-	-	-	1048	Thistle of Scotland, 812; revived	-	-	-	1540
St. John of Malta	-	-	-	1522	Trinitarians, Spain	-	-	-	1594
St. John of Rhodes	-	-	-	1300	Truxillo, Spain	-	-	-	1227
St. Julien, of Alcantara	-	-	-	1176	United Ladies for the honor of the Cross, in Germany	-	-	-	1666
St. Lazarus, and St. Maurice, by Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy	-	-	-	1572	Virgin Mary	-	-	-	1333
St. Louis, France	-	-	-	1693	Virgin of Mount Carmel, France	-	-	-	1607
St. Mark, Venice, 830; renewed	-	-	-	1562	Warfare of Christ, Poland	-	-	-	1705
St. Mary the Glorious	-	-	-	1233	Warfare of Christ, Russia	-	-	-	1325
St. Mary de Merced, Spain	-	-	-	1218	Wing of St. Michael, Portugal	-	-	-	1165
St. Michael, France	-	-	-	1469	Wladimir, Russia	-	-	-	1682

KNIGHTS, FEMALE. The title of knight, which was given to men of superior worth, ability, and fortune, in former times, was sometimes given to women also. As an instance, it was conferred on the women who preserved the city of Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance and vigorous attack of the besiegers, by which means the Moors were forced to raise the siege. Large immunities and favors were granted to them and their descendants for their heroism on this occasion.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Instituted by king Arthur, about A. D. 528.—*Asser's Life of Alfred.* This ancient order was revived by Edward III. at Windsor, upon New Year's day, 1344. The king, with a view to the recovery of France, which descended to him in right of his mother, became anxious to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon projecting and setting up king Arthur's Round Table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise. He published his royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at those jousts and tournaments.—*Bealson.*

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE. The barons, or tenants in chief, or freeholders by Doomsday-book, were 700 in number, but being split into small parts, were greater and lesser, all of whom were entitled to sit in parliament; but the latter, or lesser barons, were allowed to choose two representatives, hence called knights of the shire, A. D. 1307.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. A religious and military order, instituted A. D. 1118. They came to England early in Stephen's reign, and settled at the Temple in London; and at other places in the reign of Henry II. All the knights were arrested in France in one day, being charged with great crimes, and possessing great riches; fifty-nine of them were burnt alive at Paris in Oct.,

1307. Those in England were all seized the same year. Their order was abolished by Philip the Fair of France, at the council of Vienne, in 1312; and many thousands were subsequently massacred, their wealth being given to the knights of Malta. See *Malla*.

KNIVES. First made in England in 1563. They were the earliest branch of cutlery, and were first manufactured by one Mathews, of Fleet-Bridge, London, 5th Eliz., 1563.—*Chamberlain's England, edit. 1683.* See *Forks*.

KORAN, OR ALKORAN OF MAHOMET, written about A. D. 610. Its general aim was, to unite the professions of Idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of this volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise, and where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ.—*Dr. Jortin.* The leading article of faith which this impostor preached, is compounded of an eternal truth, and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God.—*Gibbon.* The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; and into English and other European languages about 1763, *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 3000 verses, divided into 114 sections. See *Alcoran; Islamism; Mecca; Mahometism, &c.*

L.

LA HOGUE, BATTLE OF, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russel and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hogue, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England, May 19, 1692.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. It was commenced in 1785, when Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command. The last direct intelligence received from him was from Botany Bay, in March 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently dispatched in search of Perouse, but no certain information was had until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on two different islands of the New Hebrides—a fate authenticated by various articles of the wreck of these vessels, which capt. Dillon brought with him to Calcutta, April 9, 1828, 40 years afterwards.

LA VENDEE, WAR OF. The French Royalists here took to arms, and were successful in a number of battles with the Republican armies, fought between July 12, 1793, and January 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Numerous other engagements were fought, with various success, until this war terminated, Jan. 10, 1800.

LABYRINTH. There were four most famous in history: the first was built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B. C.; the second in Egypt in the isle of Mœris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, 683 B. C.; and the fourth in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of the Hetruriæ, about 520 B. C.—*Pliny.* The beauty and art of the labyrinth of Egypt were almost beyond belief; it had 12 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was encrusted with marble, and adorned with sculpture.—*Herodotus.* The labyrinth of Woodstock is famous from its connection with the story of

Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; there is a curious Maze at Hampton Court that is much visited.

LACE. Mention is made of it as being of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1320; and fine laces were much in use for ruffles and frills for the men, and headdresses for the women, in the fifteenth century. Lace was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London, and its value when manufactured has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold.

LACEDÆMON. See *Sparta*. Lelez begins the kingdom of Lelegia, in Læonia, 1516 B. C. Eurotas gives his daughter Sparta in marriage to Lacedæmon, and makes him partner on the throne, 1490 B. C. The city of Sparta was built about this time, and hence the name by which the country is most known. The Lacedæmon republic became famous in history after 700 B. C. particularly by the conquest of Athens. It was made a Roman province 71 B. C. The territory now belongs to the Turks.—*Thucydides; Priestley*.

LADIES. The mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out to the poor weekly with their own hands certain quantities of bread, and were therefore called *Lef-days*—two Saxon words signifying *bread-giver*, and the words were at length corrupted, and the mistress is called to this day *Lady*, that is, *Lef-day*. The introduction of ladies to court, was first to that of Louis XII. of France in 1499. As a title of honor, the title of lady properly belongs only to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank; but custom has made it a term of complaisance for the wives of knights, and all women of eminence or gentility. See *Lord*.

LADRONE ISLES. Discovered by Magellan, in 1520; they are eleven in number; at the island of Guam he first touched. Here, some of the natives having stolen some of his goods, and showing a great disposition to theft, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Islands of Thieves, which they are called to this day.

LADY DAY. This festival, the 25th March, was instituted about A. D. 350, according to some authorities, and not before the seventh century according to others. On this day, the 25th of March, the angel Gabriel brought to the Virgin Mary the message concerning her son Jesus; hence it is called the Annunciation, and is celebrated in the Catholic church as one of its chief feasts; and in the Reformed church also, on account of the connection between the circumstance commemorated and the Incarnation. In England, before the alteration of the style, the new year began on the 25th of March.

LA FAYETTE'S first visit to the United States, to aid the cause of American independence; he arrived at Charleston, April 25, 1777, being then nineteen years old. He raised a corps at his own expense; was wounded at Brandywine; employed in Rhode Island, 1778; visited France, promoting new reinforcements for the United States, and returned 1779. His triumphal reception in the United States on a visit of pleasure, Aug. 13, 1824; received from Congress the sum of \$200,000 and a township of land in reward for his services; returned to France in the frigate Brandywine, September 7, 1825.

LAMPS. See *Lanterns*. Lamps are mentioned in all the early ages; they were in use in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The earthen lamp which Epicetetus the philosopher had in his study sold, after his death, for 3000 drachmas, A. D. 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. Lamps were in general use through the streets of London up to the close

of the 18th century, as were flambeaux which were carried by link-boys. London streets were first lighted by oil-lamps in 1681; and with gas lamps in 1814. The domestic lamp is now of elegant manufacture; of this kind is the Argand lamp, brought into general use in England in 1785, *et seq.* See *Safety Lamp*.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS. On a system of education by means of mutual instruction, propagated by Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell; they were not much patronized till about 1808, when Lancaster's system attracted general attention, notwithstanding the prejudices that existed against the founder, who had been laboring to introduce schools upon his economic plan from 1798. They became general in 1818, and there are now some hundreds of them in England, and in London more than forty. They were founded in Senegal, and were extensively instituted in Russia, in 1819.

LAND. Was let generally in England for 1s. per acre, 36 Henry VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600. It was about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 *per cent.* on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, the rent of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in this estimate were exempted much land and the inferior class of houses. See *Income Tax*. The rental of the United Kingdom has been recently estimated in parliament at 127 millions, but authorities vary much on the amount. See *Public Lands, U. S.*

LANDGRAVE. This is from *land*, and *grave* a count, a German title of dominion, which appears to have commenced in the eleventh century; it became the title of the house of Hesse Cassel, about the year 1300; and the rank was subsequently assumed by the branches of Hesse Homburg, Hesse Philipstal, Hesse Darmstadt, &c. See *Hesse*.

LANGSIDE, BATTLE OF; between the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, and the army of Mary queen of Scots, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat, May 15, 1568. Immediately after this last fatal battle, the unfortunate Mary fled to England, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, on May 16; and was soon afterwards imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE. Language must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former opinion by the great majority of the Jews and Christians, and the profoundest philosophers of France and England. It has been affirmed that Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam: but others deny this, and say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, are only dialects of the original, which has for many ages been lost and unknown. Psammeticus the Powerful, desiring to know the most ancient people and language on the earth, caused two children to be kept from all knowledge of the use of speech, until they were two years old: they were then brought into his presence, and they both pronounced the sound *beccos*, the Phœnician term for *bread*. He therefore gave the Phœnician the precedence, in point of antiquity, to all other nations, 647 B. C.—*Herodotus, Polyæn., Strabo.*

LANGUAGES. Of the Hebrew, the Chaldee and Syriac are dialects. The original European ones are thirteen, viz: Greek, Latin, Dutch, Sclavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh, Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish, Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus, Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in East Friesland. Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa. From the Latin sprung the Italian, French and Spanish; and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the High Dutch, or Teutonic, sprang the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch,

&c. There are 3664 known languages now used in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.—*Professor Adelung.*

LANTERNS. In general use from a very early date. Those of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said by Alfred, and it is supposed that horn was used for window-lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, A. D. 872-901.—*Stowe's Chron.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns, with glass sides, A. D. 1415. The pellucid laminae of the ox horn has served for ages for the sides of lanterns instead of glass, and for many uses are preferred. See article, *Lamps.*

LAOCOON. This exquisite work of art, executed in marble, is universally allowed to be the triumph of Grecian sculpture. It was modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and of great eminence as statuaries; and in all ages, and by all nations, this beautiful group is allowed to be the greatest victory of art that has ever been achieved by human hands.

LATERAN, COUNCILS OF THE. They were held in the Basilica of the Lateran, at Rome. Of these councils there were five: by the first, the right of investitures was settled between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., 1122; by the second council was secured the temporalities of ecclesiastics, 1139; the third was to denounce schismatics, 1179; the fourth on church affairs, attended by 400 bishops and 1000 abbots; and the fifth was the famous council of Julius II., 1512.

LATHE, for turning ivory, wood, iron, and other substances, so as to shape them to the views of the artist, was originally an instrument of rude construction, invented by Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B. C. Pliny ascribes the invention to Theodore of Samos. Modern lathe engines frequently cost thousands of pounds.

LATIN LANGUAGE. One of the thirteen original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. It is named after the Latini, and the Latini from Latinus, their king. A vast portion of our most beautiful and expressive words are derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy, about A. D. 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the seventh century. During six or seven hundred years the Latin tongue prevailed in all public proceedings from the Tweed to the Euphrates, and from the Danube to Mount Atlas, and has been more or less retained even to this day. In England it was ordered to be discontinued in conveyancing, and in courts of law, in 1731.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 170 B. C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in latitude 66.20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69.493; he measured it in 1737. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69.292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68.732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 68.743. Mudge, in England, made it 69.148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69.12; and Biot, 68.769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68.63—less than at the equator; and contradicts all the others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid, which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernouilli, Euler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as an oblate spheroid.

LATIUM. Now the city of Romania; built by Latinus, king of Janiculum, who gave his name to the country, calling his subjects Latines. 904 B. C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. The Latins, though originally known only among their neighbors, soon rose in rank when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS. A new sect, whose principles are variously represented. By some we are told that their tenets do not vary much from those of the Church of England, the Scriptures, without mysticism, being the foundation of them. By others it is said that they assume the power of curing the sick, resisting the operations of the deadliest poisons, and working miracles of several kinds; and maintain that this is the last generation of men. They have appeared in Hertfordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire; and an address was published by them at Manchester, in May, 1840. Great numbers of these fanatics have lately emigrated to the United States.

LAWS, ANCIENT. The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos, 1807 B. C., were the first Attic laws, reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B. C.; but the latter code was afterwards superseded by that of Solon, 578 B. C. The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made 884 B. C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and are calculated to raise our admiration, as well by their singularity, as by the effect they had in forming a race of men totally different from all others living in civilized society. The Roman laws were founded on those of Phoroneus. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published in A. D. 290. The Theodosian code in 435. The Justinian code, in 529, and the digest, in 533.—*Blair*. See *Civil Law*.

LAWS, BRITISH. The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon, in A. D. 590. The Saxon laws of Ina were published in 709. Alfred's code of laws, which is the foundation of the common law of England, was compiled in 887, but in use previously. Edward the Confessor promulgated his laws, in 1065. Stephen's charter of general liberties, 1136; Henry II.'s confirmation of it, 1154 and 1175. The maritime laws of Richard I., 1194. See article *Oleron*. Magna Charta, by king John, 1215. Its confirmation by Henry III., 1216, *et seq.* See *Magna Charta* and *Forests*, *Charter of the*. Celebrated declaration made by the lord chief justice of the King's Bench, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact as to prevent the execution of justice," May 21, 1784.—*Lord Mansfield*.

LAW'S BUBBLE. The most ruinous speculation of modern times. The projector, John Law, of Edinburgh, raised himself to the dignity of comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India, and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and most of the people of property of every rank in that kingdom, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a Royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value, so that in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. But the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining tens of thousands of families. It is remarkable that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England, in the same fatal year, 1720.—*Hist. of France, Nouv. Dict.*

LAWYERS. The pleaders of the bar, called barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. or in his reign, 1291. Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, are alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604. There are about 1200 barristers in England: and the number of lawyers in England and Wales, counting London and country attorneys, solicitors, &c., is about 14,000. A list of 19,527 practising lawyers in the United States, was published in New-York, 1850.

LEAD. Is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. The lead mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. The finest sort of black lead, that most fit for pencils, is produced only at Borrowdale, but there in great quantities. Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236.

LEAGUES, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS. The League of the Public Good, was one between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, in 1464. The League of Cambray was entered into in 1508. The Holy League against Louis XII., 1510. The League of Smalcald, 1529. The League of the Beggars (the Protestants so called, though Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders, 1560. *The League*, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced in 1576. The League of Wurtzburg, 1610. League against the emperor, 1626. Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the church, and the regal authority, 13 Charles I., 1638. League of Augsburg, 1686.

LEAP-YEAR, OR BISSEXTILE. The Leap-year originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was added to February. See *Bissextile*. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, when the calendar was altered to its present state. See *Calendar*. The difference between 365 days 6 hours, and 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, which last is the true length of the astronomical year, in the course of years caused 1700 and 1808 not to be leap-years, nor will 1900 be a leap-year; but the year 2000 will be one. See *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, &c.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS. These were carried to their height among the Greeks during the fourth century B. C.; and with the Romans with the commencement of the Christian era. On the death of Augustus they declined until the refugees from Greece caused them to revive in Italy, about A. D. 1250. Learning had been found so to obstruct the tyranny of the emperors, that mathematicians and philosophers were, by several decrees, banished from Rome, A. D. 16, and 89, *et seq.* After the dark ages, came Brunetto, Latini, and numerous enlightened men; and Leo X., about 1513, gave vast encouragement to literature and the arts.

The illustrious Medici family greatly promoted learning in Italy, about 1550. — *Fontana*. And about this time literature began to flourish in France, Germany, and England. The reign of Anne has been called by some the "golden," by others, the "Augustan age" of English literature.

LEATHER. It was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B. C. The ancients understood the art of tanning leather, and it was practised early in England, and great improvements made in it up to 1795. Leather is converted into many uses: a leathern cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1788. — *Phillips*. The duty on leather produced annually in England, 450,000*l.*, and in Ireland, about 50,000*l.* It was abolished in both countries, May 29, 1830

LEGHORN. *Livorno.* This city suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741. It was entered by the French army in the revolutionary war, July 17, 1796, but the immense amount of British property then there had been previously removed. Leghorn was evacuated by the French in 1799, and was retaken the following year. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian allied forces, in Dec. 1813.

LEGION. The *Legio* was a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, and was first formed by Romulus, under whom it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 750 B. C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B. C., the legion consisted of 5000 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B. C. it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten and sometimes as many as eighteen legions kept at Rome. Augustus maintained a standing army of twenty-five legions, about 5 B. C.; and the peace-establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions, A legion was divided into 10 cohorts, and every cohort into 6 centuries, with a vexillum, or standard guarded by 10 men.

LEGION OF HONOR. A military order in France, embracing all distinctions in the army, and including in its incorporation civil officers, and all such individuals as have eminently distinguished themselves for services to the state, military deeds, and for public virtue; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, May 18, 1802. On the restoration of the Bourbon family, Louis XVIII. confirmed this order, April 1814.

LEIPSIC. Famous for its university and its fair. Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, Sept. 7, 1631. The siege of Leipsic was sustained in 1637. Leipsic was taken by the Prussian army, 1756. In the same year, the Austrians laid siege to Liepsic in vain, but they took it two years afterwards, though they did not retain it long. In the late wars it has frequently fallen into adverse hands. See next article.

LEIPSIC, BATTLE OF. One of the greatest, most sanguinary, and decisive of modern times, between the French army, commanded by Napoleon, on the one side, and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies on the other; the former 160,000, and the latter 240,000 strong. This great battle was lost by the French, chiefly owing to 17 German battalions, their Saxon allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished in the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory of the allies was followed by the capture, next day, of Leipsic, and of the rear-guard of the French army. The king of Saxony and his family were also made prisoners; and the emperor of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and crown prince of Sweden, entered Leipsic immediately after the battle, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813.

LENT. The quadragesimal fast observed in the Catholic church, from Ash-Wednesday (*which see*) to Easter-day, and supposed to be of apostolic institution. The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday of Lent; and the four days beginning were added by pope Felix III., in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640. *Baker's Chron.*

LEPANTO, BATTLE OF. The great naval engagement between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, and Pius V., and the whole maritime force of the Turks. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, which consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men, while the Turks had 250 galleys, of which, after a dreadful conflict, they saved but 100, losing 30,000 men in killed and prisoners; and thus was prostrated for a time the naval power of Turkey, Oct. 7, 1571.—*Voltaire.*

LETTERS. Those of the alphabet were invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 B. C.—*Usher, Blair*. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by other nations to A. The letters, both in the ancient and modern languages, se vary in number and sound, that a volume might be written in describing the alphabets which are known. See *Alphabet*.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL. These are licenses, first issued in England by Edward I., for the seizure of the enemy's vessels, and for reprisal and retaliation upon the enemy on the sea.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. They were first granted in 1295.—*Baker's Chron*. They are usually granted in time of war to private armed ships, and do great mischief to the commerce of belligerent nations.—*Powel*.

LETTERS DE CACHET. These instruments of oppression were so much in use by the French government previously to the Revolution, that one of the earliest acts of the National Assembly was to denounce them, and decree their abolition, and the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment, Nov. 1, 1789.—*Hist. of the French Revol*.

LEUCTRA, BATTLE OF. One of the most famous of ancient history, fought at the village of Leuctra, between Platea and Thespia, between the Thebans, under Epaminondas, and the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, the victory being with the former. In this battle, Cleombrotus and 4000 Lacedæmonians, were slain, and not more than 300 Thebans; July 8, 371 B. C. From this day the Spartans lost their preponderance in Greece, which they had maintained for about 500 years, and it passed to the Thebans.—*Plutarch*. Xenophon says 1400, out of whom 400 were Spartans.

LEVELLERS. Men whose purpose is to destroy superiority, and bring all things to a level or equality.—*Collier*. There were various associations of this kind. The most extraordinary was that of which Muncer and Storck were the chiefs. These two began by pulling down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing; and then finding an army in their followers, they became levellers, and Muncer openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes in Germany and to the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled; he was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen, in 1525.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*. At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons styled levellers appeared in England.

LEWES, BATTLE OF. Between Henry III., king of England, and Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rebellious barons, fought May 14, 1264. In this battle the royal army was overthrown, and the king, his brother, Richard king of the Romans, his son, and prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of four of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. From this time Montfort used his power so despotically as to be in the end the cause of his own destruction. See *Evesham*.

LEXICOGRAPHY. Morrison mentions a standard dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphic characters, as having been compiled 1100 B. C. Numerous dictionaries appeared in Europe about the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century. Calipini's dictionary appeared about A. D. 1500. The Lexicon Heptaglotton was published in 1759. See article, *Dictionary*.

LEXINGTON, BATTLE OF. This battle claims distinction as being the first fought between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the war

of independence. The British troops, under Major Pitcairn, sent from Boston to destroy the American stores at Lexington, were attacked by the Americans and 273 of them were killed and wounded, April 19, 1775.

LEYDEN, SIEGE OF. A memorable siege sustained against the armies of Spain, and during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence, A. D. 1574. In commemoration of this long siege, a university was founded, celebrated for its colleges and medicinal garden, and valuable library, 1575. The university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan. 1807.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the XII. Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another, were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion or esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed. Among the most remarkable cases of libel were, viz.: Lord George Gordon's libel on the queen of France, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined 500*l.*, Jan. 28, 1788. The *Times'* libel on the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., Feb. 1790. The *Morning Post's* libel on lady Elizabeth Lambert, damages 4000*l.* July 9, 1792. Peltier's libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, in *L'Ambigu*, of which he was found guilty, Feb. 21, 1803. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence, passed in England, 1820. Act regulating the law of libel in England, July 1830. By statute in New York and Massachusetts, the truth may be a justification, if the publication was made with good motives and for justifiable ends.

LIBERIA. Colony in West Africa, founded by colored people sent out by American Colonization Society, 1822; Jehudi Ashmun was the first superintendent of the colony; new Constitution—Roberts elected president—Oct. 5, 1847; ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, August 1, 1849.

LIBERTINES. A sect distinguished by its monstrous doctrines. Its heads were persons named Quintin and Corin. They maintained that whatever was done by men was done by the Spirit of God, and that there was no sin but to those who thought so; that to live without any doubt or scruple was to return to the state of innocency; that the soul died with the body; that heaven was a dream, and hell a phantom; religion a mere state trick; with many other monstrous opinions. This sect arose in A. D. 1525; and the term libertine has been held in a bad sense ever since.

LIBRARY. The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens, by Pisistratus, 544 B. C. The second of any note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B. C. It was nearly destroyed when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.—*Blair*. The first private library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B. C.—*Strabo*. The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B. C.: it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Apellicon was sent to Rome, by Sylla, from Athens, 86 B. C. This library was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; it was destroyed in 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, consisting of 700,000 volumes, which was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, in 642.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.* Pope Gregory I. ordered that the library of the Palatine

Apollo should be committed to the flames, under the notion of confining the clergy to the attention of the Scriptures. From that time, all ancient learning which was not sanctioned by the authority of the church, has been emphatically distinguished as profane in opposition to sacred. The early Chinese literature suffered a similar misfortune to that of the west in the destruction of the Alexandrian library; their emperor, Chee-whang-tee, ordered all writings to be destroyed, that every thing might begin anew as from his reign; and books and records were afterwards recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

LIBRARIES IN EUROPE. There are in Europe 383 public libraries, containing over 10,000 volumes each. The number of books which are thus publicly accessible are in this proportion, viz.: in Saxony, for every 100 inhabitants, there are 417 books; in Denmark, 412; in Bavaria, 339; in Tuscany, 261; in Prussia, 200; in Austria 167; in France, 129; in Belgium, 95; in Great Britain, 53. The first public library in Europe, before the invention of printing is said to have been founded by Richard de Bury, chancellor of England, as early as 1341. The first in Italy was founded by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning; at his death he left his library for the use of the public, A. D. 1436. It was enlarged by Cosmo de Medici. The first permanent libraries were, Turin Univ., 1436; Vienna, (imperial,) 1440; Vatican, 1465; &c. See *table*, below.

In the following tables, the libraries containing less than 10,000 volumes each (of which there are, in France alone, at least seventy or eighty,) are not taken into the account:

France has 107 Public Li- braries, containing	4,000,000 vols.	Saxony has 6 containing	554,000 vols
Belgium has 14 do.	538,000 "	Bavaria " 17 do.	1,267,000 "
Prussia " 44 do.	2,400,000 "	Denmark " 5 do.	645,000 "
Austria " 48 do.	2,400,000 "	Tuscany " 9 do.	411,000 "
		G. Britain " 33 do.	1,771,493 "

Taking the capital cities we find the following results:—

Paris has 9 Public Li- braries, containing	1,474,000 vols.	Dresden has 4 containing	340,500 vols.
Brussels has 2 do.	143,500 "	Munich " 2 do.	800,000 "
Berlin " 2 do.	530,000 "	Copenhagen " 3 do.	557,000 "
Vienna " 3 do.	453,000 "	Florence " 6 do.	318,000 "
Milan " 2 do.	230,000 "	London " 4 do.	490,500 "

Arranging these libraries according to their extent, they would stand as follows:—

	<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>
Paris (1) National Lib.,	1595	824,000	Milan, Brera Lib.,	1797	170,000
Munich, Royal Lib.,	1550	600,000	Paris (3), St. Genevieve,	1624	150,000
Petersburg Imperial Lib.,		446,000	Darmstadt, Grand Ducal,	1760	150,000
London, British Museum,	1753	435,000	Florence, Magliabecchian,	1714	150,000
Copenhagen, Royal Lib.,	1550	412,000	Naples, Royal Lib.,		150,000
Berlin, Royal Lib.,	1650	410,000	Brussels, Royal Lib.,	1839	133,500
Vienna, Imperial Lib.,	1440	313,000	Rome (1), Casanate Lib.	1760	120,000
Dresden, Royal Lib.,	1656	300,000	Hague, Royal Lib.,		100,000
Madrid National Lib.,	1712	200,000	Paris (4), Mazarine Lib.,	1661	100,000
Wolfenbuttel, Ducal Lib.,	1604	200,000	Rome (2), Vatican Lib.,	1465	100,000
Stuttgard, Royal Lib.,	1765	187,000	Parma, Ducal Lib.,	1760	100,000
Paris (2) Arsenal Lib.,	1781	180,000			

The chief University Libraries may be ranked in the following order:—

	<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>
Gottingen, University Lib.,	1736	360,000	Vienna, University Lib.,	1777	115,000
Breslau, University Lib.,	1811	250,000	Leipsic, University Lib.,	1544	112,000
Oxford, Bodleian Lib.,	1597	220,000	Copenhagen, University Lib.,	1730	110,000
Fubingen, University Lib.,	1562	200,000	Turin, University Lib.,	1436	110,000
Munich, University Lib.,		200,000	Louvaine University Lib.,	1639	105,000
Heidelberg, University Lib.,	1703	200,000	Dublin, Trinity College Lib.,		104,239
Cambridge, Public Lib.,	1484	166,724	Upsal, University Lib.,	1621	100,000
Bologna, University Lib.,	1690	150,000	Erlangen, University Lib.,	1743	100,000
Prague, University Lib.,	1777	130,000	Edinburgh, Univ. Lib.,	1582	90,354

The largest Libraries in Great Britain are those of the

	<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Vols</i>
1	British Museum, London,	1753	435,000	Royal Institution, London,	
2	Bodleian, Oxford,	1598	220,000	London Institution,	
3	University, Cambridge,	1484	166,724	London Library,	
4	Advocates, Edinburgh,	1682	143,000	Sion College, &c.	
5	Trinity College, Dublin,	1601	104,239		

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES. The number of volumes in the chief public and college libraries of the United States in 1849, was stated to be 1,294,000. The number of libraries is 182. Of these, 43 contain over 10,000 volumes each; 9 over 20,000; and only 2 over 50,000. In 1849 the precedence of the largest as to numbers stood thus:

	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>
1	Harvard College, including Divinity and Law Schools	-	72,000
2	Philadelphia and Loganian Library		60,000
3	Boston Athenæum		50,000
4	Library of Congress		50,000
5	New York Society Library		32,000
6	Mercantile Library, New York		32,000
7	Georgetown College, D. C.		25,000
8	Brown University		24,000
9	New York State Library		24,000
10	Yale College		21,000
11	Astor Library, New York		20,000

The Astor Library is scarcely yet opened, and the building is not yet erected. The Smithsonian Institute at Washington has not yet commenced collecting its library. The number of volumes in the School District libraries of the State of New York, in 1849, was 1,338,848. There are 10,621 school districts, and 1,785 incorporated or private schools. The mercantile libraries, chiefly for merchants' clerks, in the large cities, are of comparatively recent date and of great utility. That in New York was founded in 1820, and contains 32,000 volumes; in Boston, founded 1820, contains 7,637 volumes; in Philadelphia, founded 1822, contains 12,200 volumes. There are similar ones in Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Troy, &c.

The public libraries containing over 5000 volumes, were distributed (according to evidence in the British Museum Report in 1849) thus:—

	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>
1	Alabama, has 1 Public Library,	6,000	454,366
2	Columbia, Dist. of, has 2,	53,000	23,500
3	Connecticut, " 6,	81,449	157,411
4	Georgia, " 1,	13,000	10,000
5	Kentucky, " 1,	7,000	30,497
6	Louisiana, " 1,	5,500	159,200
7	Maine, " 3,	33,860	37,185
8	Maryland, " 1,	12,000	30,000
9	Massachusetts, " 14,	200,000	16,000
10	Missouri, " 2,	14,300	16,254
11	New Hampshire, " 2,	22,500	41,000
	34,	454,366	980,134
		Brought up,	34,
		12 New Jersey, has 3,	23,500
		13 New York, " 12,	157,411
		14 North Carolina, " 1,	10,000
		15 Ohio, " 1,	30,497
		16 Pennsylvania, " 14,	159,200
		17 Rhode Island, " 3,	37,185
		18 South Carolina, " 2,	30,000
		19 Tennessee, " 2,	16,000
		20 Vermont, " 2,	16,254
		21 Virginia, " 4,	41,000
		Total - - - 81,	980,134

The above estimate is perhaps below the mark, and does not include school, parish and town libraries, which are numerous, but of moderate extent. The city of Paris alone has 1,474,000 volumes, in large public libraries; i. e. half as many again as the whole of the United States. See *Parl. Rep. Brit. Mus.*; *Prof. Jewett's Rep. Smithsonian Inst.*; *G. Livermore in N. Amer. Rev.*, July 1850, &c.

LIEGE. Formerly called, on account of the number of its churches and convents, "the paradise of priests, the purgatory of men, and the hell of women." In the time of Louis XI. of France, A. D. 1461, Liege was a large and wealthy place, and the prince bishop was a prelate of almost sovereign power. Taken by the English under the duke of Marlborough, in 1702; and by the French and other powers, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. Liege was incorporated with the Netherlands, in 1814.

LIGHT-HOUSES. They were erected by all the ancient commercial people, and called *Tors*, or pillars, as those of Hercules, near Gibraltar; that of Pharos, at Alexandria, 550 feet high, and visible forty-two miles; the Pharos of Messina; the Colossus of Rhodes, &c. There are forty-two round the coasts of England, fifteen on the east coast, thirteen in the English channel, and fourteen in the Irish channel. There are seventeen on the Scottish coasts, and twenty-six on the Irish coasts.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC. Founded in June, 1802, upon the ruins of that of Genoa. The doge of this new republic was solemnly invested at Genoa, August 10, 1802. The Ligurian republic was incorporated with France, it having demanded a union with the latter country, May 25, 1805. It merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LIMA. See *America* and *Columbia*. In 1524, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded a city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but it is better known as Lima. Awful earthquakes occurred here, since solemnly commemorated by annual festivals, A. D. 1586, 1630, 1687, and October 28, 1746. In the last it was almost totally destroyed, as well as Callao, *which see*.

LINEN. A fabric of very remote antiquity. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen.—*Gen.* xli. 42. This article was first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III., 1253. Before this period woollen shirts were generally worn. A company of linen weavers established itself in London, in 1368; and the art of staining linen became known in 1579. A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in that country in the succeeding inglorious reigns, planted themselves in the northeast part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture. It was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth, in 1634. Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, were permitted to be exported duty free, 1696. This law gave rise to the subsequently improved state of the manufacture there. The Irish Linen Board was established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, was opened, 1728; the board was abolished in 1828. Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angushire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire, are, in Great Britain, chief seats of the linen manufacture.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM. The system of Botany of the eminent Linné, a Swede, or, as his name is Latinized, Linnæus, was commenced about 1725–30; and his first great work was a dictionary of 7300 plants arranged in classes, orders and genera; he classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. The Linnæan Society in London was instituted in 1788, and was incorporated March 26, 1802.

LISBON. The Moors are said to have given the name of Lisboa to this city when they conquered it, A. D. 716. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. See *Earthquakes*. It became a point of the late war, and the court fled to the Brazils, November, 1807, in which month (the 30th) the French army under Junot entered Lisbon, and held possession of it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, August 21, 1808. Insurrection at Lisbon, August 21, 1831. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834. See *Portugal*.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. Lisle was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and though its immense fortifications were deemed impregnable, it was taken after a three months' siege, in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications

of Dunkirk: this siege is reckoned one of the most famous of modern history. In the Revolutionary war, Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1792.

LITANIES. They were first used in processions and other devotions, about A. D. 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I., in or about 595.—*Newton on the Prophecies*. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed Churches by Henry VIII. in 1543.—*Collier's Ecc. Hist.*

LITERARY PROPERTY, IN ENGLAND. See *Copyright*. The statute of queen Anne, 1709–10, securing literary property, was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled Feb. 22, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to again return to him for the same term of years. The later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life. By the 5th and 6th of Victoria, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript; act passed July 1, 1842. The Dramatic Authors' Protection act, passed June 10, 1833. The International Copyright bill, passed July 31, 1838; this act secures protection in England to works of authors of any country which concedes the same protection to English authors.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, CLUB, FUND, &c. The various societies connected with literature in London, will be found in their respective places through the volume. The celebrated Literary Club was instituted by Dr. Johnson, and included many of the illustrious men in literature of the age, 1765. The Literary Fund, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, was founded in 1790, to relieve authors and literary men who by age or infirmities are reduced to poverty: this society was incorporated in 1818. The Royal Society of Literature was established Sept. 15, 1825.

LITHOGRAPHY. The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801 *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841.

LITURGY. In the ancient Greek and Roman churches the word Liturgy was restrained to signify the mass only. The present ENGLISH LITURGY was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547–8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, but other parts were different. Upon the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered to very nearly its present state, 1551. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637. Again altered in 1661. The liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, and dean May, and secretary Smith.

LIVERIES. In England they originated with our ancestors, who clothed their vassals in uniform, thereby to distinguish families; they were originally a single article of dress, or a particular color used on a part of some one garment; and in the end they became rich suits and gaudy trappings.—*Ashe*.

LIVERPOOL. This town, which within the last century has, by a progressive

increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis, in England, is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esmedune*, or, *Smedune*. In other ancient records its various appellations are, *Litherpul*, and *Lyrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; it was but a small fishing place, until, in 1172, its favorable situation, and the convenience of its port, attracted the notice of Henry II., who made it the place of rendezvous and embarkation of his troops for the conquest of Ireland. In 1843, the number of ships which entered the port of Liverpool was as follows; British, 2,615, of the aggregate burthen of 691,707 tons; foreign, 1,014, burthen, 417,621 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year ending 5th January, 1844, was £4,121,522.—*Parl. Ret.*

LLOYD'S, LONDON. The coffee-house in connection with the Royal Exchange, and held previously to the late fire (see *Exchange*) on the northern side of that building. Lloyd's was established in 1772, and is the resort of eminent merchants, underwriters, insurance brokers, &c.; and here are effected insurances for all the world on ships and merchandise. The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs.

LOADSTONE. One of the most wonderful productions of the earth. Its virtues were but indistinctly known to the ancients, yet its attractive quality had been taken notice of from very remote times.—*Sturmius*. Aristotle assures us that Thales made mention of it, and Hippocrates speaks of it under the name of stone that attracts iron, and Pliny was struck with its attractive power. The polar attraction of the loadstone was, it is said, known in France before A. D. 1180; but this honor is accorded to Roger Bacon about 1267. The Italians discovered that it could communicate its virtues to steel or iron; and Flavio Giojo of Amalfi, was the inventor of the mariner's compass. See *Compass*.

LOANS. Those for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp until after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security.—*Rapin*. The amount of the English loans, during four late memorable periods, was, viz :

Seven years' war -	from 1755 to 1763	- - -	£52,100,000
American war -	from 1776 to 1784	- - -	75,500,000
French revolutionary war -	from 1793 to 1802	- - -	168,500,000
War against Bonaparte -	from 1803 to 1814	- - -	206,300,000

Besides the property tax. In 1813, were raised two loans of twenty-one millions and twenty-two millions; and it deserves to be recorded that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, to the amount of eighteen millions, Dec. 5, 1796.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE, KINROSS. Built on an island in the celebrated lake of Loch Leven, in 1257, and was a royal residence when Alexander III. and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1335. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned and died within its walls, 1447. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it in 1569. It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment, in 1567, and of her escape, on Sunday, May 2, 1568. In this castle Mary was compelled to sign her abdication of the throne of Scotland, of which an interesting account is given by sir Walter Scott, in *The Abbot*; and of which

also, some new and affecting particulars are given by Mr. Tytler, in the 7th volume of his *History of Scotland*, published in August, 1840.

LOCKS. Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as A. D. 1381. The French are accounted the worst locksmiths in Europe and the English the best. Brahmah's celebrated patent locks were registered in 1784. Locks have been made at Wolverhampton in suits of eight, ten, or more, of exquisite workmanship, all with different keys, so that none of them can open any but its own lock, yet a master key will open all. See *Keys*.

LOCUSTS. The visits of these animals in Eastern countries have frequently superinduced pestilence and death, and many instances are recorded of these consequences. Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Lybia, upwards of 800,000 persons perished, 128 B. C. The country of Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A. D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 873. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colors more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June 1816.

LODI, BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE OF. One of the great early achievements in Italy of Bonaparte. He commanded the French army, which was opposed to the Austrians commanded by general Beaulieu, and obtained a brilliant and decisive victory after a bloody engagement in which several thousands of the Imperialists perished on the field, and many thousands were made prisoners, May 10, 1796. The conqueror pursued his advantage with wonderful rapidity, as after this battle all Lombardy lay open to his army, and the republican flag floated in Milan a few days afterwards.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, A. D. 1570; and first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. The log-line is divided into spaces of fifty feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that fifty feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is forty-eight feet.

LOGARITHMS, so useful in mathematics, are the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. They were invented by baron Merchiston, an eminent Scotchman (sir John Napier) in 1614. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*. The invention was afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, at Oxford.

LOLLARDS. The name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe.—*Chaucer*. The original sect was founded by Walter Lollard in 1315; he was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. After his death the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards. The first martyr in England on account of religious opinions was William Sawtree, the parish priest of St. Osith, London, Feb. 19, 1401, reign of Henry IV. The Lollards were proscribed by the English parliament in 1416, and about 1414, numbers of them, or persons to whom the name was given, were burnt alive.—*Moreri*; *Carte*.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS. In England they were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice.—*Anderson on Commerce*. Lombard usurers were sent to England

by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigor that year, 13 Henry III., 1229. They had offices in Lombard-street, which great banking street is called after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY. The Lombards were a detachment of Alemanni from the marches of Brandenburg, famous for their bravery. They were invited into Italy by Justinian, to serve against the Goths. To reward their services, the emperor gave them part of Upper Pannonia, A. D. 548. They passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan, in 570. The kingdom of Lombardy supported itself and made considerable conquests till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius, the last king, and annexed his territories to the German empire.—*La Combe.* See *Milan*, &c.

LONDON. The greatest and richest city in the world. Some will have it that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome. It was the capital of the Trinobantes 54 B. C. and long previously the royal seat of their kings. In A. D. 61, it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*. *Lundinium* or *Colonia Augusta* was the chief residence of merchants at that period, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony.—*Tacitus.* It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake." See *Fires*, *Plague*, &c.

LONGEVITY. In Great Britain the instances of it are remarkable, though rare. Goulour M'Crain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmasses in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on any thing approaching to authentic record for upwards of 3000 years.—*Greig.* Thomas Parr, a laboring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 153d year, and in perfect health; but the journey and change of air and diet killed him, Nov. 15, the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton church-yard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years. There are some extraordinary instances of great age in Russia; and at Dantzic a man is said to have died at 184; and another to be living in Wallachia, aged 186 years. In Holy Writ, Methuselah is stated to have lived 969 years, the greatest age of any on record, according to the reckoning before the Flood; but the length of the years of that time is not ascertained; hence there is no fixed principle to determine the real ages of that epoch.

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B. C. Harrison made a time-keeper in A. D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12th Anne, 1714; and in 1763, he applied for the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by that act, which he received. The celebrated Le Roi of Paris, in 1776, invented a watch that keeps time better; and the chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet bring the longitude almost to the truth. Philosophers have sought the longitude in vain; but Newton has said it will yet be discovered by a fool.

LOOKING-GLASSES. Made only at Venice in 1300. They were made in England, by Venetian artists, some of whom took up their abode in Lambeth, in 1673.—*Salmon.* The French excelled in their manufacture of them in the last century; but the English have brought their factories to great perfection of late years, and now make looking-glasses to cover, in a single plate, the walls of large rooms.

LOOM-ENGINE. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, in or about the year 1676, since when the general principal of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity. There are about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807.

LORD. In the Old and New Testament, Lord is a particular appellation for the supreme majesty of God and Christ, and in that sense cannot be applied to any other being. With us, it is a term of nobility.—See *Lords* and *Baron*. The word lord is abbreviated from two syllables: it was originally *Hlaford*, which, by dropping the aspirate became *Laford*, and afterwards by contraction *Lord*. "The etymology of this word," a writer observes, "is worth observing, for it was composed of *hlaf*, a loaf of bread, and *ford*, to give or afford; so that *Hlaford*, now *Lord*, implies a giver of bread; because in those ages, such great men kept extraordinary houses, and fed the poor; for which reason they were called *givers of bread*."—See *Ladies*. The nickname of "My Lord," given by vulgar people to hunchbacked persons, is from the Greek word *lordos*, crooked.—*Haydn*.

LORDS. The now recognized nobility of England take their creation from the 1st of William the Conqueror, 1066, when William Fitzosborne, the first peer, was made earl of Hereford; Walter Devereux made earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers made earl of Derby, and Gerbodus (a Fleming) made earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriff's turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. See *Baron*; *Earl*; *Marquess*, &c.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ 6 and 7 John, 1205. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest.—*Hume*. Deputies from certain boroughs were returned to meet the barons and the clergy in 1258.—*Goldsmith*. And writs are extant of the date of Jan. 23, 1265; but several historians maintain that the first regular parliament of the three estates, as now constituted, was held 22 Edward I., 1293-4. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of England. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. The temporal lords consist of the several degrees of nobility: some sit by descent, as do all ancient peers; some by creation, as all new-made peers; and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland in 1801. Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation in sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords now consists of 3 princes, 20 dukes, 21 marquesses, 115 earls, 22 viscounts, 201 barons, 16 Scotch lords, 28 Irish lords, 26 English prelates, and 4 Irish bishops—in all 456 peers.

LOTTERY, STATE. The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, January 11, 1569, and continued day and night until May 6 following. Its profits were for repairing the fortifications on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate. The first lottery mentioned for sums of money took place in 1630. Lotteries were established in 1693, and for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown. The Irish state lottery was drawn in Dublin

in 1780. All lotteries were suppressed in France by a decree of the national convention, Nov. 15, 1793. They were abolished in England, 1826; and an act was passed imposing a penalty of 50*l.* for advertising foreign or any lotteries in the British newspapers, 1836. Abolished in Bavaria by unanimous vote of the deputies, Oct. 19, 1847. They have long been abolished in New England; in New York they were prohibited about 1830. In nearly all the states there is a penalty against lotteries not specially authorized by the legislatures.

LOUISIANA, ONE OF THE UNITED STATES. First explored by the French, and received its name in 1682, from M. La Salle, in honor of Louis XIV., and a settlement was attempted in 1684, but failed. In 1699, a more successful attempt was made by M. Iberville, who entered the Miss., and founded a colony. His efforts were followed up by one Crozat, a man of wealth, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years. About the year 1717, he transferred his interest in the province to a chartered company, at the head of which was the notorious John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation involved the ruin of half the French nobility. In 1731, the company resigned the concern to the crown, who, in 1762, ceded the whole of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800, Spain reconveyed the province to the French, of whom it was purchased by the United States, in 1803, for \$15,000,000. The purchase included the territory of the United States W. of the Mississippi. In 1812, the present State of Louisiana formed a constitution, and was admitted into the Union. Population in 1810, 76,556; in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,575; in 1840, 352,411, including 168,452 slaves.

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris was a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, A. D. 628; but Francis I. laid the foundation of what is now called the Old Louvre, 1522. Here were deposited the finest collection of paintings, of statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of them were brought from Italy during the triumph of Bonaparte's arms, but most of them have since been restored to the rightful possessors.

LUCCA, THE DUCHY OF, adjoining Tuscany. On the fall of the Lombard kingdom, A. D. 774, it was annexed to the German empire. In 1815 it was occupied by the Austrians and granted to Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain. The duke retires to Massa, but returns and yields to his people's demand for reforms, Sept. 3, 1847: appointed a regency and again fled, Sept. 15. The duchy sold by the duke to Tuscany for an annuity of \$215,000, until he should succeed to the duchy of Parma, on the death of Maria Louisa, present duchess, Oct. 10, 1847.

LUCIA, St. First settled by the French in 1650. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucie, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was again siezed on by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814. See *Colonies*.

LUNEVILLE, PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognizing the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, Feb. 9, 1801.

LUSTRUM. An expiatory sacrifice made for the whole body of the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 572 B. C. Every five years were called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*.

LUTHERANISM. Sprung up in Germany in 1517, in which year Leo X. published his indulgences for money; and Iccelius, a Dominican friar, who was

deputed with others of his order to collect in Saxony, carried his zeal to such a height as to declare his commission unbounded; that no crime could be committed too great to be pardoned: and that by purchasing indulgences, not only past sins, but those which were intended, were to be forgiven. Against these practices Luther openly preached with wonderful success, and thus began the Reformation in Germany.—*Melchior Adam, in Vita Lutheri.*

LUTZEN, BATTLE OF, between the French army commanded by Napoleon on the one side, and the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, fought May 2, 1813. This sanguinary battle opened the campaign of that year; and though each of the adversaries claimed the victory, it was manifestly on the side of France; but in this engagement marshal Duroc was mortally wounded. The battles of Bautzen and Wurtzen immediately followed (May 20 and 26), both in favor of Napoleon, when the allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged, but unfortunately for the French emperor it did not produce peace.

LUTZENGEN, OR LUTZEN, BATTLE OF; Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, against the emperor. In this sanguinary and memorable battle, Gustavus, the most illustrious hero of his time, and the chief support of the Protestant religion in Germany, and in alliance with Charles I. of England, was foully killed in the moment of victory, Nov. 6, 1632. This is also called the battle of Lippstadt.

LUXEMBURG. Considered the strongest fortress in the world. It was taken and pillaged by the French in 1543; was taken by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; and restored to Spain in 1697. It was again taken by the French in 1701; and afterwards given to the Dutch as a barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. These are among the chief occurrences. Luxemburg withstood several sieges in the last century; it surrendered to the French after a long and memorable siege, June 7, 1795. The garrison, on their capitulation, took an oath not to serve against the republic of France until exchanged, and were conducted to the right side of the Rhine immediately after.

LUXURY. The instances of extravagance and luxury are numerous in the history of almost all countries, ancient and modern, and many laws have been enforced to repress them. Horace mentions fowls dressed in Falernian wine, muscles and oysters from the Lucrine lake and Circean promontory, and black game from the Umbrian forests.—*Lardner*. Lucullus, at Rome, was distinguished for the immoderate expenses of his meals; his halls were named from the different gods; and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were amazed by the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who merely ordered his attendants to serve it in the hall of Apollo: this feast for three persons casually met, would have sufficed for three hundred nobles specially invited. In England, luxury was restricted by a law wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals. The law also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l. per annum*, from wearing furs (see *Furs*), skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone; to all others it was prohibited, A. D. 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which said, "Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

LYCEUM. The Lyceum took its name from its having been originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus; or rather, a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo. The Lyceum was a celebrated spot near the banks of the Ilissus in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught

his pupils while he walked, hence they were called *peripatetics*, and his philosophy was called from this place, the philosophy of the Lyceum, 342 B. C. —*Stanley*.

LYDIA. A very ancient kingdom under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Cræsus, whose riches became a proverb: he was conquered by Cyrus, 548 B. C. The coinage of money of gold and silver (together with many other useful inventions, and the encouragement of commerce) is ascribed to the Lydians. A number of illustrious men flourished here.—*Herodotus*.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia.— <i>Herod.</i>	B. C. 1223
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardysus I.— <i>Blair</i>	- 797
Alyattes reigns	- 761
Meles commences his rule	- 747
Reign of Candaules	- 735
Gyges, first of the race called Mermnadæ, puts Candaules to death, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests	- 718
Ardysus II. reigns; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia	- 680
The Milesian war commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns	- 631
Reign of Alyattes II.	- 619
Battle upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes, intercepted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which superstitiously occasions a conclusion of the war.— <i>Blair</i>	May 28, 585
[This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales, of Miletus.— <i>Blair</i> .]	

Cræsus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and becomes celebrated for his victories and conquests	B. C. 562
Ephesus falls into his hands; the Ionians, Æolians, and other parts of Asia Minor are subjected to his dominion	- 554
All the nations west of the Halys are conquered, and that river becomes the boundary of the kingdom.— <i>Blair</i>	- 550
Cræsus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with an army of 420,000 men and 60,000 horse	- 548
He is defeated by Cyrus, pursued, besieged in his capital, and taken	- 548
The conqueror orders Cræsus to be burned alive, and the pile is already on fire, when he calls on the name of <i>Solon</i> in agony of mind, and Cyrus hearing him pronounce it, spares his life	- 548
Lydia, the kingdom of the "richest of mankind," is made a province of the Persian empire	- 548

Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Alcman, the first Greek poet who wrote in a style of gallantry, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia. The country remained subject to the Persian empire until the latter was conquered by Alexander, about 330 B. C. It next became part of the new kingdom of Pergamus, founded by Philæterus, the eunuch; Attalus afterwards bequeathed it to the Romans, and finally the Turks conquered it from the Eastern Empire, A. D. 1326.—*Priestley*.

LYONS. Founded by L. Plancus, 43 B. C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. Two general councils were held here in the 13th and 14th centuries. The silk manufacture commenced in the reign of Francis I., 1515. Lyons was besieged in 1793 by the convention army of 60,000 men, and surrendered Oct. 7, when awful scenes of blood and rapine followed. The National Convention decreed the demolition of the city, Oct. 12, same year. It capitulated to the Austrians, March 1814, and July 1815. An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses for many days, broke out, Nov. 21, 1831. Dreadful riots, April 15, 1834. A dreadful inundation occurred at Lyons, Nov 4, 1840. See *Inundations*.

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre with three strings, is due to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven. 673 B. C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B. C.

M.

MACEDON. The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B. C. It was an inconsiderable country, sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way to his son's greatness. Macedon had twenty-one kings, from Caranus to Alexander inclusive: after the conqueror's death, when his dominions were divided among his generals, Cassander seized Macedon, and established a new kingdom. See *Tabular Views*, p. 15 to p. 37.

Reign of Caranus	B. C.	814	to the ground; the house of Pindar is alone left standing	335
Reign of Perdiccas I.		729	The Almighty favors Alexander with a vision, in which the high-priest of the Jews appears to him, exhorting him to pass into Asia. See <i>Jews</i>	334
Reign of Argæus I.		678	He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius. See <i>Granicus, Battle of</i>	334
Reign of Philip I		640	Sardis surrenders to the conqueror; Halicarnassus is taken, and numerous cities in Asia Minor	334
Reign of Æropas; he conquers the Illyrians		602	Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry	333
Reign of Amyntas		547	Battle of Issus (<i>which see</i>)	333
Reign of Alexander I.		497	Alexander, in his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months.	332
Reign of Perdiccas II.		454	Damascus is taken, and the vast treasures of Darius come into the possession of the victor	332
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father, and seizes the throne		413	Gaza surrenders	332
He is surnamed the "Patron of Learning"		411	Alexander enters Jerusalem; and Egypt conquered	332
He is murdered by a favorite to whom he promised his daughter in marriage, yet gave her to another		399	Alexandria founded	332
Reign of Amyntas II.		399	Great battle of Arbela, the third and last between Alexander and Darius; the Persian army totally defeated. See <i>Arbela</i>	331
He is driven from the throne		398	Alexander proclaimed master of Asia; he enters Babylon in triumph	331
Recovers his crown, and puts Pausanias to death		397		
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and put Argæus, brother of Pausanias, on the throne		392	GRECIAN OR MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.	
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom		390	Alexander sits on the throne of Darius, at Susa	330
Reign of Alexander II.		371	Parthia and Hyrcania are overrun by Alexander	329
He is assassinated		370	Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him, attended by a retinue of 300 women. See <i>Amazons</i>	329
Reign of Perdiccas III.		366	He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy, supposed to be false	329
He is killed in battle		360	Alexander makes more conquests	328
Reign of Philip II. and institution of the Macedonian phalanx		360	His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun	321
Philip gains the battle of Methon over the Athenians		360	Calisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander	326
He defeats the Illyrians in a desperate engagement		359	Subjection of the Cosseans	326
He takes Amphipolis, and receives an arrow in his right eye. See <i>Archery</i>		358	Death of Alexander	323
He conquers Thrace and Illyria		356	His conquests are divided among his generals	323
Birth of Alexander the Great		356	His remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy	322
Philip adds to his conquests		348		
Close of the first sacred war		348		
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip		344		
Thrace made tributary to Macedon		343		
Aristotle appointed tutor to the young prince Alexander		343		
War against the Athenians		341		
Philip besieges Byzantium		341		
Battle of Charonea; Philip conquers. See <i>Charonea</i>		338		
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias, at Egæa, during the celebration of games in honor of his daughter's nuptials		336		
Alexander III., surnamed the Great, succeeds his father		336		
He enters Greece		335		
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians		335		
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes				

MACEDON, *continued.*

The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon (<i>which see</i>) -	B. C.	322	Reign of Antigonus Gonatus -	A. C.	277
Thebes rebuilt by Cassander -		315	Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king -		274
Seleucus recovers Babylon -		312	Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored -		272
Cassander puts Roxana and her son to death, and usurps the throne -		311	Antigonus takes Athens -		268
Battle of Ipsus (<i>which see</i>) -		301	The Gauls again invade Macedon -		268
New division of the empire -		301	Revolt of the Parthians -		250
			Reign of Demetrius II. -		242
			Reign of Philip, his son -		232
			His war against the Rhodians -		202
			Philip is defeated by the Romans -		198
			He is totally subdued -		196
			The reign of Perseus -		179
			Perseus defeated by the Romans -		171

MACEDON II.

Death of Cassander -		298
Reign of Alexander and Antipater -		298
Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon -		294
Irruption of the Gauls -		279

The consul Æmilius Paulus enters Macedon, and pronounces it a Roman province. Perseus and his sons are made prisoners, 168 B. C., and next year walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon. The country is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II. in A. D. 1429. *Priestley.*

MACHIAVELIAN PRINCIPLES. These are principles laid down by Nicholas Machiavel, of Florence, in his *Practice of Politics*, and *The Prince*. By some they are stigmatized as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The work appeared in 1517; and was translated into English in 1761.*

MADAGASCAR. One of the largest islands in the world, discovered by Lorenzo Almeida A. D. 1506. In the centre of the island is said to exist a race of dwarfs, with a strange peculiarity of form; but this rests on the unsupported statement of a French traveller who was in possession of a preserved pigmy which he had brought from Madagascar. A paper describing the pigmy was presented to the Royal Society by an eminent physician, in 1809.

MADEIRA. So called on account of its woods; it was discovered, it is said, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amor. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, A. D. 1345. But it is maintained that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419, nor did they colonize it until 1431. It was taken possession of by the British in July 1801. And again, by admiral Hood and general (now viscount) Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazils. It was subsequently restored to the Portuguese crown.

MADRAS. Colonized by the English, and Fort George built by permission of the king of Golconda, 17 James I., 1620. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, and was restored in 1749, immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MADRID. Mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the Moors. It was sacked A. D. 1109. It was made the seat of the Spanish court in 1516. The Escorial was built in 1557, *et seq.* The old palace was burnt down in 1734. The French took possession of this city in March 1808, after the royal family had retired into France; and on May 2, the citizens rose up in arms to

* The writings of this celebrated politician countenanced (another commentator says) "the doing of any act to compass or bring about those things which are neither honorable nor just, whereby ambitious sovereigns or evil ministers may accomplish what their extravagant desires prompt them to, at the expense of their subjects' peace, or their country's safety."—*Ferguson.*

expel them, when a dreadful conflict and carnage took place. Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain, July 20, 1808; but soon retired. Retaken by the French Dec. 2, same year; and retained till Aug. 12, 1812, when Madrid was entered by the British army. Ferdinand VII. was restored May 14, 1814. Madrid was the scene of various occurrences during the late civil war, for which see *Spain*.

MAESTRICHT. This city revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV. took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allied forces.

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES. Communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha A. D. 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515; and Clement VIII. settled a revenue on the nuns, and further ordained that the effects of all public prostitutes who died without will should fall to them, and that those who made wills should not have their bequests sanctioned by the law unless they bequeathed a part of their effects to the Magdalen institution, which part was to be at least one-fifth, 1594. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. In New-York a similar institution called "a Home for the friendless," was founded, 1846.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF. They were passed by Ferdinand Magellan (Fernando de Magelhaens) a Portuguese, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., in 1519. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this illustrious navigator; and his vessel performed the enterprise although the commander perished. The Spaniards had a fort here, since called cape Famine, because the garrison had all perished for want of food.

MAGI, OR WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE. The prime object of the adoration of the Persians was the invisible and incomprehensible God, whom, not knowing, they worshipped as the principle of all good, and they paid particular homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples, as they deemed it absurd to pretend to confine an omnipresent God within walls; accordingly their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi were their priests, and their skill in astronomy rendered the secrets of nature familiar to them, so that the term Magi was at length applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi: he flourished 1080 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy*.

MAGIC LANTERN. This was the invention of the illustrious Roger Bacon, England's great philosopher, about A. D. 1260. Bacon first invented the convex magnifying glasses in 1252; and he afterwards, in his many experiments, applied them to this use.

MAGNA CHARTA. The great charter of English liberty may be said to have been derived from Edward the Confessor, continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry II., and John. But the Charter more particularly meant, was a body of laws, the great charter of our rights granted by John,

and signed at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 15, 1215. The barons took arms to enforce this sacred possession, which was many times confirmed, and as frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in the 9th year of his reign, 1224, and was assured by Edward I. It is remarked, that when Henry III. granted it, he swore on the word and faith of a king, a Christian, and a knight, to observe it. For this grant a fifteenth of all moveable goods were given to the king, whether they were temporals or spirituals; yet sir Edward Coke says that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNET. Sturmius, in his *Epistola*, dated at Altorf, 1682, observes that the attractive quality of the magnet has been taken notice of from time immemorial; but, that it was our countryman, Roger Bacon, of Ilchester, in Somersetshire (he died the 17th June, 1294), who first discovered its property of pointing to the north pole. The Italians discovered that it could communicate its virtue to steel or iron. The variation not being always the same was taken notice of by Hevelius, Petil, and others. Flavio Gioja, of Naples, invented or improved the mariner's compass, in 1302. The important discovery of the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle was made about 1576 (published 1580) by Robert Norman, of London. Dr. Gilbert's experiment was made in 1600. Artificial magnets were invented, or rather improved, in 1751. A magnetic clock, invented by Dr. Locke, of Ohio, announced at Washington, Jan. 5, 1849.

MAHOMETISM. See *Alcoran* and *Koran*. The creed of Mahomet was promulgated A. D. 604, by Mahomet, styled by some writers as a renowned general and politician; and by others as a successful impostor and tyrant. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, which he asserted was the language of Paradise, and it is considered as possessing every fine quality of a language. It has 1000 terms for sword, 500 for lion, 200 for serpent, and 80 for honey. It is spoken and written in various parts of Asia and Africa. Mahomet died in 631, of the effects, it is said, of a slow poison, given to him in a piece of mutton three years before, by a Jew, who took this method to discover if he was a true prophet, and immortal, as he had declared himself to be.—*Prideaux*.

MAIL-COACHES IN ENGLAND. Were first set up at Bristol in 1784; and were extended to other routes in 1785, at the end of which year they became general in England. This plan for the conveyance of letters was the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bath; the mails had been previously conveyed by carts with a single horse, or by boys on horseback.

MAINE, one of the United States; first permanent settlement in, at Bristol. The district was granted in 1635 to sir Ferdinand Gorges, who appointed a governor and council. It was purchased of the heirs of Gorges in 1652 by the State of Massachusetts, for \$5,334; annexed to Massachusetts, under charter from William & Mary, in 1691: became a separate State in 1820. Population in 1790 was 96,540; in 1810, 228,705; in 1840, 501,793.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were addressed by this title, which was previously given to their great officers of state. Popes also had the title of majesty. The emperors of Germany took the title, and endeavored to keep it and the closed crown to themselves. It was first given to Louis XI. of France, in 1461.—*Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style of Majesty. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520.—See *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. James I. coupled this title with the term "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty." See *Titles*.

MAJORCA AND MINORCA. For occurrences relating to these islands, see *Minorca*.

MALPLAQUET, BATTLE OF. The allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, against the arms of France commanded by marshal Viltars. The armies consisted on each side of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers, and the victory was with the allies; but this action was attended with great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons; fought Sept. 11, 1709.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military-religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Melphis, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, A. D. 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the sick, from whence they were called Hospitallers. This foundation was laid in A. D. 1104, in the reign of Baldwin, and they now became a military order in 1118, into which many persons of quality entered, and changed their name into knights. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Margatt, and then to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290; then they followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisson in his dominions, where they staid till 1310, and that same year they took Rhodes, under the grand master Foulques de Vallaret, and next year defended it under the duke of Savoy, against an army of Saracens; since when, his successors have used F. E. R. T. for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or, he kept Rhodes by his valor; from this they were called knights of Rhodes; but Rhodes being taken by Solymán in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530, the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand-master of the order in June, 1799.

MALTA. The memorable siege by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men, 1566. The island was taken by general Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 cannons, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets: besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was blockaded by the British from the autumn of 1798, and was taken by major-general Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800; but, at the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations: but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain.

MAMELUKES. The name of a dynasty which reigned a considerable time in Egypt. They were originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, and were established by the sultan Saladin as a kind of body-guard, A. D. 1246. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province in 1517, when the beys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia. Assisted by the Arnauts, who were introduced into the country in the war, the Mamelukes once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government. In 1811 they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, and slain.

MANNHEIM. First built in A. D. 1606; and became the court residence in 1719; but the extinction of the palatinate family in 1777 caused the re-

removal of the court to Munich. Battle of Mannheim, between the armies of the allies and the French, fought May 30, 1793. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795. On the 25th of the same month, the Austrians under general Wurmser, defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighborhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurtzburg, named Sandt, April 2, 1819.

MANICHEANS. An ancient sect, founded by Manes, which began to infest the East, about A. D. 277. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him a store of wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good, and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. Several other sects sprung from the Manicheans. Manes was put to death by Sapor, king of Persia, in 290. His offence against this prince was, his having dismissed the physicians of the court, pretending he could cure one of the royal family by his prayers, instead of which the patient died in his arms.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

MANILLA. Capital of the Philippine Isles; a great mart of Spanish commerce. 3000 persons perished here by an earthquake in 1645. Manilla was taken by the English in 1757; and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The captors humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Since the establishment of a free trade in the Spanish colonies, which took place in 1783, the usual Acapulco ships and other government traders have been discontinued; and the commerce to the Manillas and other parts, is carried on in private bottoms by free companies of merchants.—*Butler.*

MANTINEA, BATTLE OF, between Epaminondas, at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states, 363 B. C.—*Strabo.*

MANTUA. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French, Jan 7, 1797, after a siege of eight months; and it was attacked by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, to which it surrendered after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it; but they delivered it up to the Austrians in 1814.

MAPS AND CHARTS. They were invented by Anaximander, the Milesian philosopher, a disciple of Thales, and the earliest philosophical astronomer on record, 570 B. C. He was also the first who constructed spheres. A celestial chart was, it is said, constructed in China, in the sixth century.—*Freret.* And sea-charts were first brought to England, by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A. D. 1489. The earliest map of England was drawn by George Lily in 1520. Mercator's chart, in which the world was taken as a plane, was invented in 1556. A map of the moon's surface was first drawn at Dantzic, in 1647. See *Charts.*

MARATHON, BATTLE OF. One of the most extraordinary in ancient history. The Greeks were only 10,000 strong, the number of the Persians not known. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles, who defeated the Persians. Persian loss 6,400—Athenian 192. Among the

number of the slain was Hippias, the instigator of the war; the remainder of the Persian army were forced to re-embark for Asia, Sept. 28, 490 B. C.

MARBLE. Dipænus and Scyllis, statuaries of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously to their time being of wood 568 B. C.—*Pliny*. Marble afterwards came into use for statues, and the columns and ornaments of fine buildings, and the edifices and monuments of Rome, were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra prove that its magnificent structures, which were chiefly of white marble, were far more extensive and splendid than those of even Rome itself. These latter were discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A. D. 1678. See *Palmyra*.

MARCH. This was the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B. C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year*.

MARENGO, BATTLE OF. In this ever-memorable engagement the French army was commanded by Bonaparte, against the Austrians, and after prodigies of valor, his army was retreating, when the timely arrival of general Dessaix (who was afterwards mortally wounded in this battle) turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful: the Austrians lost 6000 in killed, 12,000 in prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon; and though the French boasted that the loss on their side did not much exceed 3000 men, it was afterwards known to be vastly more, June 14, 1800. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and the conqueror, Bonaparte, signed on the next day, twelve of the strongest fortresses in Italy were put into possession of the latter: and he became, in fact, the master of Italy.

MARESCHAL, or MARSHAL. In France, marshals were the ancient esquires of the king; and by their first institution they had the command of the vanguard, to observe the enemy, and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in A. D. 1515, there were but two French marshals, who had 500 livres *per annum* in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. During the empire of Napoleon, the marshals of France filled the world with their renown. See *Marshal, Field*.

MARIGNAN, BATTLE OF, near Milan, in Italy, one of the most furious engagements of modern times. In this sanguinary conflict, which happened between the heroic Swiss and the French under Francis the First, upwards of twenty thousand men were slain; the former, after losing all their bravest troops, were compelled to retire, September 13, 1515.

MARINER'S COMPASS. The Chinese ascribe the invention of the compass to their emperor Hong-Ti, who they say was a grandson of Noah; and some of their historians refer the invention of it to a later date, 1115 B. C. See *Compass*. The honor of its discovery, though much disputed, is generally given to Flavio de Gioja, or Giovia, a native of Amalfi, an ancient commercial city of Naples, A. D. 1302. The variation of the needle was first discovered by Columbus in his voyages of discovery, 1492; and it was observed in London in 1580. The dipping-needle was invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Ratcliffe, in that year.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. Instruments authorizing the subjects of one prince to make reprisals upon, and capture the ships, property, and subjects of another prince or country. Some such instruments are said to have been first used

by the Venetian government. The first letters of marque granted in England were in the reign of Edward I., against the Portuguese, A. D. 1295.—*Rymer's Fœdera.*

MARQUESS. This dignity, called by the Saxons Markin-Reve, and by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, which, in the language of the northern nations, is a limit or bound, and their office was to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. It has the next place of honor to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established, in England. The first on whom it was conferred, was the great favorite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who was created marquess of Dublin, and by him placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, A. D. 1385. Alexander Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of that kingdom, as marquess of Ormond, in 1480.

MARRIAGE. The first institution of this union between man and woman for life, with certain ceremonies of a binding and solemn nature, is ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B. C.—*Eusebius Pref. to Chron.* The prevailing ceremony in most countries was that of a man leading home his bride, after a solemn contract with her friends. To render this contract the more sacred, it was made the work of the priest, instead of being that of a civil magistrate adopted by several civilized nations. The celebration of marriage in churches was ordained by pope Innocent III., about A. D. 1199. Marriage was forbidden in Lent, A. D. 364. It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in 1073. Marriages were solemnized by justices of the peace under an act of the Commons in Oliver Cromwell's administration, 1653. A tax was laid on marriages, viz. : on the marriage of a duke 50*l.*, of a common person 2*s.* 6*d.*, the 8th of William III., 1695. Marriages were again taxed in 1784.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder, by the public crier. The richest citizens purchased such as pleased them at a high price; and the money thus obtained was used to portion off those females to whom nature had been less liberal of personal charms. When the beauties were disposed of, the crier put up the more ordinary lots, beginning with the most ill-favored among those that remained, announcing a premium to the purchaser of each: the bidders were to name a sum below the given premium, at which they would be willing to take the maid; and he who bid lowest was declared the purchaser. By these means every female was provided for. This custom originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B. C.

MARSEILLES. Is supposed to have been founded by the Phoceans, about 600 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul. It was taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege; and it was sacked by the Saracens, A. D. 473. Marseilles became a republic in 1214. It was subjected to the counts of Provence in 1251; and was again united to the crown of France in 1482. In 1649 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants.

MARSHALS, FIELD, in the British army. The rank is of modern date, and was preceded by that of captain-general, and that also of commander-in-chief. The duke of Marlborough was captain-general, 1702. The first military chiefs bearing the rank of marshal were those of France. George I. first conferred the rank upon John, duke of Argyle, and George, earl of Orkney in 1736. See *Mareschal.*

MARSTON MOOR, BATTLE OF. This battle was the beginning of the misfortunes and disgrace of the unfortunate Charles I. of England. The Scots and

parliamentarian army had joined, and were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquis of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, to the number of fifty thousand, and the victory seemed long undecided between them. Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, who now first came into notice, at the head of a body of troops whom he had taken care to levy and discipline. Cromwell was victorious; he pushed his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's whole train of artillery was taken, and the royalists never afterwards recovered the blow; fought July 3, 1644.

MARTINIQUE. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in February 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken March 16, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured February 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favor of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815; and Martinique reverted to its French masters at the late general peace, 1815.

MARTYRS. The Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, has abounded in martyrs, and history is filled with accounts of their wonderful constancy to their faith. The festivals of the martyrs are, many of them, of very ancient date, and took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom A. D. 168. England has had its Christian martyrs; and the accounts of those who suffered for their adherence to the Protestant religion would fill volumes. The following documents in connection with the fate of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, are of melancholy interest. They are taken from a "*Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner, and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley,*" kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive:—

1ST. OCTOBER, 1554.—DINNER.		Item, a post	£0 1 4
Bread and ale	£0 0 2	Item, 2 chains	0 3 4
Oysters	0 0 1	Item, 2 staples	0 0 6
Butter	0 0 2	Item, 4 laborers	0 2 8
Eggs	0 0 2		
Lyng	0 0 8		£1 5 8
A piece of fresh Salmon	0 0 10	[They were burnt on October the 16th, 1555.]	
Wine	0 0 3		
Cheese and pears	0 0 2		
The three dinners		CHARGE FOR THE BURNING OF THE BODY	
	£0 2 6	OF CRANMER.	
TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY.		For 100 of wood faggots for the fire	0 6 0
For 3 load of wood faggots to burn		For 100 and ½ of furze	0 3 4
Latimer and Ridley	0 12 0	For the carriage of them	0 0 8
Item, 1 load of furze faggots	0 3 4	For two laborers	0 2 8
Item, for the carriage of these 4			£0 12 8
loads	0 2 6	He was burnt on March the 21st, in 1556.]	

MARTYRS, ERA OF. This is also called the era of Diocletian, and was used by the writers of ecclesiastical history until the Christian era was introduced in the sixth century; and it still continued to be the era of some nations, particularly the Abyssinians and Copts. It commences from the day upon which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor, August 29, A. D. 284; and the persecutions of the Christians in his reign caused it to be so called.

MARYLAND, one of the middle United States, was originally included in the patent of Virginia, granted under charter to Calvert, lord Baltimore, in 1632; named in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.; first colony were Catholics who settled at St. Mary's, on the Potomac, 1634; free toleration of all religions and creeds granted by lord Baltimore; Constitution settled

in 1650, and again in 1776; the State bore an active part in the revolution; adopted the Federal Constitution April 28, 1788, by 63 to 12. Population in 1790 was 319,728; in 1810, 380,546; in 1840, 469,232, including 89,485 slaves. Maryland resumed the payment of interest on her debt, March, 1847.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun. But theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the real inventor and time of their introduction were unknown. Modern masks and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised by the harlots of Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572.—*Stowe's Chron.*

MASQUERADES. They were in fashion in the court of Edward III. 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 George I. 1723. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776.—*Mortimer.*

MASS. In the Romish church, mass is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, and is in general believed to be a representation of the passion of our Saviour. Hence every part of the service is supposed to allude to the particular circumstances of his passion and death. The general division of masses consists in high and low: the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are barely rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin, about A. D. 394. Its celebration was first introduced into England in the seventh century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States. First settled at Plymouth by a colony of English Puritans from Holland, who landed Dec. 22, 1620. This was called the Plymouth colony. The Massachusetts colony at Salem and Charlestown, in 1628, and Boston, 1630. These colonies united in 1692. The American revolution originated here, at Boston and vicinity, and this State bore an important and honorable part in the contest. See *Boston, Bunker Hill, Lexington, &c.* Present State Constitution formed in 1780; revised and altered in 1820; slavery abolished in 1783; Shay's rebellion in this State in 1786; Federal Constitution adopted Feb. 6, 1788, by 187 against 168. Population in 1721, 94,000; in 1790, 388,727; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1840, 737,699.

MASSACRES. Ancient and modern history abound with events which class under this head; and perhaps the most frightful and unprovoked enormities of this kind have been perpetrated by opposing Christian sects, one upon another, in vindication of the Christian religion! The following are among the most remarkable massacres recorded by various authors:—

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, which took place 397 B. C.

2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B. C.

The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000 of them, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154 B. C.

A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102, B. C.

The Romans, throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 83 B. C.

A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius

MASSACRES, *continued.*

Many patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86 B. C.
 Again, under Sylla, and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79 B. C.
 At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41 B. C.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70.
 The Jews, headed by one Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, A. D. 115.
 Cassius, a Roman general under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 400,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, A. D. 167.
 At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens are massacred, by an order of Antoninus, A. D. 213.
 The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, A. D. 277.
 Of eighty Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship which was set on fire, and then driven out to sea, A. D. 370.
 Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, A. D. 390.
 Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, to which they were impelled by the tyranny and exactions of two rapacious ministers set over them, A. D. 552.
 Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, A. D. 1184.
 Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, A. D. 1209. Tens of thousands perished by means of the sword and gibbet.
 The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island of Sicily, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal. This horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, A. D. 1282.—*Du Fresnoy.*
 A general massacre of the Jews at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them. 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, A. D. 1317.
 At Paris, of several thousand persons, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, A. D. 1418.
 Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., A. D. 1520.
 Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty. It began at Paris, in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug 24, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX., king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catherine de

Medicis, his mother. It is styled in history, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 Of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, A. D. 1592.
 Of Protestants, at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, A. D. 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
 At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, October 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
 At the taking of Ismael by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, December, 1790.—See *Ismael.*
 In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804, and many thousands perished.
 Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808.
 Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.
 Massacre at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May 1815.
 Massacre of vast numbers of the inhabitants of Cadiz, by the soldiery, whose ferocious disorders continue for some days, March 6, 1820.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 English nobles on Salisbury Plain, May 1, A. D. 474.
 Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, A. D. 580.
 Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23d Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunildæ, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—*Baker's Chronicle.*
 Of the Jews in England. Some few pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met. In York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, A. D. 1189.
 Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), A. D. 1209.
 Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, A. D. 1623.
 Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion.—*Sir William Petty.* In the first two or three days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed.—*Lord Clarendon.* Before the rebellion was entirely

MASSACRES, *continued.*

suppressed, 151,000 Protestants were massacred.—*Sir W. Temple.*
 Of the unoffending Macdonalds of Glencoe, May 9, 1691.—*See Glencoe.*
 Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes, perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798.—*Sir Richard Musgrave.*
 Massacre of 64 American prisoners at Dartmoor, England, (disowned by British Government.) April 6, 1815.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. An officer in several of the principal courts of Europe. Following the usage in other countries, a master of the ceremonies was instituted in England for the more honorable reception of the ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603.—*Baker.*

MASTER IN CHANCERY. Owing to the extreme ignorance of Sir Christopher Hatton, lord Chancellor of England, the first reference in a cause was made to a master, A. D. 1588; and the masters have been since chosen from among the most learned equity members of the bar.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS IN ENGLAND. An equity judge, so called from his having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, which being made into rolls of parchment, gave occasion for that name.

MATHEMATICS. With the ancients they meant all sorts of learning and discipline; but even then, as now, in a more particular manner, mathematics were restrained to those arts that more immediately related to numbers and quantity. They were first taught to the Jews, and by them to the Egyptians, so early as 1950 B. C.—*Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Catholic church. Emphatically, the *French Matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. The *Matins of Moscow*, the massacre of prince Demetrius, and all the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1600.

MAURITIUS. The Isle of France was discovered by the Portuguese, A. D. 1500; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. This island was taken by the British in 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia, sister and wife of Mausolus, married her own brother, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which, for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called *Mausoleum*, a name which has been given to all monuments of unusual splendor. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B. C.

MAY. The fifth month of the year, and the confine of spring and summer, received its name, say some, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*; though others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of it. Numa Pompilius, by adding January and February to the year, made this month the fifth, which before was the third, 713 B. C.

MAY-DAY. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day. May-day has also been immemorially observed in

England as a rural festival; and high poles, denominated May-poles, are in many places profusely decorated with garlands wreathed in honor of the day. The late benevolent Mrs. Montague gave, for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to that unfortunate class the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with the good English fare of roast-beef and plum-pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received the donation of a shilling from the mistress of the feast.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, IRELAND. Founded by act of parliament, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for its support, and the education of students who are designed for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, 35 Geo. III., 1795. It contains 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college, at the instance of government, to which 30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings, and 26,000*l.* annually, were granted by parliament, June, 1845. This endowment occasioned much excitement and controversy in England.

MAYOR. The office of mayor arose out of the immunities granted to free cities by the emperors, and in some towns they had considerable power. Mayor of the palace was a high office in France. In this quality Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, A. D. 735, *et seq.*, under the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty; his father had previously held this office, and had it made hereditary in his family. Mayors are the chief magistrates of corporate towns, before whose institution in England, towns were generally governed by portreeves. The office of mayor may be properly said to date from the reign of Richard I.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS. They were invented by Phidion of Argos, 869 B. C.—*Arund. Marbles.* They became general in most countries soon afterwards; and were very early known in England. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom by the sheriffs of London, 8 Richard I., A. D. 1197. Standards were again fixed in England, 1257. They were equalized for the United Kingdom in 1825.

MECCA. This city is famous as being the birthplace of Mahomet, A. D. 571. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighboring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, A. D. 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B. C.

MECHANICS. The time when the simple mechanical powers were first introduced is so uncertain, and perhaps so little known, that they have been ascribed to the Grecian and other deities of the heathen mythology—for instance, the axe, the wedge, wimble, &c., are said to be the invention of Dædalus. We know nothing of the machinery by which the immense masses of stone which are found in some of the ancient edifices were moved and elevated.

The first writing on mechanics, was by Aristotle, about	B. C.	320
The Statera Romana invented	"	"
The fundamental property of the lever and other instruments was demonstrated by Archimedes	"	205
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire	"	"
Cattle mills, <i>molæ jumentariæ</i> , were also in use by the Romans, and in parts of Europe	"	"

The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates	B. C.	70
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome	"	50
Floating mills on the Tiber	A. D.	536
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about	"	1078
Wind-mills were in very general use in the twelfth century	"	"

MECHANICS, *continued.*

Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg A. D. 1332	Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton 1679
Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, about 1540	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory 1697
Work on statics, by Stevinus 1586	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Hooke, from 1660 to 1702
Theory of falling bodies, Galileo 1638	The Mechanics' Institute in London was formed in 1823
Theory of oscillation, Huygens 1647	Mechanics' Institute in New York formed 1833
Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren 1662	
Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer 1675	
Percussion and animal mechanics, Boerelli; he died 1679	

Mechanics' institutions are now very numerous in the United States and in England.

MEDIA. In ancient times Media was a province of the Assyrian empire. It revolted from Arbaces 820 B. C., and afterwards became an independent kingdom, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius the Mede, 536 B. C., Media was from that time united to the Persian empire, and shared its fate.—*Blair; Priestley.*

Revolt of the Medes.— <i>Blair</i> B. C. 820	Cyrus made king of Persia B. C. 559
The country was subjected to the Assyrians.— <i>Idem</i> 766	Astyages deposed by Cyrus 550
Phraortes reigns; he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries 647	Cressus king of Lydia defeated, and his throne seized by Cyrus 548
Battle of Rages; the Assyrians defeat the Medes.— <i>Blair</i> 625	Cyrus takes Babylon; puts Belshazzar to death; and makes Astyages (or Darius, the Mede) viceroys 533
War with the Lydians; the hostile armies meet; but an eclipse of the sun so alarms them, they conclude peace without striking a blow 585	By the death of Astyages, Cyrus becomes master of all Persia; and this era is properly the commencement of the Persian empire.— <i>Lenglet</i> 357
The reign of Astyages.— <i>Blair</i> 585	

The Medes were a brave people, but they degenerated, and introduced luxury into Persia. They admitted polygamy, and a man was deemed infamous who had less than seven wives, as was also a woman who could not boast of at least five husbands.—*Aspin.*

MEDICAL LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES. The Medical Repository, commenced at New York, 1797, was the first work of the kind. It was conducted by Dr. S. L. Mitchell.

MEDICINE. The art of preparing simples was brought into Europe from the East, about A. D. 1150. In the early stages of the practice, the preparation was principally confined to ecclesiastics in Europe generally, until the close of the fifteenth century, or the beginning of the sixteenth. The practice of medicine is now one of the highest sciences, and in most countries is in the hands of the most learned and distinguished men; and various statutes have been enacted to discourage pretenders to the healing art.

MEDINA, IN ARABIA DESERTA, famous for the tomb of Mahomet, contained in a large mosque, closed with rich curtains and lighted by a vast number of rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622. This flight gave rise to the remarkable epocha in chronology called the *Hegira*, a word that, in Arabic, denotes, *to flee, or quit one's country or friends.*

MEMORY. That faculty of the mind or soul whereby past things are represented to us as if they were present.—*Pardon.* Simonides, grandson of Simonides the elder, of Cos, poet and historian, obtained a prize at Olympia for teaching artificial memory, of which he was the inventor, 477 B. C.—*Arundelian Marbles.* The science of mnemonics was made known in Germany in 1807. See *Mnemonics.*

MENDICANT FRIARS. The term was applied to several orders of religion

who commenced their alms-begging in the thirteenth century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They were confined by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, to the following four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and other orders subsequently branched from them.

MENSURATION. The art of measuring geometrical superficies and solids is of very early date. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B. C.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS. The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; and in his absence Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556.—*Pardon.* They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity. In these charts the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator.

MERCHANT—from *mercans*. The name given to high commercial citizens who trade abroad. The merchants of London and Amsterdam were accounted the most enterprising and richest in the world. An attempt was made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the House of Commons, in 1711; but it failed. The Merchant Adventurer's society (see *Adventurers, Merchant*) was established by the duke of Brabant, in 1296; it extended to England in Edward III.'s reign; and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.—*Haydn.*

MERCURY. This substance was known to the ancients, and has been found in vast quantities in various countries. The mines in Carniola in Germany are the most productive in Europe, and have yielded in some years 1200 tons; they were discovered by accident in 1497. The anti-venereal virtues of mercury were found by James Carpus, an Italian surgeon, A. D. 1512.—*Nouv. Dict.* The compound termed calomel was first mentioned by Crollius early in the seventeenth century; the first directions for its preparation were given by Beguin, 1608. It was given to patients under inoculation for the small-pox in 1745. Pallas congealed mercury by artificial cold in 1762. Its malleable qualities were discovered by M. Orbelin, of Vienna, 1785.

MERRY ANDREW. The name was first given to a droll and eccentric physician, whose name was Andrew Borde, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners and good humor, appeared at court, 1547. He used to attend markets and fairs, and harangue the people, by whom he was called Merry Andrew. The name is now given to a buffoon, a zany, or jack-pudding.—*L'Estrange, Johnson.*

MESSALIANS. A sect whose religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the gospel, interpreting the words to justify and excuse their worst propensities and vices. Amongst other absurdities they refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labor not for the food that perisheth;" about A. D. 310.—*Baronius, Annal.*

MESSENIA, now *Maura-Matra*, a country of the Peloponnesus. This kingdom was commenced by Policaon, 1499 B. C. It is celebrated for its long and sanguinary wars against Sparta (see *next article*), and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. Messenia joined the Achæan league 216 B. C.

MESSENIAN WARS. The celebrated wars between Lacedæmon and Messenia. The first began 743 B. C., and was occasioned by violence having been offered

to some Spartan women who had assembled in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. This dreadful war raged for nineteen years, and at one period made so great a carnage, that the Spartan army sent orders home for all the unmarried women to prostitute themselves to recruit the population. In the end Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. The *second* war was commenced 685 B. C. to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, and lasted fourteen years, ending in the defeat of the Messenians who fled to Sicily. The *third* took place 465 B. C., it endured ten years, when the whole nation abandoned the Peloponnesus.

MESSINA, IN SICILY. So named by the Messinese, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B. C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire, but fell to the Saracens A. D. 829.—*Priestley*. In the eleventh century Roger the Norman took it by surprise, and delivered it from the Mahometan oppression. Great Messinian conspiracy, 1282. The memorable revolt took place 1672. Almost ruined by an earthquake 1693; and nearly depopulated by a plague in 1743. In 1780 Messina suffered much by an earthquake; and in Feb. and March, 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been handsomely rebuilt.

METALLURGY. In the fourth chapter of Genesis, Tubal Cain is mentioned as "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." The seven metals are mentioned by Moses and Homer. Virgil mentions the melting of steel in furnaces. The Phœnicians had an extraordinary skill in working metals.

METAPHYSICS. This term, literally denoting "after physics," originated with Aristotle. What may be denoted the modern metaphysics, cannot be traced farther back than the fifteenth century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given in Europe to the human mind, and commonly called the revival of learning.

METEMPSYCHOSIS. A doctrine supposing the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. The first belief in it is ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food, lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea, that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; which accounts for the extraordinary pains they were at in embalming the dead; a doctrine of Pythagoras, 528 B. C.

METHODISTS. A large and increasing body of religionists, whose tenets, discipline, and designs, are often misunderstood, and of course misrepresented. "Our end," says Mr. Benson, in his *Apology*, "is not to form a sect, or to bring people to this or the other speculative opinion, mode of worship, or form of church-government, but simply to make them Christians—Christians in heart and life, in temper, word, and work—such as lived in the early days of Christianity, and such as we conceive may still live." The methodists may be said to have appeared formally, if not originally, at Oxford A. D. 1729; the reverend John Wesley being the first who there introduced methodism. John and Charles Wesley, and Mr. Whitfield, commenced their career by teaching in 1734. The term appears to have been brought forward in the days of Puritanism, being suggested by the Latin appellation *Metho-distæ*, given to a college of physicians in ancient Rome, in consequence of the strict regimen under which they placed their patients. The methodist missions were commenced and superintended by Mr. Wesley and Dr. Coke in 1769, when two missionaries were sent out to North America. But these missions were not reduced to a system, nor were societies regularly organized for their support, until 1817.

MEXICO. Discovered in A. D. 1518. It was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortes, whose name is infamous on account of his cruelties to the vanquished, A. D. 1521. The mint of Mexico, the richest in the world, was begun in 1535. This country, like other states in the new world, has recovered its independence. Iturbide made emperor, May, 1822. Mexican constitution proclaimed by the president Vittoria, Oct. 1823. Iturbide shot July 19, 1824. Treaty of commerce with Great Britain ratified, April 1825. Titles suppressed, May 1826. The expulsion of the Spaniards decreed, March, 1829. Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, Sept. 26, same year. Mexican revolution; the president Guerrero deposed Dec. 23, same year. The independence of Mexico, previously recognized by the great European powers, also recognized by the emperor of Brazil, June 1830. Civil war between Bustamente and Santa Anna, 1832. Santa Anna elected president, March 1834. Declaration of war against France, Nov. 30, 1838. Castle of San Juan de Ulloa taken by the French, Nov. 27, 1838. This war terminated, March 9, 1839. Civil war with change of leaders at various times. Santa Anna displaced Bustamente again, Oct. 6, 1841. Insurrection of general Paredes against Santa Anna, Nov. 5, 1844, succeeds without bloodshed, and Herrera made president, Dec., 1844. Paredes overturns Herrera, Dec. 1845. War with the United States, 1846: Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; and subsequently at Matamoras. Santa Fe captured, Aug. 23, and Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846. Mexican congress authorized their government to raise \$15,000,000 for the war against the United States, upon the mortgage or sale of church property, Jan. 8, 1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. Vera Cruz surrendered to general Scott, March 29, 1847. Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. General Paredes landed at Vera Cruz in disguise, Aug. 14, 1847. Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; of Chapultepec, Sept. 12. Surrender of city of Mexico to American general Scott, Sept. 14, 1847. Treaty of peace with the United States, ratified at Queretaro, May 30, 1848. Paredes excites a revolt at Guanajuato, June 15. Mexico evacuated by the American troops, June 12. Herrera becomes president, July 6. Bustamente defeats Paredes, July 18. Vera Cruz surrendered by the United States, Aug. 1. See *War of the United States and Mexico*. Signor de la Rosa first Mexican minister to the United States after the war, presented his credentials, Dec. 2, 1848.

MEZZOTINTO. A peculiar manner of engraving representing figures on copper, received its name from its resemblance to painting. The invention of it is generally ascribed to prince Rupert, A. D. 1648; but baron Heinikin states that colonel de Siegen engraved a large and admirable print of Amelia Elizabeth of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643. See *Engraving*.

MICHIGAN, one of the United States, first settled by the French at Detroit in 1647. Many of the Hurons, a native tribe in this region, were converted to the Catholic faith by the Jesuits. The territory ceded to England by the peace of 1763; made a separate territory of the United States, in 1805; admitted into the Union as a State in 1836. During the war of 1812-13 the territory was gained for a time by the British, but it was recovered by general Harrison. Population in 1810, was 4,528; in 1820, 9,048; in 1830, 31,639; in 1840, 212,267.

MICROSCOPES. Invented nearly at the same time in Italy and Holland, A. D. 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. The honor of this invention is awarded to Drebel and Torricelli. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England, great improvements were made in the microscope by Henry Baker, F. R. S. who wrote two treatises upon it, about 1763.—*Biog. Dict.*

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners of this art among the He-

brews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B. C. is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A. D. 37, and of Galen, who lived A. D. 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Henry VII., 1518. The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; and after his example the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no farther back than the first lying-in of Madame de la Valliere, mistress of Louis XIV., 1663. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labors of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives after came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

MILAN. The capital of this celebrated dukedom, the ancient Liguria, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls about 408 B. C. It submitted to the Romans 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by dukes from A. D. 1395, until 1505, when it was conquered by Louis XII. John Galeazzo was the first who took the title of duke of Milan, about 1390. The French were expelled from Milan, by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525; and this emperor gave it to his son, Philip II. Milan was given to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. Seized by the French, June 30, 1796. Retaken by the Austrians in 1799; but regained by the French May 31, the next year. This city was made the capital of the late kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned with the Iron crown at Milan, May 26, 1805. The celebrated Milan decree of Napoleon against all Continental intercourse with England, declaring England in a state of blockade, was issued from this city, Dec. 17, 1807. Put under military occupation in consequence of disturbances, Sept. 8, 1847. Collision of the Milanese with the Austrian soldiers, Jan. 1, 1848; followed by conciliations. Martial law proclaimed in Lombardy, Feb. 1848; the government threatens the people with the fate of the Poles. The people revolted and expelled the Austrians, and Charles Albert of Sardinia entered Milan in the popular cause, March 23, 1848. A vote taken in Lombardy on proposed union with Piedmont:—561,002 in favor of it; 681 for postponing it till the end of the war, June 9, 1848. Vicenza surrenders to the Austrians under Radetsky, June 10. The duke of Genoa repulses the Austrians at Rivoli, July 1. Milan capitulates to the Austrians, Aug. 4, 1848.

MILITARY OR MARTIAL LAW. This is a law built on no settled principle, but entirely arbitrary, and in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law.—*Sir Matthew Hale.* Martial law was several times proclaimed in Great Britain during rebellions. It was almost general throughout Ireland in 1798. The last proclamation of martial law was in that country, July 26, 1803. Paris was under martial law for several weeks after the insurrection of June, 1848.

MILITIA. The standing national militia of Great Britain is traced by most historians to king Alfred, who, by his prudent discipline, made all his subjects soldiers, A. D. 872 to 901. The feudal military tenures became involved in this force. The first commission of array to raise a militia in England was in 1422. In the United States the laws relating to the militia and the

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hieropholus, her father, the art of Midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were new out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery.—*Hyg. fa.* 274.

appointment of officers are different in the different States. See *Encyclopedia Americana*. The aggregate militia force of the United States, as reported in 1848, was 1,888,538, but as the returns in some instances were for former years, the number probably reached, in 1850, at least to 2,100,000. As the regular army has always been small (in time of peace about 8000) the republic has relied chiefly on the militia in time of war.

MILKY WAY. Ancient poets and philosophers speak of the galaxy as the road by which heroes went to heaven. The Greeks supposed that Juno accidentally gave suck to Mercury when an infant, or to the infant Hercules, who, while she slept, was laid by her side; but perceiving who he was she threw him from her, and the heavens were thus marked by the wasted milk. Democritus was the first who taught that the *via lactea* was occasioned by a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B. C.

MILLENNIUM. This doctrine supposed that the world would end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon earth. It was generally inculcated as early as the second and third centuries. It was propagated by Papias, Justin-Martyr, and many others. The Millennium was grounded upon a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, to the effect that our blessed Saviour should reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.—*Burnet*.

MILLINER. Defined by Shakspeare and Johnson as a seller of ribands and dresses for women, a very ancient occupation; the term is supposed to be derived from Milan. There are men-milliners in England, and the adoption of such a trade by the male sex has been strongly and justly censured. In 1810, men-milliners and other classes of an epicene character were very strongly censured in the Society of Arts. Young females are employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry bandboxes through the streets, exposed to the insolence of libertines, and the perils of vicious example, while the perfumed coxcomb ["He was perfumed like a milliner."—*Shakspeare*.] measures ribands safely at home, or folds gauzes, and lisps the while in lady phrases to females of distinction.*—*Butler*.

MILLS. The earliest instrument for grinding manna and corn, was the mortar. Moses forbade them to be taken in pawn, because that, he says, would be like taking a man's life to pledge. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. See article *Mechanics*.

MINES. Those of Great Britain are very numerous, rich, and of various kinds. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced, occurs 47 Henry III., 1262.—*Ruding*. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. In the United States, iron, coal, lime, and salt exist in great abundance, in various States: lead mines in Missouri are very productive. Gold mines have been found in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, but their supply is but moderate. See *Coal, Copper, Tin, Gold, &c.*

MINNESOTA. A territory of the United States lying between 40° 30' north lat., and between 91° 10' and 102° west long., inhabited chiefly by the Sioux Indians. First explored by the French; began to be settled by emigrants from the United States about 1845-6.

* I look upon a man-milliner not only as one of the most unworthy members of society, but as one of the most injurious. When I hear one of these persons haranguing upon the merits of muslin or the becoming color of a riband, anger will mingle itself with the feeling of contempt; for the employment that degrades this man might have preserved a woman from prostitution.—*Dr. Southey*.

MINORCA. This island and Majorca were called by the Greeks, Balearides. Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in August 1708, and was confirmed to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in June 1756. Admiral Byng fell a victim to the exasperation of the public mind, and to the safety of ministers, for not relieving it with a force greatly inferior to that of the enemy. See *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763. Besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, Feb. 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British, without the loss of a man, Nov. 15, 1798; but was given up at the peace of 1802.

MINSTRELS. They were originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work. They owed their origin to the gleemen or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about A. D. 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility. In Elizabeth's reign they had, however, sunk into neglect.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES established at Philadelphia, 1792. Branch at New Orleans, 1838; at Charlotte, N. C., 1837; at Dahlonga, 1838. See *Coining*.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; and from a passage in the Mosaic writings we learn that the mirrors used by the Jewish women were made of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B. C. See *Looking Glasses*.

MISS. In the seventeenth century, the epithet Miss applied to females was considered a term of reproach. Miss Cross who is particularly noticed in Hayne's epilogue to Farquhar's *Love in a Bottle*, about 1782, was the first actress announced as Miss.—*Gall's Lives of the Players*.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominick, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., had missions to the Levant and to America. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*), and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV., in 1706. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions, about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, Nov. 4, 1794; and it has since been the parent of many benevolent institutions. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, formed 1810; first mission at Bombay, 1813; at Ceylon, 1816; to Choctaws, 1817; Cherokees, 1820. The Board has an annual income from voluntary contributions of about \$200,000. The statistics of its operations in various parts of the world are given in its annual reports. The contributions of this Board and its missionaries to the fund of geographical and ethnographical science, to say nothing of religion and civilization, have been very important. The missions of the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, &c., are also numerous. American Baptist Board of Missions, founded 1814. Board of Missions of General Assembly (Presbyterian), 1818. Methodist Missionary Society, 1819. American Home Missionary Society, 1826. See *Benevolent Societies*.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States. First settled by the French at Natchez, and claimed as part of Louisiana, 1716. Colony destroyed by the Indians. The country ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763. Part of it belonged to Georgia, and the southern part to Florida. The territory, together with Alabama, constituted the "Mississippi Territory" until 1817, when it was admitted into the Union as a State. Population in 1816, 45,929; in 1830, 136,806; in 1840, 375,651, including 195,211 slaves.

MISSOURI, one of the United States. Was included with Louisiana in the purchase from the French in 1803. Town of St. Louis settled by the French in 1764, but was little more than a trading post until 1804, when the territorial government was formed. Missouri admitted into the Union as a State in 1821, after a long debate on slavery, ending in the *Missouri Compromise*, which prohibits slavery north and west of Arkansas, but tolerates it in Missouri. Population in 1810, 19,833; in 1830, 140,074; in 1840, 383,702, including 58,240 slaves.

MISSISSIPPI TRADE. This trade was begun in November, 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about that period, exploded in 1720; at which time, the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* See *Law's Bubble*.

MITHRIDATE. A physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known to us at the present day. It was invented by Mithridates II. the king of Pontus, about 70 B. C. It was formerly thought to be a great antidote against poison; but though it is now out of date for that purpose, it is still used as an opiate, and is one of the capital medicines of our shops.

MITHRIDATIC WAR. Caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, 86 B. C. and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the devastation of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately dispatched him, by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, which was done in derision of his avarice, 85 B. C.—*Lenglet*.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre is of very ancient use, having been worn by the high-priest among the Jews. Among the primitive Christians, young women who professed a state of virginity, and solemnly consecrated thereto, wore a purple or golden mitre. The pope has four mitres, which according to the solemnity to be performed, or festival day it is worn on, is more or less magnificent. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats, which remains to this day.

MNEMONICS. Artificial memory had its professors in the ancient world. The art of assisting memory, by getting by heart, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B. C.—*Arund. Marbles*. In modern times, mnemonics have been elaborately treated; and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey is an esteemed work on the subject. The science of mnemonics, as we now have it, was announced in Germany, in 1806-7; but it had been previously noticed in the London monthly periodicals.

MODENA. Erected into a duchy in 1451. The duke was expelled by the French, 1796. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797. The archduke Francis of Este was restored in 1814. Insurrection here, Feb. 5, 1831. The archduke escaped; but the Austrian troops soon afterwards entered and restored the deposed authorities. The people revolt and imprison the duke. March 20, 1848. The troops of Tuscany occupy Modena, March 24; Provisional government appointed, April 9, 1848.

MOGULS. They deduce their origin from Japhet, son of Noah. His son, Turk, they say, was the first king or khan of those nations afterwards known as Turks, Tartars, and Moguls. The first conqueror of the Mogul empire was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A. D. 1236. Timour Beg became Great Mogul by conquest, 1399. Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent. See *India*.

MONARCHY. The most ancient was that of the Assyrians, founded soon after the Deluge. See *Assyria*. Historians reckon four grand, or almost universal monarchies,—the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman. See *them respectively*.

MONASTERIES. The first founded was, according to some authorities, in A. D. 270; and according to others, in A. D. 305. The suppression of monastic houses has been frequent, even in Catholic countries; and many religious communities have bowed to the variable notions of mankind regarding religion, and to the altered state of the world. Constantine IV., among other persecutors, commanded a vast number of friars and nuns to appear at Ephesus: he there ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images. They explained that this, on account of the vows they had taken, was impossible; whereupon he directed that their eyes should be put out, and that they should be banished, forfeiting their various monasteries, which he sold for the uses of the state. When St. Austin arrived in England A. D. 596, Ethelbert of Kent gave him an idol temple without the walls of his capital, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. Various monastic houses were suppressed in England in various reigns; and a vast number in 1515. But the general dissolution took place in the reign of Henry VIII. 1534–9. The abbey lands were afterwards granted to numerous courtiers, whose descendants enjoy them to this day.

MONEY. It is mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139. In profane history, the coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B. C. Money was made of different ores, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. Silver has increased more than thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and twelve times its value in purchasing any commodity. See articles, *Coin; Gold; Silver; Copper; Mint, &c.*

MONK. The first is said to have been Paul of Thebais, who fled into the deserts to avoid the Decian persecution about A. D. 250. St. Anthony is supposed by other authorities to have been the first example of a regular monastic life, A. D. 305, soon after which time monks began to associate. St. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome in 341. See *Abbeys*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II. was banished England for a conspiracy in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, June 11, 1685. He was proclaimed king at Taunton on the 20th of the same month. Was defeated at Bridgewater, July 5; and was beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685. The county of Monmouth, from which he was named, was made an English county by Henry VIII. about 1535.

MONOPOLIES. Commercial monopolies reached to such a height in England, that parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished about the close of Elizabeth's reign, 1602. They were further suppressed, as being contrary to law, 19 James I., 1622; and were totally abolished, and it was decreed that none should be in future created, as was previously the custom, by royal patent, 16 Charles I., 1640.—*Anderson's History of Commerce*.

MONTANISTS. A sect founded by Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, an extra-

ordinary enthusiast, about A. D. 171. He was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the comforter promised by Christ, condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade to avoid martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lentils; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the second century.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

MONTREAL. Surrendered to the English by the French in 1760. It was taken by the Provincials in the American war of Independence, November 12, 1775, and was retaken by the British, June 15, 1776. The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down, June 6, 1803. Great military affair, Sept. 29, 1833. Riot about the "Rebellion Losses" Act; the parliament house burnt by the mob, 1849.

MOON. The full moon was held favorable for any undertaking by the Spartans, and the Greeks generally looked upon full moons, or the times of conjunction of the sun or moon, as seasons most favorable to marriage. Opacity of the moon, and true causes of lunar eclipses, was taught by Thales, 640 B. C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* A map of the moon was first taken at Dantzic, A. D. 1647. The strength of moon-light at the full moon is 90,000 times less than the light of the sun.—*Dr. Smith.* It is 300,000 times less.—*Bouguer.*

MOORS. They first invaded Spain, A. D. 173.—*Univ. Hist.* The Saracens in Spain beset by the Christians, called in the assistance of the Moors, who seized the dominions they came to protect, and subdued the Saracens, A. D. 1091. Alphonsus I. of Navarre, defeated them in many battles, 1118, *et seq.* The Moors began the kingdom of Granada, being their last refuge from the power of the Christians, 1238. Alphonsus XI. of Leon and Castile, slew 200,000 Moors in one battle; three leagues round the country was covered with the dead, 1327. The power of this people was overthrown by Ferdinand V., who conquered Granada, 1492. Philip III. banished them to the number of 900,000, confiscating their property, 1610.—*Priestley.*

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. The knowledge of our duty and felicity, the science of ethics, or art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates is universally regarded as the father of moral philosophy, about 430 B. C. And Grotius is esteemed by many writers as the father of moral philosophy in modern times, about A. D. 1623.—*Bate, &c.*

MORAVIANS. UNITED BRETHERN. A sect which took its rise in Moravia, in, it is said, the fifteenth century, which some doubt; while the Brethren say that their sect is derived from the Greek church in the ninth century. They appeared in England about 1737, introduced by count Zinzendorf, who died at Chelsea, in June 1760. They settled at Bethlehem, Penn., 1741. In order to the conversion of the heathen world, these persevering brethren formed settlements also in Greenland, the Cape, East and West Indies, and other climes. The Moravians led the way to the Scriptural missions now so general.

MORGARTEN, BATTLE OF, the most memorable, as well as extraordinary and glorious in the annals of Switzerland; 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated. They seized upon the heights of Morgarten, which overlooked the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug, and thus achieved their victory, Nov. 15, 1315.

MORMONS. The pretended revelation of the Mormon Scriptures to "Joe Smith" is said to have been made in the state of New York, about 1835. Surrender of a body of 700 Mormons under arms, with their leaders, Joe

Smith, Rigdon, &c., to the Missouri militia, under Gen. Atchinson, Oct. 28, 1838. Joe Smith and his brother murdered in jail by a mob, June 27, 1844. The Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Illinois, sold to the Icarians, or Socialists, and the Mormons emigrated to Desseret and California, 1848-9.

MOROCCO. Anciently *Mauritania*. From its early possession by the Romans it underwent various revolutions. About A. D. 1116, Abdallah, a leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded a dynasty which ended in the last sovereign's defeat in Spain. About this period, 1202, Fez and other provinces shook off their dependence; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1650, subdued them, and formed the empire of Morocco. Hostilities with France provoked by Abdel-Kader, the heroic and indomitable aneer of Algiers, commence May, 1844; Tangier bombarded, Aug. 6, 1844; peace concluded, and the French forces evacuate Mogador, Sept. 16, 1844. Abdel-Kader taken prisoner by the French and carried to France, 1846.

MORTARS, A short gun with an extraordinary large bore, and close chamber, used for throwing bombs, first made in England in 1543. The celebrated mortar left by Soult in Spain, was fixed in St. James's park in August, 1816.

MOSCOW. One of the largest cities in Europe. It was founded in 1156; was taken by Tamerlane 1382; and subsequently it fell into the hands of the Tartars, whose last attack upon it was in 1571, when they set it on fire. This city was entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostochin, ordered that it should be set on fire in five hundred places at once. In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow Oct. 19, and it was re-entered by the Russians Oct. 22, following. This city has been since rebuilt.

MOSKWA, BATTLE OF, between the French and Russians. See *Borodino*.

MOSS-TROOPERS. These were a desperate sort of plunderers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland, defiling women, and perpetrating the most savage enormities, as well as minor mischiefs, extirpated A. D. 1609.

MOST CHRISTIAN KING. The title given to Louis XI. by pope Paul II., 1469. It has been justly remarked, that never was the title or name of Christian given to a prince more unworthily bestowed, or less deserved.

MOTTOES ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit* was first used by Richard I., A. D. 1193. The Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto *Ich dien*, "I serve," was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, the king of Bohemia being slain in the battle, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, was made the motto of the Garter, 1349-50. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," was adopted by William III., 1688. And *Semper cadem* was ordered by queen Anne to be used as her motto.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The practice of the Israelites was, neither to wash nor anoint themselves during the time of mourning. The exhibition of grief for a friend lasted for seven days; and upon extraordinary occasions it lasted a month. The Greeks and Romans also exhibited their grief for the dead by many public abstinences. The ordinary color for mourning in Europe is black; in China it is white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; and it was white in Spain, until A. D. 1498.—*Herrera*.

MUNSTER, TREATY OF, between France, the Emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against the former kingdom. By this peace, the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognized. Signed at Munster, Oct. 24, 1648.

MURDER. The highest offence against the law of nature. A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon for the trial of murder, 1179 B. C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the Heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time, the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason*, may happen in three ways; by a servant killing his master; a wife her husband; and an ecclesiastical person his superior, statute 25 Edward III., 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been excepted from mercy by our sovereigns in every instance. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed 7 William IV., July 1836.—*Haydn*.

MUSEUM. Originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where learned men of extraordinary merit were maintained by the public, because of their considerable services to the commonwealth. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library, about 284 B. C. See *British Museum*, &c.

MUSIC. Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Franckinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds. And Zarlino to the sound of water. It is, however, agreed that music was first reduced to rules by Jubal, 1800 B. C. The flute, and harmony or concord in music was invented by Hyagnis, 1506.—*Arund. Marbles*, Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy*. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody: and this hyperbolical tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the third century.

MUSICAL NOTES. The first six are said to have been invented by Guido Aretin, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, A. D. 1025.—*Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1515. Gaffurius of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the sixteenth century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS, ENGLAND. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed. The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785. Royal Academy of Music established 1822.

MUSKETS. They were first used at the siege of Arras in 1414. The Spanish historians state that Spain was the first power that armed the foot-soldier with these weapons. They were used at the siege of Rhegen in 1521. Introduced generally into the English army, and bows and arrows laid aside, 12 Henry VIII. 1521.—*Carte*. It was the duke of Alva who first brought the musket into use in the Low countries, 1569.—*Branstone*.

MUSLIN. A fine cloth, made wholly of cotton. According to some, it is so called as not being bare but having a downy nap on its surface resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, it was first brought

from Mousol, in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670.—*Anderson*. They were manufactured in great perfection in England in 1778.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to stand mute when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was taken back to prison, placed in a dark dungeon, naked, on his back, on the bare ground, and a great weight of iron placed upon his body; in this situation he was fed with three morsels of bad bread one day, and three draughts of stagnant water the next, and so on alternately until he died. For a very memorable instance of this punishment in A. D. 1605, see article *Pressing to Death*. By statute 12 George III. judgment is awarded against mutes, in the same manner as if they were convicted or confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778. Another on a charge of burglary, at Wells, 1792. At Shrewsbury a man tried and convicted notwithstanding, Aug. 21, 1801.—*Phillips*.

MUTINY ON BOARD U. S. BRIG SOMERS, commander A. S. Mackenzie: midshipman Spencer and two seamen hung, Dec. 1. 1842.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, April 28, 1789. For particulars see *Bounty*.

MYCALE, BATTLE OF, fought September 22, 479 B. C., between the Greeks and Persians; being the identical day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platea. The Persians consisted of about 100,000 men, who had just returned from an unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They were completely defeated, some thousands of them slaughtered, their camp burnt, and the Greeks triumphantly embarked their troops and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ. A division of the kingdom of the Argives. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ. Perseus removes from Argos to Mycenæ, and reigns, 1313 B. C. Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives, 568 B. C.

MYSTERIES. They originated in Egypt, the land of idolatry, and were an institution of the priesthood to extend their own influence; so that all maxims in morality, tenets in theology, and dogmas in philosophy, were wrapt up in a veil of allegory and mystery. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprung those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B. C. The laws were—1. To honor parents; 2. To honor the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilization of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries. They were abolished by the emperor Theodosius, A. D. 389.

MYTHOLOGY. Fable usurped the place of historical truth as soon as the authentic tradition concerning the Creation had been lost or adulterated; and persons who had rendered themselves renowned as kings or leaders in this life, and whose achievements had dazzled the benighted understanding of men living in a state of nature, were supposed to be more than mortal, and therefore after death the multitude were easily taught to reverence them with divine honors. The Egyptians and Babylonians, after forgetting the invisible and true God, worshipped positive objects, as the sun and moon; and then transferred their adoration to the operations of nature and the passions of their own minds, which they embodied under symbolical representations, and ultimately worshipped the symbols themselves. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B. C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities, among the Greeks, 1493 B. C.

N.

NABONASSER, ERA OF. This era received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, and began Feb. 26, 747 B. C. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonasser begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 747; if after Christ, add to it 748.

NAMES. Originally every person had but one name. Plato recommended it to parents to give happy names to their children; and the Pythagoreans taught that the minds, actions, and successes of men were according to their names, genius, and fate. The popes changed their names at their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout, A. D. 687."—*Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII., 956; and gives as a reason, that it was done in imitation of Sts. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism, as was done in the case of two sons of Henry II. of France. They were christened Alexander and Hercules; but at their confirmation, these names were changed to Henry and Francis. It is usual for the religious at their entrance into monasteries to assume new names, to show they are about to lead a new life, and have renounced the world, their family, and themselves. See *Surnames*.

NAMUR. Ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. It was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town to the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the Allies, in 1814.

NANTES, EDICT OF. See *Edict*.

NAPLES The continental division of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Naples was a part of the Roman territory at a very early period. In the fifth century it became a prey to the Goths, and afterwards to the Lombards; and the Saracens, Normans, and French, also successively had possession of this country.

The Goths having become masters of Naples and of Sicily, are expelled by Belisarius, general of the Eastern empire A. D.	537	Taken from the French and annexed to Spain	1504
The Lombards next get possession of Naples, and are dispossessed by Charlemagne	800	The tyranny of the Spaniards leads to an insurrection, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who in fifteen days raises an army of 200,000 men	1647
Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, obtains the crown from the pope, to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Conradin, who is beheaded, aged sixteen years	1266	This insurrection subsides, and Masaniello is murdered	1647
The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place, one Frenchman only escaping. See <i>Sicilian Vespers</i>		Attempt of the duke of Guise to possess the crown	1647
March 30, 1282		The kingdom completely conquered by prince Eugene	1707
Peter of Arragon reigns	1282	Discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum. See <i>Herculaneum</i>	1711
The two crowns disjoined	1303	Naples ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Radstadt, 1714; Sicily	1720
Charles Durazzo, becoming king of Hungary, is murdered there by order of the queen regent, in her presence	1386	Both kingdoms are recovered by the crown of Spain	1734
For this murder she is taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth	1386	And Charles, the son of Philip of Spain, reigns	1735
Sicily again united to Naples, and the kings ever since called king of the Two Sicilies	1442	Reign of Ferdinand IV.	1759
		His flight on the approach of the French republicans Jan. 14,	1799
		Nelson appears, Naples is retaken, and the king restored July 13,	1799
		It is again taken by the French, April 7,	1801
		Dreadful earthquake felt throughout	

NAPLES, continued.

the kingdom, and thousands perish	July 26, 1805	Demonstration in favor of Pius IX. and reform, fired upon at Naples, and arrests made	Dec. 15, 1847
Treaty offensive and defensive between France and Naples	Oct. 8, 1805	Sanguinary disorders at Messina	Jan. 4, 1848
Ferdinand is again driven from Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte is crowned king	Feb. 6, 1806	Rebellion at Palermo, &c.	Jan. 12, 1848
Joseph abdicates for the crown of Spain	June 1, 1808	Palermo bombarded	Jan. 13-19, 1848
The crown is transferred to Joachim Murat	July 1, 1808	The king signed a constitution	Jan. 28, 1848
Naples is surrendered to a British fleet, and Ferdinand re-enters	June 17, 1815	Messina expelled the Neapolitan garrison	Feb. 22, 1848
Execution of Joachim Murat	Oct. 15, 1815	The parliament of Sicily declares that island independent; Messina bombarded by the Neapolitan fleet	Apr. 3, 1848
Revolutionary movement, headed by general Pepe	July 15, 1820	The national guard raises barricades at Naples	May 14, 1848
Suppression of the Carbonari	Sept. 16, 1820	The people put down by the king's troops; 1440 killed	May 15, 1848
Reign of Francis I.	1826	The Sicilian parliament elects the duke of Genoa as king of Sicily	July 10, 1848
And of Ferdinand II.	Nov. 8, 1830	Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitan troops	Sept. 2, 1848
Commencement of the dispute relative to the sulphur monopoly (which is afterwards amicably adjusted)	March 15, 1840	New constitution conceded to Sicily	March 6, 1849
		Catania bombarded and reduced	Apr. 5, 1849

NARVA, BATTLE OF, in which Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by the renowned Charles XII. of Sweden, then in his nineteenth year. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 100,000 men, while the Swedish army did not much exceed 20,000: fought Nov. 30, 1700.

NASEBY, BATTLE OF, between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The victory was with the parliament forces, and was decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Charles, who was obliged to abandon the field to his enemies, losing all his cannon and baggage, and 5000 of his army were made prisoners, June 14, 1645.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation, occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt commenced in the reign of William III. It had amounted, in the year 1697, to about five millions sterling, and the debt was then thought to be of alarming magnitude.

In 1702, On the accession of queen Anne, the debt amounted to	£14,000,000	In 1802, Close of the French Revolutionary war, it amounted to	£571,000,000
In 1714, On the accession of Geo. I. it amounted to	54,000,000	In 1814, Close of the war against Bonaparte	865,000,000
In 1749, Geo. II.; after the Spanish war, it amounted to	78,000,000	In 1817, When the Irish and English exchequers were consolidated	848,232,477
In 1763, George III.: end of the 7 years' war, it amounted to	139,000,000	In 1830, Total amount of the funded and unfunded debt	840,184,022
In 1786, Three years after the American war, it amounted to	263,000,000	In 1840, Total amount of ditto	789,578,000
In 1793, The civil and foreign war, it amounted to	462,000,000	In 1845, Funded debt	768,789,241

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, at different times.

In 1791 the debt was	\$75,463,476	In 1830 the debt was	\$48,565,406
In 1800 " " "	82,976,294	In 1835 " " "	37,733
In 1810 " " "	93,173,217	In 1839 " " "	11,983,738
In 1815 " " "	99,833,660	In 1845 " " "	16,301,647
In 1816 " " "	127,334,934	In 1848 " " "	55,804,450
In 1820 " " "	91,015,566		

NATURALIZATION. It is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were,

both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalization in England passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time, several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalization of the Jews passed in 1753, but it was repealed in the following year, on the petition of all the cities in England. See *United States*.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. Upon the proposition of the abbé Siéyès, the states of France constituted themselves into the National Assembly, June 16, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 2d they met at the church of St. Louis. This assembly dissolved itself, Sept. 21, 1792. See next article.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE. Constituted in the hall of the Tuileries, Sept. 17, and formally opened, Sept. 21, 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare, that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organized, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, Nov. 1, 1795. See *Directory*.

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON. The foundation of this great institution was the purchase, by the British government, for the public service, of the Angerstein collection of pictures, whose number did not much exceed forty. They were purchased of Mr. Angerstein's executors, in Jan. 1822; and the first exhibition of them took place in Pall Mall, in May 1824. Sir G. Beaumont, Mr. Howell Carr, and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been augmented by numerous later gifts, and recent purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square was designed by Mr. Wilkins, and was completed and opened in 1837.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1263 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy*. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Coreyreans, 664 B. C.—*Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements to be found on the page of history.

BEFORE CHRIST.

First sea-fight on record, in which the Corinthians conquer the Coreyreans	664
The Athenian fleet under Themistocles, with 380 sail, defeat the Persian, consisting of 2000, at the straits of Salamis	480
Again, at the mouth of the river Eurymedon; Cymon, the Athenian admiral, vanquishes the Persian fleet and army, in one day.— <i>Herodotus</i>	470
The Lacedemonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian	410
The Spartan general, Lysander, totally defeats the Athenian fleet under Conon; by this victory he puts an end to the maritime power of Athens	407
The Persians engage Conon to command their fleet, with which he entirely vanquishes the Lacedemonian fleet, and takes fifty sail out of ninety	400
The Persian fleet conquer the Spartan	

at Cnidos; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedemonians destroyed.— <i>Thucydides</i>	394
The Roman fleet employed in the siege of Lilybæum, burned by the Carthaginians	249
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius	242
The Roman fleets vanquished by Hannibal, the Carthaginian general; 800 galleys taken, and 16,000 prisoners; second Punic war	209
At Actium, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Antony. This battle decides the fate of the latter, 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar, by which he is totally defeated	31
ANNO DOMINI.	
The emperor, Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships.— <i>Du Fresnoy</i>	269

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

- The fleets belonging to Spain, Venice, and Pius V. defeat the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto. The Christian fleet consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men. The Turks, out of 250 galleys, saved only 100; and lost 30,000 men in killed and prisoners.—
Voltaire - 1571
- Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards. This was a bloody conflict and decisive victory. and settled for a time the superiority of the Dutch, Apr. 25, 1607
- NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.**
- Alfred, with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast.—*Asser's Life of Alfred* - 897
- Near Sluys; Edward III. defeated the French fleet of 400 sail, which were all sunk. 30,000 French were killed in this engagement - 1340
- The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated - 1371
- English and French, in which the latter power loses 80 ships - 1389
- Near Milford Haven; the English take 14, and destroy 15 French ships - 1405
- Off Barfleure; the duke of Bedford takes 500 French ships - 1416
- In the Downs; the French fleet captured by the earl of Warwick - 1459
- Bay of Biscay; English and French, the latter defeated - 1512
- Sir Edward Howard defeats the French under Prejeant - 1513
- In the Channel; the British defeat the French fleet with great loss - 1545
- The *Spanish Armada* driven from the English Channel to the road of Calais, by a running fight, the Spaniards losing 15 ships and 5000 men; they are again defeated, and obliged to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, when their fleet is dispersed in a storm, and they lose 17 more ships, and 5000 more men. See *Armada* - July 19, 1588
- Dover Straits; between the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, and admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed; and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas - June 29, 1652
- In the Downs; same admirals, and nearly same loss
Sept. 23, Oct. 23, and Nov. 29, 1652
- The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men of war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral
Feb. 10, 1653
- Again, near Portland, between the English and Dutch; the latter defeated
Feb. 18, 1653
- Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships were taken; 11 were sunk, and the rest ran into Calais road - June 2, 1653
- Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lost 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed - July 31, 1653
- At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by the English - Sept. 1656
- The Spanish fleet vanquished, and then burnt in the harbor of Santa Cruz, by Blake - April, 1657
- English and French; 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York - Dec. 4, 1664
- The duke of York, (afterwards James II.) defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; the Dutch admiral blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed - June 3, 1665
- The earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and 2 India ships - Sept. 4, 1665
- A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for victory, maintained for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships, June 1 to 4, 1666
- Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, when the English gain a glorious victory, the Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 officers and seamen. Fought July 26, 1666
- The English fleet of 16 sail, defeat the French of 30, near Martinico - 1667
- Coast of Holland; by Prince Rupert, May 23, June 4, and Aug. 11, D'Etrees and Ruyter defeated - 1673
- Several actions to the disadvantage of the Dutch. They agree to strike to the English colors in the British seas, 25 Charles II. - 1673
- Off Tangiers, battle between the English and Moors, which lasted 11 days - 1679
- Off Beachy-head; the English and Dutch are defeated by the French, June 30, 1690
- The English and Dutch combined fleets gain a signal victory over the French fleet, near Cape La Hogue; 21 of their largest men-of-war were destroyed.—
See *La Hogue* - May 19, 1692
- Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French - June 16, 1693
- Off Carthage, between admiral Benbow and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse, fought
Aug. 19, 1702
- The English and Dutch fleets, under sir George Rooke, defeat the French fleet (having the Spanish galleons in convoy) in the port of Vigo. They take 9 out of 13 galleons, laden chiefly with silver, and six men-of-war; the other 4 galleons, and 14 men-of-war, destroyed, fought
Oct. 12, 1702
- Off the Lizard, when the English fleet was defeated - Oct. 9, 1707

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

- In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took sixty French vessels laden with provisions - May 22, 1708
- The Spanish fleet of 27 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina - Aug. 11, 1718
- Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals.—*Naval Hist.* - - - 1744
- Off Cape Finistere, the French fleet taken by admiral Anson - May 3, 1747
- In the East Indies; the French retired to Pondicherry - - - 1747
- Off Ushant, when admiral Hawke took seven men-of-war of the French - Oct. 14, 1747
- Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay; and thus prevents a projected invasion of England, fought Nov. 20, 1759
- Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen - - Oct. 9, 1762
- Near Cape St. Vincent, between admiral Rodney and admiral Don Langara, the latter defeated and taken prisoner, losing 8 ships - Jan. 8, 1780
- At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnston - April 16, 1781
- Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, took 10 ships of the line, (1 sunk, and 3 blown up) and sent the French admiral, count de Grasse, prisoner to England - April 12, 1782
- The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain, in the bay of Gibraltar.—See *Gibraltar* - Sept. 13, 1782
- Cape St. Vincent; the Spanish fleet defeated by Sir J. Jervis, and 4 line of battle ships taken - Feb. 14, 1797
- Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm; July 24, 1797
- Camperdown; the Dutch signally defeated by admiral Duncan, and 15 ships of war, with the admiral (De Winter), taken - Oct. 11, 1797
- Nile; Toulon fleet defeated by sir Horatio Nelson, at Aboukir; 9 ships of the line taken, 2 burnt, 2 escaped, Aug. 1, 1798
- Gibraltar bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the *Hannibal* of 74 guns lost - July 6, 1801
- Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured, fought July 12, 1801
- Sir Robert Calder with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish combined fleets, off Ferrol - July 22, 1805
- Off Trafalgar; memorable battle, in which lord Nelson defeated the fleets of France and Spain, and in which he received his mortal wound.—(See *Trafalgar*) - - - Oct. 21, 1805
- Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships of the line, off Cape Ortegal - Nov. 4, 1805
- In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore - Feb. 6, 1806
- Sir John Borlase Warren captures the French fleet under command of admiral Linois - March 13, 1806
- Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles. See *Dardanelles*, Feb. 19, 1807
- Copenhagen fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 31 other vessels, surrenders to lord Cathcart and admiral Gambier. (See *Copenhagen*) Sept. 7, 1807
- The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British, Sept. 3, 1806
- Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth. See *Algiers* - - - Aug. 27, 1816
- Navarino; the British, French, and Russian squadrons, defeat and annihilate the Turkish navy. See *Navarino* - - - Oct. 20, 1827
- Action between the British ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, and 29 Chinese war junks, which were defeated - Nov. 3, 1839
- Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners. See *Syria* - Nov. 3, 1840

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE UNITED STATES.

- Paul Jones, in the Providence privateer, takes 16 prizes - - - 1776
- His descent on Whitehaven - April 1778
- He captures the British frigate *Serapis* - Sept. 23, 1779
- Frigate *Philadelphia* taken by the Tripolitans - - - 1803
- recaptured by *Decatur* - - Feb. 1, 1804
- Tripoli bombardd by commodore Preble - - - Aug. 1804
- Frigate *Chesapeake* fired upon by the British ship *Leopard*, for refusing to be searched - - - 1807
- Frigate *President*, vs. British sloop *Little Belt* - - - May 16, 1811
- Constitution captures British frigate *Guerriere* - - - Aug. 13, 1812
- Captain Elliott captures two British frigates on lake Erie - - Oct. 8, 1812
- Sloop *Wasp* captures British sloop *Frolic*, Oct. 18; both vessels captured by British 74, *Poictiers* - Oct. 20, 1812
- Frigate United States, captain *Decatur*, captures British frigate *Macedonian* - 1812
- Constitution, captain *Bainbridge*, captures British frigate *Java* - Oct. 29, 1812
- Hornet, captain *Lawrence*, captures British ship *Peacock*, captain *Peake*, Feb. 23, 1813

NAVAL BATTLES, U. S. *continued.*

[Delaware and Chesapeake bays blockaded by British.]	Sloop Peacock, captain Warrington, captures British brig Epervier
Frigate Chesapeake surrendered to the British frigate Shannon	April 29, 1814
Sloop Argus, captured by British sloop Pelican	June 1, 1813
Brig E. Enterprise captures the British brig Boxer	June 28, 1814
Fleet on lake Erie, commodore Perry, captures the British fleet	Aug. 14, 1813
Flotilla, commodore Chauncey, captures British flotilla on lake Ontario,	Aug. 13, 1813
Oct. 5, 1813	
Frigate Essex, commodore Porter, captured by frigate Phæbe and sloop Cherub	March 28, 1814
Sloop Frolic, commodore Bainbridge, surrendered to British frigate Orpheus	April 21, 1814
	Sloop Hornet, commodore Biddle, captures British brig Penguin, off Brazil, Feb. 23, 1815
	U. S. naval force under commodore Conner bombards Vera Cruz (jointly with the land force under general Scott) - 1847

NAVARINO, BATTLE OF, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies, Oct. 20, 1827. The species of policy which led to this attack upon Turkey, was that of Mr. Canning's administration. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterized, by the illustrious duke of Wellington, as being an "untoward event," a memorable phrase, applied to it to this day.

NAVIGATION. It owes its origin to the Phœnicians, about 1500 B. C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B. C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B. C.—*Blair*. On the destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, 335 B. C., its commerce passed to Alexandria, and subsequently the Romans became the chief masters of commerce. It passed successively from the Venetians, Genoese, and Hanse Towns, to the Portuguese and Spaniards; and from these to the English and Dutch.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about	- A. D. 1420	Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter	- A. D. 1620
Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus	- 1492	Middle latitude sailing introduced	- 1623
That the oblique rhumb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius	- 1537	Mensuration of a degree, Norwood	- 1631
First treatise on navigation	- 1545	Hadley's quadrant	- 1731
The log first mentioned by Bourne	- 1577	Harrison's time-keeper used	- 1764
Mercator's chart	- 1599	Nautical almanac first published	- 1767
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about	- 1600	Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass	- 1820
		See <i>Compass, Latitude, Longitude, &c.</i>	

NAVIGATION, INLAND, OF THE UNITED STATES. An official report of U. S. Engineers in 1842 states the number of miles of the rivers west of the Alleghanies, navigable for steamboats, 16,674 miles; entire length of *lake coast*, of which 2000 belong to British possessions, 5000 miles. The steamboat tonnage of the western rivers in 1846 was 249,055 tons. Aggregate value of commerce on the western rivers, \$183,609,725. Estimated amount of lake tonnage, \$61,914,910. [For tonnage of ocean shipping at different periods, see *Shipping*.]

NAVIGATION, INLAND, OF GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. Nimmo, in his evidence before the Committee on the state of Ireland, in 1824, said, "we have more inland navigation in Britain than in all the rest of the world put together." The total length of the inland navigation of England, including as well the

navigable rivers as canals, is 5300 miles. See *Canals*.—*Haydn*. This statement scarcely agrees with the preceding.

NAVIGATION LAWS. The laws of Oleron were decreed, 6 Richard I., 1194. See *Oleron*. The first navigation act was passed in 1381. Another and more extensive act was passed in 1541. Act relating to the trade of the colonies passed in 1646; and several acts followed relating to navigation. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786. Navigation Act, for the encouragement of British ships and seamen, passed 4 William IV., August 1833. British and American navigation laws repealed, 1849.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. The first ship of war of the United States was built under the superintendence of the celebrated John Paul Jones, at Portsmouth, N. H., 1781; but the regular navy was commenced by Act of Congress, authorizing the building of six frigates, March 30, 1794. The Constitution launched at Boston, Constellation at Baltimore, 1797. [See *Naval Battles*.]

NAVIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE POWERS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, 1846.

Relative naval power of each nation.	In commission.		Building, ordinary, &c.		Total.		No. of men.	No. of war steamers.
	Vessels.	Guns.	Vessels.	Guns.	Vessels.	Guns.		
Great Britain, . . .	332	4,583	304	13,098	\$636	17,681	40,000	141
France, . . .	215	4,293	131	4,635	346	8,928	27,554	68
Russia, . . .	179	5,896	--	--	179	5,896	59,000	32
Turkey, . . .	62	2,636	4	24	66	2,660	26,820	9
United States, . . .	47	1,155	30	1,190	77	2,345	8,724	5
Egypt, . . .	35	1,148	3	312	38	1,760	--	1
Holland, . . .	48	302	86	1,344	134	1,646	--	4
Sweden, . . .	330	660	50	1,196	380	1,856	--	2
Denmark, . . .	96	344	12	732	108	1,076	--	.
Austria, . . .	74	686	--	--	74	686	--	.
Brazil, . . .	31	450	11	325	42	775	--	8
Sardinia, . . .	11	226	4	220	15	446	--	2
Spain, . . .	21	348	--	--	21	348	--	4
Two Sicilies, . . .	17	338	--	--	17	338	--	.
Portugal, . . .	59							.
Mexico . . .	23	42	--		23	42	--	.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Nations, in the order of their commercial importance.	No. of vessels in commerce and fisheries.	Tonnage.	No. of guns to each 100,000 tons of commerce.
United Kingdom of Great Britain, . . .	23,893	3,007,581	588
United States . . .	19,666	2,416,999	97
France, . . .	13,782	839,608	1,063
Norway and Sweden . . .	5,450	471,772	224
Holland, . . .	1,528	241,676	683
Russia, . . .	Not known.	239,000	2,466
Two Sicilies, . . .	9,174	213,198	158
Austria, . . .	6,199	208,551	321
Turkey, . . .	2,220	182,000	1,461
Sardinia, . . .	3,502	167,360	265
Denmark, . . .	3,036	153,408	709
Portugal, . . .	798	80,525	--
Spain, . . .	2,700	80,000	--
Brazil, . . .	Unknown.	Unknown.	--
Mexico, . . .	Unknown.	Unknown.	--

NAVY OF ENGLAND. The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, was built by Alfred, A. D. 897. The number of galleys had increased under Edgar to 350, about A. D. 965. A formidable fleet was equipped by the public contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II., 1007, *et seq.*, when it rendezvoused at Sandwich to be ready to oppose the Danes. From this period fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns, and the Cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him: such was the fleet of Edward III. at the siege of Calais in 1347; it consisted of 40 ships, badly equipped, under no public fixed regulations. The date of the commencement of the Royal or British navy, may therefore be placed 4 Henry VIII. 1512, when the first Navy-office was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently kept on foot by the crown.—*Gibson's Camden*. In the time of Henry VIII. the navy consisted of 1 ship of 1200 tons, 2 of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller; the largest was called the *Great Harry*. Elizabeth's fleet at the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, consisted of only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added 10 ships of 1400 tons each, and 64 guns, the largest then ever built.—*Gibson's Continuation of Camden*.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NAVY OF ENGLAND, FROM HENRY VIII'S REIGN TO THE CLOSE OF THE LAST WAR, 1814.

Yr.	Ships.	Tons.	Men voted	Navy estim.	Yr.	Ships.	Tons.	Men voted	Navy estim.
1521	16	7,260	—	no account.	1760	412	321,134	70,000	£3,227,143
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.	1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.	1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,837
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.	1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1633	173	101,892	42,060	no account.	1814	901	966,000	146,000	18,786,509
1702	272	159,020	40,000	£1,056,915					

In 1814, Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of 2 guns only. Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service. On Jan. 1, 1841, the total number of ships of all sizes in commission was 183.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history A. D. 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of Galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frison fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was in perhaps its highest splendor about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the late wars against England.

NEBRASKA. A territory of the United States as yet (1850) unorganized, occupying 400,000 square miles, the entire space between the Missouri and White Earth Rivers on the east, the Rocky Mountains on the west, the 49th parallel lat. on the north, and the Kansas and Arkansas rivers on the south. First traversed by Lewis and Clarke's expedition, in 1805, and partly explored by Fremont, on his way to Oregon, in 1842.

NEEDLES. They make a considerable article of commerce, as well as of home trade in England. German and Hungarian steel is of most repute for needles. The first that were made in England were fabricated in Cheapside, London, in the time of the sanguinary Mary, by a negro from Spain; but, as he would not impart the secret, it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the highest degree of perfection.—*Stowe*. The family of the Greenings, ancestors of lord Dorchester, established a needle manufactory in Bucks, about this time.—*Anderson*.

NEMEAN GAMES, So called from Nemæa, where they were celebrated.

They were originally instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them. They were one of the four great and solemn games which were observed in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians, and the inhabitants of Cleonæ, generally presided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot and horse-races, chariot-races, boxing, wrestling, and contests of every kind, both gymnical and equestrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or according to others, every fifth year, or more properly on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B. C.—*Herodotus.*

NEPTUNE. The new planet predicted by Le Verrier; discovered by Dr. Galle of Berlin, Sept. 23, 1846.

NESTORIANS. A sect of Christians, the followers of Nestorius, some time bishop of Constantinople, who, by the general strain of church historians, is represented as a heretic, for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another, which she had not herself; that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all; that such union made no alteration in the human nature, but that he was subject to the same passions of love and hatred, pleasure and pain, &c., as other men have, only that they were better regulated, and more properly applied than in ordinary men. The generality of Christians in the Levant go under this name; they administer the sacrament with leavened bread, and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession, &c. Nestorius died A. D. 439.—*Du Pin.*

NETHERLANDS. They were attached to the Roman Empire under the name of Belgia, until its decline in the fifth century. For several ages this country formed part of the kingdom of Austrasia. In the twelfth century it was governed by its own counts and earls; and afterwards fell to the dukes of Burgundy, and next to the house of Austria. The seventeen provinces were united into one state, in 1549. For the late history of the Netherlands see *Holland and Belgium.*

NEVIS. An English colony, first planted by the English in 1628. This island was taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782, but was restored to the English at the general peace in the next year. The capital of this island (one of the Caribbees) is Charleston. See *Colonies.*

NEW ENGLAND. The confederation of the northeastern colonies of America under this name, for mutual defence, 1643. Sir E. Andros, the tyrannical governor of New England, 1686. The New England States are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. See these respectively.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. One of the United States; was first granted to Ferdinando Gorges in 1662; first settled at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. It came voluntarily under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641; but was made a separate province by an act of Charles I. in 1679. It was several times afterwards connected with Massachusetts until 1741, since which it has remained a separate State. Constitution formed in 1784, and amended, 1792. Population in 1790 was 141,885; in 1800, 138,858; in 1830, 269,328; in 1840, 284,574.

NEW HOLLAND. The largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the north and west coasts were traced

by the Dutch ; and what was deemed, till lately, the south extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the east and north-east from 38° south, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea ; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed south extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel forty leagues wide, named from the discoverer, Bass Strait. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in the name of George III. of England, by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *New South Wales*.

NEW JERSEY. One of the United States; first settled by the Dutch from New York, at Bergen, 1614–20. A colony of Swedes and Finns on the Delaware, 1627. The province included with New York in the grant by Charles II. to the duke of York in 1664; granted by the duke to lord Berkley and sir George Cartaret, who established a government in 1695. Subdued by the Dutch in 1672, but surrendered by them, 1674; purchased by a company of English emigrants, who formed the first English settlement at Salem, 1674; government surrendered to the crown (in consequence of difficulty about titles, &c.) and accepted by queen Anne, 1702; continued under royal instead of proprietary government until 1776. This State suffered much in the revolution, and acted an important part. Adopted the Federal Constitution by unanimous vote in 1787. Population in 1732, 47,000; in 1790, 184,189; in 1830, 320,779; in 1840, 373,306.

NEW MEXICO, according to Spanish and Mexican authorities, extends from about 32° to 42° , N. latitude, and from 23° to about 33° long. W. of Washington—an area of about 200,000 square miles. The country taken possession of for Spain, by Juan de Onate, sent by count de Monterey, viceroy of Mexico, in 1594. A great massacre of the Spaniards in their pueblos or fort, by the Indians, 1680, when the governor retreated from Santa Fé, and founded Paso del Norte. The whole country reconquered by the Spaniards after a war of ten years; but a deadly hatred has since continued between the races. New Mexico ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico, 1848. A large part of it is claimed by Texas, and the boundary is yet (July 1850) undecided.

NEW SOUTH WALES. See *New Holland*. The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by captain Cook, for England, in 1770. It was at the recommendation of this illustrious navigator that the design of a convict colony here was first formed. Governor Phillips, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts. January 20, 1788: but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital.

NEW STYLE. Ordered to be used in England in 1751; and the next year eleven days were left out of the calendar—the third of September, 1752, being reckoned as the fourteenth—so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar, *which see*, and also article *Calendar*. In the year A. D. 200, there was no difference of styles; but there had arisen a difference of eleven days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much beforehand with the former; so that when a person using the old style dates the 1st of May, those who employ the new, reckon the 12th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the difference of many dates concerning historical facts and biographical notices.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. Its institution as a feast, or day of rejoicing, is the oldest on authentic record transmitted down to our times, and still observed.

The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), January 1, 713 B. C. On this day, the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art or trade; the men of letters did the same as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. After the government was in the hands of the emperors, the consuls marched on New-year's day to the capitol, attended by a crowd, all in new clothes, when two white bulls never yoked were sacrificed to Jupiter Capitolinus. A great deal of incense and other perfumes were spent in the temple; the flamens, together with the consuls, during this religious solemnity offered their vows for the prosperity of the empire and the emperor, after having taken an oath of allegiance, and confirmed all public acts done by him the preceding year. On this day the Romans laid aside all old grudges and ill humor, and took care not to speak so much as one ominous or untoward word. The first of January is more observed as a feast-day in Scotland than it is in England. In many parts of the United States, but chiefly in New York, this is observed as a holiday, the ladies receiving complimentary visits from the other sex. This custom is derived from the Dutch; but is also observed in Paris.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of New-Year's gifts among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorized the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of *Strenæ*, 747 B. C. In the reign of Augustus, the populace, gentry, and senators used to send him new-year's gifts, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol. From the Romans this custom went to the Greeks, and from the heathens to the Christians, who very early came into the practice of making presents to the magistrates. Some of the fathers wrote very strenuously against the practice, upon account of the immoralities committed under that cover and protection; but since the governments of the several nations in Europe became Christian, the custom is still retained as a token of friendship, love, and respect. It is well observed in the United States.

NEW YORK. One of the United States. The river Hudson and the island of Manhattan, where New York city now stands, were discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the service of the Dutch, 1609. First permanently settled on Manhattan island by the Dutch in 1621; surrendered to the English, under Richard Nichols, for the duke of York, in 1664; confirmed to England by the peace of Breda, 1667; retaken by a Dutch expedition in 1673; restored to the duke of York with a new patent, 1674; first legislative assembly, 1683; Jacob Leisler's revolution, 1689; episcopacy established by law, 1693; negro conspiracy, 1741; colony took an active part in French war, 1756, and the war of Independence; city captured by English, 1776; who evacuated it Nov. 25, 1783; State adopted the Federal Constitution by 30 to 35, 1788; adopted new State Constitution, 1846. Population in 1732, 65,000; in 1790, 340,820; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,812; in 1840, 2,428,921.

NEW YORK. CITY OF. Founded by the Dutch, 1614; fort built by them at S. point of the island, 1623; surrendered to the English, 1664; assessed value of all the property in the town in 1668, was £78,231; city taken by the British, 1776; evacuated, Nov. 25, 1783; meeting of first United States Congress here, 1785; Washington inaugurated President of the United States, at the City Hall in Wall-street, April 30, 1789; yellow fever prevailed here in 1795 and 1805; cholera in 1832, 1834, and 1849. Great fire in

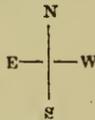
the business part of the city, swept over 40 acres, and destroyed property valued at about \$20,000,000, Dec. 16, 1835; another in same neighborhood, 1845; the whole district rebuilt and improved shortly after; celebration of the completion of Croton Aqueduct, Oct. 14, 1842. Population in 1790, 33,131; in 1810, 96,373; in 1830, 202,589; in 1840, 312,710.

NEW ORLEANS, CITY OF. Founded by the French in 1717; conveyed to the Spanish, 1762; recovered by the French, 1800; purchased by the United States in the purchase of Louisiana, 1803. The battle of, between the Americans under Gen. Jackson, and the British under Pakenham, in which the latter were defeated with loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, the Americans losing only 7 killed and 6 wounded, Jan. 8, 1815. Population in 1810, was 17,242; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193, including 23,448 slaves.

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND. The first coal port in the world. The coal-mines were discovered here about A. D. 1234. The first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

NEWFOUNDLAND, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*. June 24, A. D. 1494. It was formally taken possession of by sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. There were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England, in 1577.—*Hackbuyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, and sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 1625. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year; and in the fishing season, beginning in May and ending in September, more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland, which may be esteemed as one of our finest nurseries for seamen. Newfoundland has recently obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation. A bishopric was established here in 1839. Appalling fire at St. John's; a great portion of the town destroyed; the loss estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, June 9, 1846.

NEWS. The origin of this word has been variously defined. News is a fresh account of any thing.—*Sidney*. It is something not heard before.—*L'Es-trange*. News is an account of the transactions of the present times.—*Addison*. The word "news" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former times (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus;—



importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice is derived the term Newspaper.

NEWSPAPERS. The first published in England, which might truly be considered as a vehicle of GENERAL INFORMATION, was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased on the appearance of the *Gazette*. A publication, with few claims however to the character of a newspaper, had

previously appeared; it was called the *English Mercury*,* and came out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, so early as 1588, the period of the Spanish armada. An early copy of this paper is dated July 23, in that year. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*, and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:—

England's Memorable Accidents.

The Kingdom's Intelligencer.

The Diurnal of Certain Passages in Parliament.

The Mercurius Aulicus.

The Scotch Intelligencer.

The Parliament's Scout.

The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or Certain Information.

The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.

The Country's Complaint, &c.

The Weekly Account.

Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette* was published August 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series, was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665, and afterwards at London, Feb. 5, 1666. See *Gazette*. The printing of newspapers and pamphlets was prohibited 31 Charles I., 1680.—*Salmon's Chron.* Newspapers were first stamped in 1713. No. of the stamps issued:—

In 1753 7,411,757	In 1810 20,172,837	In 1835 32,874,652
In 1760 9,404,790	In 1820 24,362,186	In 1840 49,033,384
In 1774 12,300,000	In 1825 26,950,693	In 1843 56,443,977
In 1790 14,035,639	In 1830 30,158,741	In 1849 76,569,235
In 1800 16,084,905		

The total number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom in 1849 was 603, viz: 160 in London, 232 in the English provinces, 117 in Ireland, and 94 in Scotland. The number of advertisements inserted in the London newspapers in 1849 was 886,108, paying a gross duty of £66,458 2s.; in the English provincial newspapers, 834,729, yielding to the crown a revenue of £62,604 13s. 6d.; in the Irish papers, 220,524, paying £11,026 4s., and in the Scotch papers, 2,409,11, paying in duty £18,075 16s. 6d.

NEWSPAPERS, &c. IN THE UNITED STATES. The first was the "*Boston News Letter*," in 1704, which was continued till 1774; the second was the *Boston Gazette*, 1719; the third the *American Weekly Mercury*, at Philadelphia, started one day after the last. First *New York Gazette*, in 1725; first newspaper in the Carolinas at Charleston, 1731-2; first *Rhode Island Gazette*, at Newport, 1732; first *Virginia Gazette*, at Williamsburgh, in 1736. In 1775, there were in all the colonies 37 newspapers; in 1810, in the United States, 358; in 1828, 802; in 1839, 1555. See *Periodical Lit.*

NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE. The first was the *Gazette de France*, established by Renaudot, in 1631, and continued with few interruptions till 1827, when it ceased and another paper assumed its name. The *Moniteur*, commenced 1789, has been since 1800 the official journal of the Government. The *Constitutionnelle* and the *Journal des Debats* have long had the largest circulation. There were 374 newspapers published in France in 1832. See *Periodical Lit.*

NEWSPAPERS, IRISH. The first Irish newspaper was *Pue's Occurrences*, published in 1700: *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728.—*Supplement to Swift*. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers,

* The full title is, "No. 50, *The English Mercurie*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the armament called the Spanish Armada, giving "A journall of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her Majestie's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admirall to the Lordes of council."

[It is said by Mr. Watts of the British Museum (1850), that this paper was a forgery, and that the first English paper was the *Weekley Newes*, published by Nathaniel Butler in 1622.]

is the *Freeman's Journal*, founded by the patriot, Dr. Lucas, about the year 1755.—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1830. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, was established in 1768.—*Idem*.

NEY, MARSHAL, HIS EXECUTION. Ney was the duke of Elchingen, and prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant and skilful of the marshals of France. After the abdication of Napoleon, 5th April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March 13, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes filled with bullet-holes, and five horses having been shot under him, until night and defeat obliged him to fly. But though he was included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was afterwards sought out, and taken in the castle of a friend at Urillac, where he lay concealed, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favor, yet he was sentenced to death, and met his fate with the fortitude which such a hero could hardly fail to evince, Aug. 16, 1815.

NICENE CREED. A summary of the Christian faith, composed at Nice by the first general council held there in the palace of Constantine the Great. In this celebrated council, which assembled A. D. 325, the Arians were condemned. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who both settled the doctrine of the Trinity, and the time for observing Easter.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE. One of the greatest in British naval history, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by lord, then sir Horatio Nelson. This engagement took place near Rosetta, at the mouth of the celebrated river Nile; nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped, August 1, 1798. This is sometimes called the battle of Aboukir; it obtained the conqueror a peerage, by the title of baron Nelson of the Nile; his exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster-abbey!"

NILE, SOURCE OF THE. This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat., and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile; he set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of Nov. 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes, and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land; and it must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. In 1829, the inundation of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned, and immense property lost.

NIMEGUEN, TREATY OF. This was the celebrated treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. Nimeguen is distinguished in history for other treaties of peace. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794: but were defeated by the British, with the loss of 500 killed, Nov. 8, following.

NITRIC ACID, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about A. D. 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid, in 1785. Nitrous acid, nearly similar to nitric, was discovered by Scheele, in 1771. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous Oxide Gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley, in 1776.

NOBILITY. The origin of nobility is referred to the Goths, who, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honor, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estates were first granted to Philip the Fair of France, A. D. 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edward IV. 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June 1773. See the various orders of nobility through the volume; see also *Peerage*.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE. The French nobility preceded that of England, and continued through a long line, and various races of kings, until the period of the memorable revolution. The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries, and armorial bearings, shall also be abolished, June 18, 1790. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burned at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., June 25, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon, 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished in that kingdom, December 27, 1831. See *France*

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists; or, as they are commonly denominated, churchmen and dissenters. The former are those who conform to that mode of worship and form of church-government which are established and supported by the state; the latter are those who meet for divine worship in places of their own. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, November 20, 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans, after the Act of Uniformity had passed, August 24, A. D. 1662, when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the Thirty-nine Articles.

NON-JURORS, IN ENGLAND. Persons who suppose that James II. was unjustly deposed, and who, upon that account, refused to swear allegiance to the family that succeeded him. Among this class of persons were several of the bishops, who were deprived in 1690. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May 1723.

NOOTKA SOUND. Discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry made their demand for reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

NORFOLK ISLAND. A penal colony of England. It was discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This has latterly been made the severest penal colony of Great Britain.

NORMANDY. Anciently Neustria. From the beginning of the ninth century this country was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, A. D. 905 to 912, and from its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England, in

1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, 1204, and reunited to the crown of France. The English, however, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. The attempt to discover a northwest passage was made by a Portuguese named Cortereal, about A. D. 1500. It was attempted by the English in 1553; and the project was greatly encouraged by queen Elizabeth, in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage." The following voyages with this design, were undertaken, under British navigators, in the years respectively stated:—

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-west passage to China, sailed from the Thames	May 20, 1553	Captain Parry, again in the <i>Hecla</i> , sails from Deptford	March 25, 1827
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage to China	- 1576	And returns	Oct. 6, 1827
Captain Davis's expedition to find a north-west passage	- 1585	Capt. Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned	Oct. 18, 1833
Barentz's expedition	- 1594	Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic Land Expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas	Sept. 8, 1835
Weymouth and Knight's	- 1602	Captain Back sailed from Chatham in command of His Majesty's ship <i>Terror</i> , on an exploring adventure to Wager River. [Captain Back, in the month of Dec. 1835, was awarded, by the Geographical Society, the king's annual premium for his polar discoveries and enterprise	June 21, 1836
Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken (See <i>Hudson's Bay</i>).	- 1610	Dease and Simpson traverse the intervening space between the discoveries of Ross and Parry, and establish that there is a north-west passage	Oct. 1839
Sir Thomas Button's	- 1612	Sir John Franklin and capt. Crozier in the <i>Erebus</i> and <i>Terror</i> leave England	May 24, 1845
Baffin's.—See <i>Baffin's Bay</i>	- 1616	Capt. Ross returned from an unsuccessful expedition in search of Franklin	1849
Foxe's expedition	- 1631	Another expedition (one sent out by lady Franklin) in search of sir John Franklin, consisting of two vessels, sailed from England,	April—May 1850
[A number of enterprises undertaken by various countries, followed.]		Still another, consisting of two vessels, the <i>Advance</i> and <i>Rescue</i> , liberally purchased for the purpose by Henry Grinnell, a New York merchant, and manned at Government cost from the U. S. navy, under command of lieutenant de Haven, sailed from New York	May 1850
Middleton's expedition	- 1742		
Moore's and Smith's	- 1746		
Hearne's land expedition	- 1769		
Captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition	- 1773		
Captain Cook in the <i>Resolution</i> and <i>Discovery</i>	July 1776		
Mackenzie's expedition	- 1789		
Captain Duncan's voyage	- 1790		
The <i>Discovery</i> , captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America	Sept. 24, 1795		
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition	Oct. 1815		
Captain Buchan's and lieut. Franklin's expedition in the <i>Dorothea</i> and <i>Trent</i>	1818		
Captain Ross and lieut. Parry, in the <i>Isabella</i> and <i>Alexander</i>	- 1818		
Lieuts. Parry and Liddon in the <i>Hecla</i> and <i>Griper</i>	May 4, 1819		
They return to Leith	Nov. 3, 1820		
Capt. Parry and Lyon, in the <i>Fury</i> and <i>Hecla</i>	May 8, 1821		
Capt. Parry's third expedition with the <i>Hecla</i>	May 8, 1824		
Capt. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool	Feb. 16, 1825		

NORTH CAROLINA, ONE OF THE UNITED STATES. First permanent settlement at Albemarle, by emigrants from Virginia, who fled from religious per-

* The gallant sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Radcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. Mutual honors were paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI., alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death, on the coast of Lapland.—*Hackluyt*.

secution, about 1669. The district granted to lord Clarendon, who induced the celebrated John Locke to prepare a constitution for it, 1663. The chief magistrate was called the palatine, and there was an hereditary nobility. This constitution abolished, as defective, 1693. The two Carolinas purchased by the crown for £17,500, and divided into North and South, in 1720.

NORWAY. Until the ninth century, Norway was divided into petty principalities, and was little known to the rest of Europe except by the piratical excursions of its natives. It was converted to Christianity in A. D. 1000. The city of Bergen was founded in 1069. The kingdom was united to Denmark in 1378; and the three kingdoms of Norway, Denmark and Sweden were united, in 1439. Pomerania and Rugen were annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway, in 1814, and on Nov. 4, in that year, Charles XIII. was proclaimed king by the National Diet assembled at Christiana. The two countries of Sweden and Norway have since then been termed the Scandinavian Peninsula, of which Bernadotte was crowned king by the title of Charles XIV., Feb. 5, 1818. See *Sweden*.

NOTABLES OF FRANCE. An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., in 1788. The deranged state of the king's finances induced him to convoke the notables, who assembled Nov. 6, when Calonne opened his plan, but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted. Calonne not being able to do any good, was dismissed, and soon after retired to England: and Louis, having lost his confidential minister, Mons. de Vergennes, by death, called Mons. de Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. In the end, the States General were called, and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly, *which see*. The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788. The Spanish notables assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance,) at Bayonne, May 25, 1808. See *Spain*.

NOTARIES PUBLIC. They were first appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century.—*Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a commercial employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country.

NOVA SCOTIA. Settled in A. D. 1622, by the Scotch, under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745, and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces, in 1784; and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. See *Baronets*.

NOVEMBER. This was anciently the ninth month of the year (whence its name), but when Numa added the months of January and February, 713 B. C., the Romans had it for the eleventh, as it is now. The Roman senators (for whose mean servilities even Tiberius, it is said, often blushed) wished to call this month in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus; but this the emperor absolutely refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

NOVI, BATTLE OF, in which the French army commanded by Joubert was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, Aug. 15, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers. A second battle fought here between the Austrian and French armies, when the latter were signally defeated, January 8, 1800.

NULLIFICATION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. The right

claimed by South Carolina, and various threats held out by the legislature of that State, in 1832. Proclamation of president Jackson against the Nullifiers, Dec. 10. A "State Rights" convention at Columbia, S. C., same day. Calhoun resigned the office of vice-president of the United States, Dec. 28, 1832. Nullification nullified by South Carolina convention in consequence of Mr. Clay's compromise tariff, March 11, 1834.

NUMANTINE WAR, AND SIEGE. The celebrated war of Numantia with the Romans was commenced solely on account of the latter having given refuge to the Sigidians, their own allies, who had been defeated by the Romans, 141 B. C.—*Livy*. It continued for fourteen years; and though Numantia was unprotected by walls or towers, it bravely withstood the siege. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, and was bravely opposed by the besieged, who were not more than 4000 men able to bear arms. Both armies behaved with uncommon valor, and the courage of the Numantines was soon changed into despair and fury. Their provisions began to fail, and they fed upon the flesh of their horses, and afterwards on that of their dead companions, and at last were obliged to draw lots to kill and devour one another; and at length they set fire to their houses, and all destroyed themselves, B. C. 133, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror.

NUNCIO. A spiritual envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. In early times they and legates ruled the courts of several of the sovereigns of Germany, France, and even England. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the third century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, A. D. 360.—*Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkstone, in Kent, by Eardbald, king of Kent, 630.—*Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*. See articles *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan., 1790.

O.

OATES TITUS, HIS PLOT. This Oates was a wicked man, at one time chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service for his immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London; and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended plot to assassinate Charles II., of which several persons, Catholics, were accused, and upon false testimony, convicted and executed, A. D. 1678. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury, (in the reign of James II.) and being found guilty, he was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1685; but was pardoned, and a pension granted him, 1689.

OATHS. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, A. D. 600.—*Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344. Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Henry VIII., 1535. Of allegiance, first framed and administered 3 James I., 1605.—*Stowe's Chron*. Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the Church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and

abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 William III. 1701. Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as A. D. 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550.

OATHS, ANCIENT. The Greeks and Romans looked upon the infringement of an oath with still greater abhorrence than Christians; they permitted oaths to be taken upon every object in which the person who swore had a decided and sincere belief, upon all kinds of animals, fruits, and vegetables, the stars, the sun, the moon, and other things, without rendering the oaths less binding than if they had been sworn by Jupiter. Jaques Lydius has left us a long catalogue of the numerous objects by which the ancients swore. It was usual with them to swear by what they held most dear; as, for instance, by their own heads, by that of their friend, or by those persons whom they loved most tenderly. The most sacred oath far above any other was by the eyes of their mistress, by her kisses, by her hair.—*Ovid, &c.*

OBELISK. The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B. C. The Arabians call them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial, that marked the hour, about 14 B. C.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is supposed to have been on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter: that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B. C. The first in modern times was at Cassel, 1561. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded by Charles II. A. D. 1675; and from the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations.

First modern meridional instrument, by Copernicus - - - - -	A. D. 1540	Berlin, erected under Leibnitz's direc- tion - - - - -	- 171'
First observatory at Cassel - - - - -	- 1561	At Bologna - - - - -	- 171½
Tycho Brahe's, at Uranibourg - - - - -	- 1576	At Petersburg - - - - -	- 1725
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen - - - - -	- 1657	Oxford, <i>Dr. Radcliffe</i> - - - - -	- 1772
Royal (French) - - - - -	- 1667	Dublin, <i>Dr. Andrews</i> - - - - -	- 1783
Royal Observatory at Greenwich - - - - -	- 1675	Cambridge, England - - - - -	- 1824
Observatory at Nuremberg - - - - -	- 1678	Cambridge, Mass. - - - - -	- - - - -
At Utrecht - - - - -	- 1690	New Haven - - - - -	- - - - -
		Cincinnati - - - - -	- - - - -

OCTOBER. The eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B. C. From this time October has still retained its first name, in spite of all the different appellations which the senate and Roman emperors would have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honor of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; Commodus would have had it called *Invictus*; and Domitian *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

ODES are nearly as old as the lyre; they were at first extempore compositions accompanying this instrument, and sung in honor of the gods. Perhaps the most beautiful and sublime odes ever written, as well as the oldest, are those of the royal prophet Isaiah, on the fall of Babylon, composed about 757 B. C. The celebrated odes of Anacreon were composed about 532 B. C.; and from his time this species of writing became usual. Anciently odes were divided into Strophe, Antistrophe, and Epode. This species of writing is that of our court poets at this day.

OGYGES, DELUGE OF. The Deluge so called, from which Attica lay waste 200 years, occurred 1764 B. C. Many authorities suppose this to be no other

than the universal deluge; but according to some writers, if it at all occurred, it arose in the overflowing of one of the great rivers of the country. See *Deluge*.

OHIO. One of the United States. First permanently settled at Marietta, April 1788; second settlement was Symmes's purchase, 6 miles below Cincinnati, 1789; third by French emigrants at Gallipolis, 1791; fourth by New Englanders, at Cleveland and Comeant, 1796. First territorial legislature met at Cincinnati, 1799. The Western Reserve, under jurisdiction of Connecticut, was sold by that State for the benefit of her "School fund" in 1800. Ohio formed her State Constitution and was admitted into the Union, 1802. Population in 1790, was 3,000; in 1800, 45,365; in 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,637; in 1840, 1,519,467.

OIL. It was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B. C. It was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar full was the prize at the Panathenæan games. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalms* cxxxiii. 2; *1 Sam.* x. 1; xvi. 13. The anointing with this liquid seems also to have been reckoned a necessary ingredient in a festival dress, *Ruth* iii. 3. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale.

OLBERS. The asteroid of this name was discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802.

OLYMPIADS. The Greeks computed time by the celebrated era of the Olympiads, which date from the year 776 B. C., being the year in which Coræbus was successful at the Olympic games. This era differed from all others in being reckoned by periods of four years instead of single years. Each period of four years was called an Olympiad, and in marking a date, the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The second Olympiad began in 772; the third, in 768; the fourth, in 764; the fifth, in 760; the 10th in 740, &c.

OLYMPIC GAMES. These games, so famous among the Greeks, were instituted in honor of Jupiter. They were holden at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise their youth in five kinds of combats. Those who were conquerors in these games were highly honored by their countrymen. The prize contended for was a crown made of a peculiar kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The games were instituted by Pelops, 1307 B. C. They are also ascribed to an ancient Hercules; and were revived by Iphytus among the Greeks, 884 B. C.—*Dufresnoy*.

OMENS. See *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B. C. Alexander the Great is said to have had these superstitions; and also Mithridates the Great, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, his victories, his conquest of twenty-four nations, and his misfortunes. At the birth of this latter there were seen, for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendor eclipsed that of the noonday sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life, so much had superstition combined with nature to render him great, 135 B. C.—*Justin*.

OMNIBUSES. These vehicles, of which there are nearly 4000 in the London circuit, were introduced there by an enterprising coach proprietor named Shillibeer, and first licensed at Somerset house in July, 1829. They probably originated in Paris, where they are now also very numerous. In New

York, Boston, &c., they were common as early as 1830. There were 465 licensed in New York in 1849.

OPERA. Octavio Rinuccini, of Florence, was the inventor of operas, or of the custom of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. Emelio de Cavalero, however, disputed this honor with him. A. D. 1590.—*Nowv. Dict. Hist.* Among the Venetians, opera was the chief glory of their carnival. About the year 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted Pomona. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London, in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York-buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. The operas of Handel were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Among the favorite performances of this kind was Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, first performed in 1727. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so often offended the persons in power, that the lord-chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l.*, whereas the *Beggar's Opera* had gained him only 400*l.*—*Life of Gay*.

OPORTO. By nature one of the most impregnable cities in Europe; the great mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the Port-wine trade was established here in A. D. 1756. See article *Wines*. The French under marshal Soult were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought May 11, 1809. The Miguelites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, Sept. 19, 1832. See *Portugal*.

OPTICS. As a science, optics date their origin a little prior to the time of Alhazen, an Arabian philosopher, who flourished early in the twelfth century. It has advanced rapidly since the time of Halley, and is now one of our most flourishing as well as useful sciences.

Burning lenses known at Athens at least	B. C.	424	[Jansen and Galileo have also been stated to be the inventors.]	-	-
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists		300	Cassegrainian reflector	-	1621
First treatise on, by Euclid, about		280	Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about		A. D. 1624
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colors produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about	A. D.	50	Reflecting telescope, James Gregory	-	1663
Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy		120	Newton	-	1666
Greatly improved by Alhazen		1103	Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini	1667	
Hints for spectacles and telescopes given by Roger Bacon, about		1280	[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]		
Spectacles (said to have been) invented by Salvinus Armatius, of Pisa, before		1300	Double refraction explained by Bartholinus	-	1669
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta		1560	Newton's discoveries	-	1674
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about		1571	Telescopes with a single lens, by Tschirnhausen, about		1690
Telescope made by Jansen (who is said also to have invented the microscope), about		1609	Polarization of light, Huygens, about		1692
[The same instrument constructed by Galileo, without using the production of Jansen]			Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about		1700
Astronomical telescope suggested by Kepler		1611	Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in		1733
Microscope, according to Huygens, invented by Drebbel, about		1621	Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's		1757
			Herschel's great reflecting telescope, erected at Slough		1789
			Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston)		1807
			Ramage's reflecting telescope erected at Greenwich		1820

OPTIC NERVES. The discoverer of the optic nerves is reputed to have been N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about A. D. 1538.—*Nowv. Dict.*

ORACLES. The most ancient oracle was that of Dodona; but the most famous was the oracle of Delphi, 1263 B. C. See *Delphi*. The heathen oracles were always delivered in such dubious expressions or terms, that let what would happen to the inquirer, it might be accommodated or explained to mean the event that came to pass. Among the Jews there were several sorts of oracles; as first, those that were delivered *viva voce*, as when God spoke to Moses; secondly, prophetic dreams, as those of Joseph; thirdly, visions, as when a prophet in an ecstasy, being properly neither asleep nor awake, had supernatural revelations; fourthly, when they were accompanied with the ephod or the pectoral worn by the high priest, who was indued with the gift of foretelling future things, upon extraordinary occasions; fifthly, by consulting the prophets or messengers sent by God. At the beginning of Christianity, prophecy appears to have been very common; but it immediately afterwards ceased.—*Lempriere; Pardon*.

ORANGE, HOUSE OF. This illustrious house is as ancient as any in Europe, and makes a most distinguished figure in history. Otho I., count of Nassau, received the provinces of Guelderland and Zutphen with his two wives, and they continued several hundred years in the family. Otho II. count of Nassau Dilembourg, who died in 1369, got a great accession of territories in the Low Countries by his wife Abelais, daughter and heiress of Godfrey count of Vianden; and his grandson Gilbert, having married Jane, daughter and heiress of Philip, baron of Leck and Breda, added these to his other domains in 1404. The title of prince of Orange came first into the Nassau family by the marriage of Claude de Chalons with the count of Nassau in 1530. William prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, landed at Torbay, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688, and was crowned with his queen, the princess Mary, daughter of James II., April 11, 1689.

ORATORIOS. Their origin is ascribed to St. Philip Neri. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-Inn theatre, in Portugal-street, in 1732.

ORCHARDS. As objects of farming or field culture, orchards do not appear to have been adopted until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, although they had doubtlessly existed in Great Britain for many ages previously, as appendages to wealthy religious establishments.—*Loudon*.

ORDEAL. The ordeal was known among the Greeks. With us it is a term signifying the judiciary determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water. It was introduced into England with other superstitions taken from the codes of the Germans. That by fire was confined to the upper classes of the people, that of water, to bondsmen and rustics. Hence the expression of going through fire and water to serve another. Women accused of incontinency formerly underwent the ordeal, to prove their innocence. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty, might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only; and then it was called the *judgment of God*, presuming he would deliver the innocent. The accused were to pass bare-footed and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares, or were to carry burning-irons in their hands; and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned.* The ordeal was used from Edward the Confessor's time to that of Henry III. It was abol-

* The water ordeal was performed in either hot or cold; in cold water, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent, if their bodies were borne up by the water, contrary to the course of nature; in hot water, they were to put their bare arms or legs into scalding water, which if they brought out without hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the crime.

ished by a royal proclamation, 45 Henry III., 1261.—*Law Dict. Rymer's Fœdœra.*

ORDINATION. In the ancient church there was no such thing as a vague and absolute ordination; but every one ordained had a church whereof he was to be clerk or priest. In the twelfth century, they grew more remiss, and ordained without any title or benefice. The church of Rome is episcopal; and the Church of England so far acknowledges the validity of the ordination of that church, that a Catholic priest is only required to abjure its peculiar distinctions, and he can officiate without re-ordination.

OREGON. Territory of the United States, on the N. W. coast of America. First visited by the Spaniards under Juan de Fuca, 1592; by sir Francis Drake, 1578; by Vancouver, 1792. The Columbia river discovered and entered by Capt. Gray, of merchant ship Columbia, of Boston, United States, May 7, 1792; overland expedition of Lewis and Clarke, sent out by Jefferson, 1804-5-6. Missouri Fur Company established at St. Louis, 1808; Pacific Fur Company (J. J. Astor) at New York, 1810; Astoria founded at the mouth of the Columbia, by Astor's colony, 1811: sold to the N. W. Company, 1813: occupied by the British until restored by treaty of Ghent, 1815; operations of the Hudson's Bay Company (English) commenced 1821; the territory divided at the 49th parallel of lat., leaving all north of that line, with the whole of Vancouver's island to Great Britain, remainder to the United States, by Mr. McLane's treaty, signed at London, ratified by the Senate, 41 to 14, June 18, 1846. Population at that time about 20,000. Territorial government established by the U. S. Congress, Aug. 2-13, 1848.

ORGANS. The invention of the organ is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B. C.; but the fact does not rest on sufficient authority. It is also attributed to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B. C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions, in churches, in A. D. 658.—*Bellarmino.* Organs were used in the Western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658.—*Ammonius.* It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. St. Jerome mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows, which might have been heard a mile off; and another at Jerusalem which might have been heard on the Mount of Olives. The organ at Haerlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops, and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 100 stops, and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices.

ORGANS IN ENGLAND. That at York-minster is the largest; and the organ in the Music-hall, Birmingham, the next; both equal, perhaps, to that at Harlaem.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES. These islands were ceded by Denmark to Scotland in A. D. 839, and were confirmed to James III., for a sum of money, in 1468. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades; and united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney was founded by St. Servanus early in the fifth century, some affirm by St. Colm. It ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689.

ORLEANS, SIEGE OF, by the English, under John Talbot, earl of Salisbury, Oct. 12, 1428. The city was bravely defended by Gaucour, the more so as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI., king of France; and it was relieved and the siege raised, by the intrepidity and heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429. Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed, 1563.

ORRERY. The employment of planetary machines to illustrate and explain

the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydræ and other horological automata. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about A. D. 130. The planetary clock of Finée, was begun A. D. 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The Orrery, so called, was invented by Charles, earl of Orrery; but perhaps with more justice it is ascribed to Mr. Rowley of Lichfield, whom his lordship patronized, 1670. This Orrery has been greatly improved of late years.

OSTEND. This town is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by an honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II. of Spain the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In, 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794.

OSTRACISM. From the Greek word *Ostrakon*, an oyster; a mode of proscription at Athens, where a plurality of ten voices condemned to ten years' banishment those who were either too rich, or had too much authority, for fear they might set up for tyrants over their native country, but without any confiscation of their goods or estate. This custom is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others it is ascribed to Clisthenes, about 510 B. C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put into an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scru'iny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished, *ab aris et focis*. But this law at last was abused, and they who deserved best of the commonwealth fell under the popular resentment, as Aristides noted for his justice, Miltiades for his victories, &c. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.

OTAHEITE, OR TAHITI. Discovered in 1767, by Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Mataivai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare compelled to place herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracts, and Otahete and the neighboring island are taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1843. Seizure of Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, March 5, 1844.

OTTERBURN, BATTLE OF, fought in 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of *Chevy Chase* is founded.—*Walsingham*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The sovereignty of the Turks, founded by Othman I. on the ruin of the empire of the eastern Greeks, A. D. 1293. See *Turkey*.

OVATION. An inferior triumph which the Romans allowed the generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. He who was thus rewarded, entered the city with a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being consecrated to Venus; wherefore when Marcus Crassus was decreed the honor of an ovation, he particularly desired it as a favor of the senate to be allowed a laurel crown instead of a myrtle one. This triumph was called ovation, because the general offered a sheep when he came to the capitol,

whereas in the great triumph he offered a bull. Publius Posthumus Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B. C.

OWHYHEE OR HAWAII, ONE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Here this illustrious seaman fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people, however, were not disposed to submit to this insult; their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed, Feb. 14, 1779.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. This university is supposed by some to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, and that it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Others state that though the university is ascribed to Alfred, yet that no regular institution deserving the name existed even at the period of the Norman conquest.

COLLEGES.		
All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chichely, abp. of Canterbury	A. D. 1437	bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester 1375
Baliol. John Baliol, knt., and Deborah his wife; he was father to Baliol king of the Scots	. . . . . 1263	Oriel College. King Edward II.; Adam de Brom, archdeacon of Stow
Brazen-nose. William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton	. . . . . 1509	Pembroke. Thos. Teesdale, and R. Whitwick, clerk 1620
Christ Church. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII.	. . . . . 1532	Queen's College. Robert Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. 1340
Corpus Christi. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester	. . . . . 1516	St. John's. Sir Thomas White 1557
Exeter. Walter Stapleton, earl of Exeter	. . . . . 1314	Trinity. Sir Thomas Pope 1554
Hertford College	. . . . . 1312	University. Said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William of Durham 1172
Jesus College. Dr. Hugh Price; queen Elizabeth	. . . . . 1571	Wadham. Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy his wife 1612
Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln	. . . . . 1475	Worcester. Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College 1714
Magdalen. Waynflete, bishop of Winchester	. . . . . 1458	HALLS.
Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester	. . . . . 1274	St. Albans 1547
New College. William of Wykeham,		St. Edmund's 1269
		St. Mary's 1616
		St. Mary Magdalen 1602
		New Inn Hall 1392

OXYGEN AIR OR GAS. One of the most important agents in the chemical phenomena of nature, and the processes of art, discovered by Dr. Priestley, Aug. 1774.

P.

PADLOCKS. This species of lock was invented by Bechar at Nuremberg in A. D. 1540.

PAGANISM. Pagans, in the Scriptures called the heathen, idolaters and gentiles, are worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief, except in that of one God supreme, in which point all travellers assure us they concur, and their having gods is a demonstrative proof of that belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, A. D. 331; and Paganism was finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, about 390.—*Tillemont*.

PAINTING. An art, according to Plato, of the highest antiquity in Egypt. Osymandyas (See *Egypt*) causes his exploits to be represented in painting. 2100 B. C.—*Usher*. Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colors into wood or ivory, 335 B. C. The ancients considered Sicyon the nursery of painters. Antiphiles, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 332 B. C.—*Pliny*. The art was

introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, who on that account was styled *Pictor*, 291 B. C.—*Livy*.* The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B. C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A. D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in A. D. 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the close of the 13th century, and Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honor of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronized in Italy. John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415.—*Du Fresnoy*. Paulo Uccello was the first who studied perspective. The earliest mention of the art in England, is A. D. 1523, about which time Henry VIII patronized Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.

PAINTING IN THE UNITED STATES. The first practising artist of celebrity was John Watson (born in Scotland, 1685), who commenced painting portraits in New Jersey, 1715. Nathaniel Smybert, of Edinburgh, began in Boston, 1728. Benjamin West was the first native American artist; born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1708: painted his first portrait in Lancaster, Pa., 1753. John Singleton Copley, born in Boston, 1738; first painted in 1760: he was the father of lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor of Great Britain. Chas. W. Peale (born in Maryland, 1741), Gilbert Charles Stuart (Rhode Island, 1754), John Trumbull (Connecticut, 1756). William Dunlap (New Jersey, 1766), E. G. Malbone (Rhode Island, 1777), were the next artists in succession in the United States. See *Dunlap's Arts of Design, &c.*

PALATINE. A German dignity. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1376. See *Lancaster, Duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely and Durham were also made county palatines.

PALATINES AND SUABIANS. About 7000 of these poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped on Blackheath and Camberwell common; a brief was granted to collect alms for them. 500 families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. 3000 were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay, but not having been received kindly by the inhabitants, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony more flourishing than any other, 7 Anne, 1709.—*Anderson*.

PALLADIUM. The statue of Pallas, concerning which ancient authors disagree. Some say it fell from heaven, near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium; but on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the palladium was found within its walls. This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war, 1184 B. C., though some maintain, that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B. C.,

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were cotemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces, the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters, 415 B. C.—*Plutarch*.

and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.

PALM SUNDAY. When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, A. D. 33. In memory of this circumstance it is usual, in popish countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter; hence called Palm Sunday. Conquerors were not only accustomed to carry palm-trees in their hands; but the Romans, moreover, in their triumphs, sometimes wore *toga palmata*, in which the figures of the palm-trees were interwoven.

PALMYRA, RUINS OF, in the deserts of Syria, discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A. D. 1678. The ruins of Palmyra, which are chiefly of white marble, prove it to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself. It is supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon. Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra, resisted the Roman power in the time of Aurelian, who having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Bruce, on ascending a neighboring mount, was struck with the most magnificent sight which, he believes, ever mortal saw: the immense plains below were so covered with the grandest buildings (palaces and temples), they seemed to touch one another.

PALO-ALTO, BATTLE OF. See *Battles*.

PANDECTS. A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about A. D. 504. These pandects were accidentally discovered at Amalfi, A. D. 1137; they were removed from Pisa in 1416; and are now preserved in the library of Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*.

PANORAMA. This ingenious and useful species of exhibition is the invention of Robert Barker. Panoramas are bird's-eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building, with a striking resemblance to reality. In 1788, Mr. Barker exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name of '*Panorama*,' to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died 1806. The panorama of the Mississippi, by Banvard, a self-taught American artist, was a gigantic undertaking, without precedent in dimensions, completed about 1846; since which numerous similar works have been achieved.

PANTHEON AT ROME. A temple built by Augustus Cæsar, some say by Agrippa, his son-in-law, 25 B. C. It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the particular image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, and beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, by the name of St. Mary de la Rotunda.

PANTOMIMES. They were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients. They were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B. C.; and were then considered as the most expressive part of stage performances.—*Usher*. Pantomime dances were introduced about the same time.—*Idem*. Representation by gesture and action only, is contemporaneous with our stage.

PAPER. See *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B. C. It was first made of cotton, about A. D. 1000; and of rags in 1319. White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford,

in England, 33 Eliz., 1590; and here the first paper-mills were erected.—*Stowe*. Paper for writing and printing, manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 William III., 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l.* annually. The French refugees taught our people, who had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690.—*Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length, in 1807; it had previously been made tediously by the hand. A sheet of paper was made 13,800 feet long, and four feet wide, at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830.

PAPER-HANGINGS. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland, about A. D. 1555. Made of Velvet and floss for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country from early in the eighteenth century; and it has now been brought to such perfection that rich stained paper is made at twelve shillings for one yard, and the common kinds a dozen yards for one shilling.

PAPYRUS, the reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment about 190 B. C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris; but it was restored in 1815.

PARCHMENT. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B. C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians, and others, are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes's time.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations; first by Edward III., in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege sua dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Henry VIII., 1535. In democracies there is no power of pardoning; hence Blackstone mentions this prerogative to be one of the greatest advantages of a monarchy above any other form of government. But the king cannot pardon a nuisance to prevent its being abated; or pardon where private justice is concerned.—*Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the House of Commons.—*Haydn*. In the United States, the pardoning power is vested in the governors of the several states—a *practice* which upsets Blackstone's *theory*.

PARIAN MARBLES. The chronology of the Parian Marbles was composed 264 B. C. The Parian Marbles were discovered in the Isle of Paros, A. D. 1610. They were brought to England, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles, *which see*.

PARIS. At the time of the Roman invasion, Paris was only a miserable township. It began to be called the city of the Parisii, A. D. 380. Clovis fixed upon it as the capital of his states in 507. This city was several times ravaged by the Normans; and in 1420 was taken by the English, who held it fifteen years. More than 50,000 persons died of famine and plague in 1438, when the hungry wolves entered the city and committed, we are told, great

devastation. The events in connection with this great city will be found under their respective heads.

St. Denis founded	A. D. 613	The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis	- 1594
Rebuilt	- 1231	Hospital of Invalids	- 1595
Church of Notre Dame built	- 1270	The Hotel Dieu founded	- 1606
The Louvre built (see <i>Louvre</i>)	- 1522	The Palais-Royal built	- 1610
Hotel de Ville	- 1533	The Val-de-Grace	- 1645
The Boulevards commenced	- 1536	Arch of St. Denis erected	- 1672
Fountain of the Innocents	- 1551	The Palace of the Deputies	- 1722
The Tuileries built (see <i>Tuileries</i>)	- 1564	The Military School	- 1751
The Pont Neuf begun	- 1578	The Pantheon; St. Genevieve	- 1764

Fortifications of Paris, a continuous wall embracing both banks of the Seine, and detached forts, with an *enceinte* of 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ leagues, were commenced in Dec. 1840, and completed March, 1846, at an expense exceeding £5,000,000 sterling. See *France*.

PARK, MUNGO, HIS TRAVELS. This enterprising traveller set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, May 22, 1795; and returned Dec. 22, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. The accounts of his murder on the Niger were a long time discredited; unhappily however, they were at length too well authenticated by later intelligence. It appears that Park and his party were attacked by the natives at Boussa, and all killed, with the exception of one slave.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population. St. James's Park was drained by Henry VIII., 1537. It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use 1668. The Green Park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. In Hyde Park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine River, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of queen Caroline, consort of George II. This queen once inquired of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards the earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." She took the hint, and the design was never afterwards entertained.

PARLIAMENT, IMPERIAL, OF GREAT BRITAIN. It derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemots*; but their constitution totally differed, as well as the title, which is more modern, and is taken from *parler la ment*, which in the Norman law-style signifies *to speak one's mind*. This at once denotes the essence of British parliaments. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edward I., A. D. 1272; and yet Coke declared in his Institutes, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (A. D. 1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first summons by writ on record was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 7 John, 1205. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Henry III., 1258, when it was settled, by the statutes at Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly.—*Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took

place 49 Henry III., 1265.—*Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament, edit. 1685.* The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.—*Sir Edward Coke.*

PARMA. Formed by the ancient Etrurians. It was made a duchy (with Placentia) A. D. 1545. It fell to Spain by Phillip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese, 1714. The duke of Parma was raised to the throne of Tuscany, with the title of king of Etruria, in Feb. 1801. Parma was afterwards united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and on the fall of Napoleon was conferred on Maria Louisa, the ex-empress, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814. Battle of Parma: the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; indecisive, both armies claiming the victory, June 29, 1734. Great battle of Parma, in which the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10 000 men, and four generals, July 12 1799. Maria Louisa died Dec. 17, 1847, and the duke of Lucca succeeds by previous compact. The new duke refuses petitions for reforms; Parma occupied by Austrian soldiers, Dec. 21, 1847. The people revolt; barricades, and slaughter, March 20. The duke appoints a regency; flees; is brought back; the duchy proclaimed to be annexed to Piedmont, March 20, 1848. The duke promises to join the league against Austria and is then liberated, April 1, 1848, but is deposed, April 9.

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in ancient Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 500 years after Numa's reign, L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide; then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. The old Egyptians used to run sharp reeds into every part of the bodies of parricides; and after having thus wounded them, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and set fire to them. In France, before the execution of the criminal, the hand was cut off.

PARTHIA. The Parthians were, originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsases laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over all Asia, 250 B. C.; and at one time the Parthians disputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be wholly subdued by that nation, who had seen no other people upon earth unconquered by their arms. The last king was Artabanus V., who being killed A. D. 229, his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland, for regulating the Spanish succession, was signed Oct. 11, 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 13, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland: the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772; the second, between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year; the third was between Russia, Austria and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795. There were other similar treaties relating to Poland, but not under this name.

PASQUINADES. This name, which is given to humorous libels, originated in this way:—At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to the pleasant sallies of Pasquin, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death in the sixteenth

century, the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their satirical effusions on their neighbors, secretly at night. Small poems, and writings of a similar kind, from this obtained the name of Pasquinades, about A. D. 1533.

PASSOVER. A solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B. C., in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them: they being marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the evening before, and which for this reason is called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated in the new Temple, April 18, 515 B. C.—*Usher*.

PATAY, BATTLE OF, in which the renowned and ill-fated Joan of Arc (the Maid of Orleans) signally defeated the English, June 10, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to fly. In consequence of this victory, Charles of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, same year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armor, and holding the sword of state. See *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS. Licenses and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility, were first made A. D. 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591, about which time the property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent.

PATRIARCHS. Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of dioceses. The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, A. D. 97. In the Christian church it was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin church had no patriarchs till the 7th century.

PAUL'S, ST., CATHEDRAL, LONDON. The noblest Protestant church in the world. The best authority that exists illustrative of the origin of this church is its great restorer, sir Christopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Dioclesian persecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. This was demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebert in 603. It was destroyed by the great conflagration in 1086, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. St. Paul's was totally destroyed by the memorable fire of 1666; and the first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675, and the whole was completed in 1710-11, under the illustrious architect sir Christopher Wren.

Length of St. Paul's, within	500 feet.	Length of St. Peter's, Rome	669 feet.
Its greatest breadth	223	Its greatest breadth within	442
Height from the ground	310	Height from the ground	432

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans in the time of Augustus had pavement in many of their streets; but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 312 B. C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about the year 1533. Wood-pavement commenced in 1839; but was generally disused in 1847.

PAVIA, BATTLE OF, between the French and Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I.; after fighting with heroic valor,

and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom in his absence, the melancholy news of his captivity, conceived in these dignified and expressive terms:—*Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur*; Feb. 24, 1525. Collision between the students and the Austrian soldiers, 10 killed and 40 wounded, Jan. 8, 1848.

PAWNBROKERS. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred, as a regular trade, to Perousa, in Italy, about A. D. 1458; and soon afterwards in England. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated 30 George II., 1756. Licenses were issued 24 George III., 1783. In London there are 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127.

PEARLS. The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain, and has given occasion to a number of vain and absurd hypotheses. M. Réaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought, in 1574, to Philip II. of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l.* A pearl spoken of by Boetius, named the *Incomparable*, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.*

PEERS. The first of the present order created in England was William Fitz Osborn, as earl of Hereford, by William the Conqueror, in 1066. The first peer who was created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II. The house of lords consisted of, viz:—

At the death of Charless II.	- 176 peers.	At the death of George III.	- 339 peers.
At the death of William III.	- 192	At the death of George IV.	- 396
At the death of Anne	- 209	At the death of William IV.	- 456
At the death of George I.	- 216	In 10th Victoria, 1847	- 454
At the death of George II.	- 229		

PELAGIANS. A sect founded by Pelagius, a native of Britain. The sect maintained, 1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not, would certainly have died. 2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person. 3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall. 4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel. 5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of our Saviour's resurrection, &c. This sect appeared A. D. 400 at Rome, and in Carthage about 412.

PELLEW ISLANDS. Discovered by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century. The wreck here of the East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson, 1783. The king, Abba Thule, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Lee Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the small-pox; and the East India Company erected a monument over his grave in the Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR. The celebrated war which continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interesting of all the wars which happened between the inhabitants of Greece. It began 431 B. C., and ended 404 B. C.

PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS. The laws enacted against Roman Catholics in Great Britain were very severe; and even up to the period of passing the Emancipation Bill many of them remained unrepealed. All the laws there against Roman Catholics were repealed by the Relief Bill, passed April 13, 1829.

PENANCE. Called by the Jews Thejouvtha. Penance, they said, consisted in the love of God attended with good works. They made a confession upon the day of expiation, or some time before; and had stated degrees of penance in proportion to the crimes committed. Penance was introduced into the Romish church A. D. 157. In our canon law, penance is chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication.

PENDULUMS FOR CLOCKS. Affirmed to have been adapted by Galileo the younger, about A. D. 1641. Christian Huygens contested the priority of this discovery: the latter brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, 1656.—*Dufresnoy.*

PENITENTS. There are various orders of penitents, Magdalens, Magdalenettes, &c. The order of Penitents of St. Magdalen was founded at Marseilles, about A. D. 1272. The Penitents of the Name of Jesus was a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The Penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States. Granted by James II. to William Penn, of the Society of Friends, in 1681. (Previously settled by Swedes and Fins, and conquered by the Dutch in 1654.) A tract of 20,000 acres sold by Penn for £400 to a colony which formed a settlement at Philadelphia. The colony governed by proprietors until the revolution of 1776, when the legislature purchased it, paying the proprietors £130,000 in lieu of quit-rents. Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and other important actions in this State in the war of independence. See *Philadelphia*. Federal Constitution adopted in convention, Dec. 13, 1787, by 46 to 23. Continental Congress at Philadelphia, in 1774. United States Congress, 1790 to 1800, when it was removed to Washington. Population of State in 1732, 30,000; 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; in 1820, 1,049,13; in 1840, 1,724,033.

PENNY-POST. First set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Murray, upholsterer. A. D. 1681. Mr. Murray afterwards assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar in the reign of Charles II., was adjudged to belong to the duke of York as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown.—*Delaune*, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and round London, July 1794, *et seq.*, and was made a two-penny-post. A penny post was first set up in Dublin in 1774. See *Post-office*.

PENTECOST. It literally signifies the ordinal number called the fiftieth; and in the solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the Passover, *Lev. xxiii. 15*. It is called the feast of weeks, *Exod. xxxiv. 22*, because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover.

PERFUMERY. Many of the wares coming under this name were known to the ancients, and the Scriptures abound with instances of the use of incenses and perfumes. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763.—*Creech*. A stamp tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England and the vendor was obliged to take out a license, in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator*.—*Leigh*.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. See *Reviews* and *Magazines*.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY. The philosophy taught by Aristotle, about 342 B. C. Like Plato, who taught in a shady grove called Academia, Aristotle chose a spot of a similar character at Athens, adjacent to the same river, where there were trees and shades: this spot was denominated the Lyceum; and as he usually walked while he instructed his pupils, his philosophy was called Peripatetic.

PERJURY. In some countries this crime was punished with death. The early Romans at first punished it by throwing the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honor by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon them. After the empire became Christian, and if any one swore falsely upon the gospels, he was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false-swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England, perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563.

PERONNE, TREATY OF. Louis XI. of France having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign a treaty at Peronne, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other stipulations of a restrictive and humiliating character, A. D. 1468.

PERSECUTIONS, GENERAL, OF THE CHRISTIANS. Historians usually reckon ten. The first under Nero, who having set fire to Rome, threw the odium of the act upon the Christians. Multitudes of them were, in consequence, massacred. Some were wrapped up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; others were crucified, and numbers burned alive, A. D. 64. The 2nd, under Domitian, A. D. 95. The 3rd, in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 100. The 4th, under Adrian, 118. The 5th, under the emperor Severus, 197. The 6th, under Maximinus, 235. The 7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding. They were in all places driven from their habitations, plundered and put to death by torments, the rack, and fire. The 8th, under Valerian, 257. The 9th, under Aurelian, 272. The 10th, under Dioclesian. In this persecution, which lasted ten years, houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea. See *Massacres*.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS. See articles *Jews* and *Massacres*.

PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS. In Franconia, where a multitude of Luther's followers were massacred by William de Furstemberg, 1525.—*Du Fresnoy*. In England when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and Latimer and Ridley, prelates, and 300 Protestants, were burned alive, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary, 1556.—*Warner's Eccles. Hist.* Of the Protestants in France, when numbers perished; their assemblies were prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence to the galleys proclaimed against all who harbored them, 1723. Executions of the Protestants at Thorn, when great numbers were put to death under pretence of their having been concerned in a tumult occasioned by a procession, 1724. See *Massacres* and *Bartholomew*.

PERSIAN EMPIRE. The country which gave name to this celebrated empire was originally called Elam, and received the appellation of Persia from Ferseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and perhaps established a petty sovereignty. But long before his time, it was subject to independent princes. Persia was at length included in the first Assyrian monarchy; and when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to the kingdom of Media. Persia was partly conquered from the Greeks, and was tributary to the Parthians for nearly 500 years, when

Artaxerxes, a common soldier, became the founder of the second Persian monarchy, A. D. 229.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi.— <i>Justin</i> - - - - -	B. C. 2115	The sea-fight near Cnidus - - - - -	394
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria.— <i>Zanhus</i> - - - - -	1082	The Sidonians being besieged by the Persians, set fire to their city, and perished in the flames - - - - -	351
Cyrus, king of Persia - - - - -	560	Alexander the Great enters Asia; first battle in Phrygia, near the river Granicus - - - - -	334
Lydia conquered by the Persians - - - - -	548	[For the exploits of Alexander in Persia, see the article <i>Macedon</i> .]	
Cyrus becomes master of all Asia - - - - -	536	Murder of Darius by Bessus, who is torn in pieces - - - - -	331
Cambyses conquers Egypt (<i>which see</i>) - - - - -	525	Alexander founds the third or Grecian monarchy - - - - -	331
Darius made king of Persia - - - - -	522	Alexander, in a moment of intoxication, at the instance of his mistress Thais, sets fire to the palace of Persepolis - - - - -	330
Revolt of the Babylonians - - - - -	512	[The riches of this town, whose ruins, even as they exist at this day, are of indescribable magnificence, were so immense that 20,000 mules and 5000 horses were laden with the spoils.]	
Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed - - - - -	498	Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to Parthia for near five hundred years, till about - - - - -	A. D. 250
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers, to invade the Peloponnesus - - - - -	490	Artaxerxes I. of this new empire, a common soldier, restores to Persia its ancient title - - - - -	229
The troops advance towards Athens, but are met in the plains of Marathon, by Miltiades, at the head of 10,000 Athenians.—See <i>Marathon</i> - - - - -	490	Reign of Sapor, conqueror and tyrant - - - - -	238
Xerxes enters Greece in the spring of this year, at the head of an immense force. The battle of Thermopylæ - - - - -	480	He is assassinated - - - - -	273
Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis - - - - -	480	Hormisdas reigns - - - - -	273
Cymon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near the island of Cyprus - - - - -	470	Reign of Sapor II. (of 70 years), a cruel and successful tyrant - - - - -	310
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Mithridates, the eunuch - - - - -	B. C. 465	Persia was conquered by the Saracens	651
The assassin is put to death in a horrible manner - - - - -	465	It fell under the dominion of Tamerlane, by the defeat of Bajazet - - - - -	1402
Reign of Artaxerxes - - - - -	464	Reign of Thamas Kouli Khan - - - - -	1732
Cyprus taken from the Persians - - - - -	449	He carried the Persian arms into India, which he ravaged. See <i>India</i> - - - - -	1738
Memorable retreat of the Greeks. See article <i>Retreat</i> - - - - -	401		

In 1747, Ahmed Abdalla founded the kingdom of Candahar. In 1779, competitors for the throne of Persia sprung up and caused a period of slaughter and desolation till 1794, when Mahomed Khan became sole monarch.

PERU. First visited in A. D. 1513, and soon afterwards conquered by the Spaniards, whose avarice led to the most frightful crimes. The easy conquest of this country has not its parallel in history. Pizarro, in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 112 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America, which, however, not succeeding, he again in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty-six horses; with these, and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards enjoy in the New World. Pizarro's expedition, 1524. Peru remained in subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants) without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke till 1782; but the independence of the country was completely achieved in 1826. The new Peruvian constitution was signed by the president of the Republic, March 21, 1828.

PETER-PENCE. Presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there. A. D. 725. So called, because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land; out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed

by the popes, as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII.—*Camden*.

PETER, THE WILD BOY. A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, November 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No human efforts of the many philosophic persons about the court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died in Feb. 1785, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddò presented him as an instance of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETER'S CHURCH, ST., AT ROME. Originally erected by Constantine. About the middle of the 15th century, Nicholas VI. commenced the present magnificent pile, which was not completed under numerous succeeding popes, until A. D. 1629. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming the most spacious hall ever constructed by human hands. See *Paul's, St.*

PETERSBURGH. The new capital of Russia. Peter the Great first began this city, in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. See *Russia*.

PETERSBURGH, PEACE OF, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed May 5, 1762. **TREATY OF PETERSBURGH,** for the partition of Poland, (see article *Partition Treaties*,) Aug. 5, 1772. **TREATY OF PETERSBURGH,** for a coalition against France, Sept. 8, 1805. **Treaty of alliance,** signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway, March 24, 1812.

PETRARCH AND LAURA. Two of the most eminent persons of the fourteenth century, celebrated for the exquisite and refined passion of the former for the latter, and the great genius and virtue of both. The chief subject of Petrarch's enchanting sonnets was the beautiful Laura. He was crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, April 8, 1341; and died at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.

PHALANX A troop of men closely embodied — *Milton*. The Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon was called the Macedonian phalanx, and was instituted by him 360 B. C.

PHARISEES. They were a famous sect among the Jews; so called from a Hebrew word which signifies to separate or set apart, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness and piety than the rest of the Jews. The admirable parable of the Pharisee and Publican is levelled against spiritual pride, and to recommend the virtue of humility.—*Luke* xviii. 9.

PHAROS AT ALEXANDRIA, called the Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, and could be seen at the distance of 100 miles. On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay. The building of this tower cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription then became visible;—"Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." About 280 B. C.

PHARSALIA, BATTLE OF, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained a great and memorable victory, glorious to Cæsar in all its consequences. Cæsar lost about 200 men, or, according to others 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000 according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror, May 12, 48 B. C. After this defeat, Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, exposed to the view of all those whose curiosity led them that way, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman Philip.

PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF. First surveyed and regulated by the English colony under Penn's grant, in 1682. [The Swedes had settled on Delaware bay in 1627.] Named after a city in Asia-Minor and first laid out with a view to rival ancient Babylon in extent; but the plan was restricted to its present limits by the charter of 1701. First or "Continental" Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. The Declaration of Independence adopted, July 4, 1776, in the State House, still standing in Chesnut-street. The city taken by the British, Sept. 26, 1777; evacuated by them, June 18, 1778. Convention met here, May 17, 1787, and on 17th of Sept. following, agreed on a constitution for the United States. Yellow fever raged, 1793 and 1798. Congress removed to Philadelphia, 1800. United States Bank established here, 1816. United States Mint, in 1792. Girard College opened, 1846. Population in 1732, 12,000; in 1790, 42,000; in 1810, 96,664; in 1830, 167,811; in 1840, 220,423.

PHILIPPI, BATTLE OF, between Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony on one side, and the republican forces under Brutus and Cassius, in which the former obtained the victory. Two battles were fought: in the first, Brutus, who commanded the right wing, defeated the enemy; but Cassius, who had care of the left, was overpowered, and he ordered his freedman to run him through the body. In the second battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape, and soon after fell on his sword. Both battles were fought in October, 42 B. C.—*Bossuet.*

PHILIPPICS. This species of satire derives its name from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, and from *Cicero's Orations* (the second of which was called divine by Juvenal) against Marc Antony, which latter cost Cicero his life, 43 B. C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES. Discovered by the Spaniards A. D. 1519. In this archipelago the illustrious circumnavigator Magellan, like the still more illustrious Cook in the Sandwich Islands, lost his life in a skirmish, in 1521.

PHILOSOPHY. The knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts; or to mathematics, which is the

knowledge of the quantity of things;—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.—*Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having previously been called sages), about 528 B. C. See *Moral Philosophy*. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A. D. 83.—*Univ. Hist.* Philosophy has undergone four great changes:—1. A total subserviency to priestcraft and superstition, by the Chaldeans and Egyptians. 2. A commixture of reason and poetry, by the Greeks. 3. A mechanical system, introduced by Copernicus and Galileo; and, 4. A system of poetical, verbal, and imaginary causation taught by Newton, Lavoisier, &c. The world, at present, are divided between the two last.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. By this name is usually meant a powder, which some wise heads among the chemists imagined had the virtue of turning all imperfect metals into silver and gold—all metals but these being so considered. Kircher observes, with truth, that the quadrature of the circle, perpetual motion, the inextinguishable lamp, and the philosopher's stone, have cracked the brains of philosophers and mathematicians for a long time, without any useful result. For a remarkable case of folly and imposition in relation to this subject, see *Alchemy*.

PHOSPHORUS. It was discovered in the year 1667, by Brant, who procured it from urine; and Scheele soon after found a method of preparing it from bones. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckell, a Saxon chemist, 1670, and by the hon. Mr. Boyle, about the same time.—*Novv. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier; the distinction was first pointed out by Lavoisier, in 1777. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Protosphurated hydrogen was discovered by sir Humphrey Davy in 1812.

PHRENOLOGY. The science of the mind, and of animal propensities, a modern doctrine, started by Dr. Gall, in 1803. See *Craniology*. Dr. Spurzheim improved the science in 1815, and it has now many professors; and a Phrenological Society has been established in London.

PHYSIC. Reason and chance led early to the knowledge and virtues of certain herbs. The sea-horse drawing blood from his body by means of a reed to relieve himself from plethora, taught men the art of artificial blood-letting.—*Pliny*. In fabulous history it is mentioned that Polydus having seen a serpent approach the wounded body of another with an herb, with which he covered it, restored the inanimate body of Glaucus in the same manner.—*Hyginus*. Egypt appears to have been the cradle of the healing art; "and the priests," says Cabanus, "soon seized upon the province of medicine, and combined it with their other instruments of power." From the hands of the priests, medicine fell into those of the philosophers, who freed it from its superstitious character. Pythagoras endeavored to explain the formation of diseases, the order of their symptoms, and the action of medicine, about 529 B. C. Hippocrates, justly regarded as the father of medicine and the founder of the science, flourished about 422 B. C. Galen, born A. D. 131, was the oracle of medical science for nearly 1500 years. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.

PHYSICS. Well described as a science of unbounded extent, and as reaching from an atom to God himself. It is made to embrace the entire doctrine of the bodies and existences of the universe; their phenomena, causes, and effects. Mr. Locke would include God, angels, and spirits, under this term. The origin of physics is referred to the Brachmans, magi, and Hebrew and Egyptian priests. From these it was derived to the Greek sages, particularly Thales, who first professed the study of nature in Greece, about 595

B. C. Hence, it descended to the Pythagoric, Platonic, and Peripatetic schools; and from these to Italy and the rest of Europe.

PHYSIOLOGY. In connection with natural philosophy, and that part of physics which teaches the constitution of the body, so far as it is in its healthy or natural state, and to that purpose endeavors to account for the reason of the several functions and operations of the several members. Sometimes it is limited to that part of medicine which particularly considers the structure and constitution of human bodies, with regard to the cure of diseases. Its date is referred to the same time with physics, *which see*.

PHYSIOGNOMY. This is a science by which the dispositions of mankind are discovered, chiefly from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the sixteenth century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Pernethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; published 1776.

PIANO-FORTE. Invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony; and some time after, G. Silverman, a musical-instrument maker; began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker of Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by others here.

PICHEGRU'S, MOREAU'S, AND GEORGES' CONSPIRACY. The memorable conspiracy against Napoleon Bonaparte detected, and Georges and Moreau arrested at Paris, February 23, 1804. Pichegru, when captured, was confined in the Temple, where he was found strangled on the morning of the 6th April following. For the particulars relating to this conspiracy, see article *Georges, &c.*

PICQUET, THE GAME OF, the first known game upon the cards, invented by Joquemín, and afterwards other games, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, who was at the time in feeble health, 1390.—*Mézerai*. See article *Cards*.

PICTS. A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Ebudæ, or Western Isles. They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and the isles, and the Picts in that now called the lowlands. About A. D. 838 to 843, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom, and extended the limits as far as Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PICTURES. Bularchus was the first who introduced, at least among the Greeks, the use of many colors in one picture. One of his pictures was purchased by the king of Lydia for its weight in gold; he flourished 740 B. C. See *Painting*.

PIGEON, THE CARRIER. The courier pigeons are of very ancient use. The ancients being destitute of the convenience of posts, were accustomed when they took a long journey, and were desirous of sending back any news with uncommon expedition, to take some pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird, once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at Ægina a

pigeon stained with purple.—*Ovid*. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day, Nov. 23, 1819.—*Phillips*.

PILGRIMAGES. They began to be made about the middle ages of the church, but they were most in vogue after the close of the 11th century. Many licenses were granted to captains of English ships to carry pilgrims abroad, 7 Henry VI., 1428.

PILLORY. A scaffold for persons to stand on, in order to render them infamous, and make them a public spectacle, for every one to see and know, that they might avoid and refuse to have any commerce or dealings with them for the future. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears cut off. It was in use in England in the reign of Henry III., 1256. Many persons died in the pillory, by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, in 1815-16. The pillory was totally abolished by act 1 Victoria, June 1837.

PINS. As an article of foreign commerce, pins are first mentioned in the statutes A. D. 1483. Those made of brass wire were brought from France in 1540, and were first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before the invention of pins, both sexes used ribbands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold. They were made in England in 1543.—*Stowe*.

PISA, LEANING TOWER OF. This celebrated tower, likewise called *Campanile*, on account of its having been erected for the purpose of containing bells, stands in a square close to the cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Much pains have been taken by connoisseurs to prove that this was done purposely by the architect; but it is evident that the inclination has proceeded from another cause, namely, from an accidental subsidence of the foundation on that side.

PISTOLS. These are the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes on the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c.—*Pardon*. The pistol was first used by the cavalry of England, in 1544.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook in 1773, and noted for being colonized by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. See *Mutiny of the Bounty*.

PITT'S ADMINISTRATION. The first administration of this illustrious statesman was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783. His second administration was formed May 12, 1804. The right honorable William Pitt was son of the great earl of Chatham. He died

Jan. 23, 1806. Mr. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, and still loftier pretensions: and he departed life in possession of the esteem of a large portion of his countrymen. A public funeral was decreed to his honor by parliament, and a grant of £40,000 to pay his debts.

PIUS. This name was first given to the emperor Antoninus Titus, thence called Antoninus Pius, on account of his piety and virtue, A. D. 138. This name was also given to a son of Metellus, because he interested himself so warmly to have his father recalled from banishment. The name of Pius has also been taken by nine of the popes of Rome, the first of whom assumed it in A. D. 142.

PLAGUE. "The offspring of inclement skies, and of legions of putrifying locusts."—*Thomson.* The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B. C. *Petavius,* At Carthage the plague was so terrible that the people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B. C.—*Barronius.* At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city, 461 B. C. At Athens, whence it spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B. C. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, and destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B. C. *Pliny.*

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perish daily, A. D. 78.

The same fatal disease again ravaged the Roman empire, A. D. 167.

In Britain, a plague raged so formidably, and swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A. D. 430.

A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years. *Univ. Hist.*

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, A. D. 746.

[This plague raged for three years, and was equally fatal in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.]

At Chichester in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772.—*Will. Malms.*

In Scotland, 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, A. D. 954.

In London, a great mortality, A. D. 1094; and in Ireland, 1095.

Again in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111.—*Holings.*

In Ireland: after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

A general plague raged throughout Europe, causing a most extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yard.

In Paris and London a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1362 and 1367; and in Ireland, in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland, called the *fourth.* destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.

30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine; great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478.—*Rapin; Salmon.*

The awful *Sudor Anglicus,* or sweating sickness, very fatal at London, 1485.—*Delaune.*

The plague at London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500.—*Stowe.*

Again, the sweating sickness (mortal in three hours). In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 II. VIII., 1517.—*Stowe.*

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.

A pestilence throughout Ireland, 1525; and the English Sweat, 1528; and a pestilence in Dublin, 1575.

30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.

200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.

In London, a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.

In France, a general mortality; at Lyons 60,000 persons died, 1632.

The plague, brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

Memorable plague which carried off 68,596 persons in London, 1665.

[Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.]

60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighborhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760.—*Abbé Mariti*

PLAGUE, *continued.*

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassorah, 1773.

In Egypt, more than 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.

In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.

In Spain, and at Gibraltar, immense num-

bers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 and 1805.

Again, at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever, much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1823.

The Asiatic cholera (see *Cholera*) 1832, 1834, 1849.

PLAGUES OF EGYPT. The refusal of the king to hearken to Moses, although he had performed many miracles to prove his divine mission, brings a display of wrath upon the land, in ten awful instances, which are denominated the plagues of Egypt, 1492 B. C. In this year the king, named by some Amenophis, by others Cherras, is, with his whole army, overwhelmed in the Red Sea.—*Usher, Blair, Lenglet.*

PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF. A race of fourteen English kings, from Henry II. to Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth (*which see*), 1485. Antiquaries are at a loss to account for the origin of this appellation; and the best derivation they can find for it is, that Fulk, the first earl of Anjou, of that name, being stung with remorse for some wicked action, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as a work of atonement; where being scourged with broom twigs, growing on the spot, he took the surname of Plantagenet, or Broom-stalk, which was retained by his posterity.

PLASTER OF PARIS, for moulds, figures, statuary, &c. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio, about A. D. 1466. This gypsum was first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name.

PLATÆA, BATTLE OF, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men; and among these, ninety-one Spartans, fifty-two Athenians, and sixteen Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Persian camp was immense. Pausanias received a tenth of all the spoils, on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought on the 22d September, the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C.; and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont.

PLATE. The earliest use of plate as an article of luxury cannot be precisely traced. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public houses by statute 8 William III., 1696. The celebrated Plate Act passed in May 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a duty upon plate passed in 1784.

PLATINA. This is the heaviest of all the metals, and harder than silver and gold. The name which is given to it originated with the Spaniards, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver, it would seem on account of its silvery color. It was unknown in Europe until A. D. 1748, when Don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru.—*Greig.*

PLATTISBURGH, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEW YORK, BATTLE OF; 14,000 British troops under sir George Prevost repulsed, Sept. 11, 1814. The British fleet on the lake captured by Macdonough, at same time.

PLAYS. Tragedy, comedy, satire, and pantomime were performed in Greece and Rome. Plays became a general and favorite pastime about 165 B. C.; but they were performed on occasions of festivity some ages before. The Trojan plays consisted of horse-races and exercises of the youth, under a proper head or captain, wherein the utmost dexterity was practised. The plays of Ceres were instituted to please the ladies, who from the 12th to the 20th of April were clad in white, and, in imitation of that goddess, went with a torch in their hands as if in search of her daughter Proserpine. The plays of Flora were so offensive, that they were forced to be put down. The funeral plays were plays in honor of the dead, and to satisfy their ghosts. There were numerous institutions under the name of plays. Plays were first acted in England at Clerkenwell, A. D. 1397. The first company of players that received the sanction of a patent was that of James Burbage, and others, the servants of the earl of Leicester, from queen Elizabeth, in 1574. In England plays were subjected to a censorship in 1737. See *Drama*.

PLEADINGS. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in A. D. 786. They were made in Norman-French from the period of the Conquest in 1066; and they so continued until the 36th of Edward III. 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. The Latin was used in conveyancing in the courts of law till 1731.

POET LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office. The first record we have of poet-laureat in England is in the 35th Henry III. 1251. The laureat was then styled the king's versifier, and a hundred shillings were his annual stipend.—*Warton; Maddox, Hist. Exch.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I. in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine, to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO FILLED THE OFFICE FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth appointed Edmund Spenser,	Nahum Tate, died	A. D. 1716
who died	The rev. Laurence Eusden, died	- 1730
Samuel Daniel, died	Colley Cibber, died	- 1757
Ben Jonson, died	William Whitehead, died	- 1785
Sir William Davenant, died	Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died	- 1790
John Dryden; he was deposed at the	Henry James Pye, died	- 1813
revolution	Dr. Robert Southey, died	March 21, 1843
Thomas Shadwell, died	William Wordsworth, died	- 1850
	The present laureate is Tennyson.	

POETRY. The oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description.—*Hazlitt.* The exact period of the invention of poetry is uncertain. In Scriptural history, the song of Moses on the signal deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, is said to be the most ancient piece of poetry in the world, and is very sublime.—*Exodus xv.* Orpheus of Thrace is the earliest author, and is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world), about 1249 B. C. Homer, the oldest poet whose works have descended to us, flourished about 907 B. C.—*Parian Marb.* Iambic verse (*which see*) was introduced by Archilochus, 700 B. C.—*Du Fresnoy.* For odes, see article *Odes.* We are told that poetry (or more properly the rules of poetry) was first brought to England by Aldhelme, or Adelmus, abbot of Malmesbury, about the close of the seventh century.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B. C. It is said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there were some remarkable instances) 23 Henry VIII. 1532. See article *Boiling to Death*.

POITIERS, BATTLE OF, in France, between Edward the Black Prince and John king of France, in which the English arms triumphed. The standard of France was overthrown, and many of her distinguished nobility were slain. The French king was taken prisoner, and brought to London, through which he was led amidst an amazing concourse of spectators. Two kings, prisoners in the same court and at the same time, were considered as glorious achievements; but all that England gained by them was only glory, Sept. 19, 1356.—*Carte*.

POLAND. Anciently, the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It became a duchy under Lechus I. A. D. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus A. D. 999. Poland was dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and king of Prussia, who seized the most valuable territories in 1772. It was finally partitioned, and its political existence annihilated, by the above powers, in 1795.* The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, and was afterwards removed to Petersburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner till his death in 1798. With him ended the kingdom of Poland.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity - - - - - A. D.	842	Abdication of John Casimir - - - - -	1669
[Piastus lived to the age of 120, and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]		Massacre of the Protestants at Thorn - - - - -	1724
Introduction of Christianity - - - - -	992	Stanislaus' unhappy reign begins - - - - -	1763
Red Russia added to Poland - - - - -	1059	He abolishes torture - - - - -	1770
Boleslaus II. murders the bishop of Cracow with his own hands; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance - - - - -	1080	An awful pestilence sweeps away 250,000 of the people - - - - -	1770
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself - - - - -	1081	The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom, it falls an easy prey to the royal plunderers, the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia - - - - -	1772
Uladislaus deposed - - - - -	1102	The first partition treaty - - - - - Feb. 17,	1772
Premislaus assassinated - - - - -	1295	The public partition treaty - - - - -	Aug. 5, 1772
Louis of Hungary elected king - - - - -	1370	A new constitution is formed by the virtuous Stanislaus - - - - -	May 3, 1791
War against the Teutonic knights - - - - -	1447	[The royal and imperial spoliators, on various pretexts, pour their armies into Poland, 1792, <i>et seq.</i>]	
The Wallachians treacherously carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves - - - - -	1498	The brave Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, several times contend successfully against superior armies, but in the end are defeated. Kosciusko, wounded and taken, is carried prisoner to Russia - - - - -	1794
Splendid reign of Sigismund II. - - - - -	1548	Suwarrow's victories and massacres - - - - -	1794
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, a barbarous race, on whom he bestows the Ukraine - - - - -	1575	Battle of Warsaw - - - - -	Oct. 12, 1794
		[Here Suwarrow subsequently butcher-	

* An act of spoliation more unprincipled never dishonored crowned heads. For a century previously, the balance of power had engaged the attention of the politicians of Europe; but in permitting this odious crime, such an object appears to have been totally lost sight of. Austria and Prussia had long been deadly enemies, and both hated Russia; yet they now conspired against a country they were each pledged to protect, and with unexampled profligacy became leagued in a scheme of plunder consummated by the destruction of 500,000 lives! Russia seized Lithuania, and all that part to the eastward that suited her. Austria took Galicia, the most fertile of the provinces, lying contiguous to her own dominions; and Prussia secured the maritime districts. The most extraordinary circumstance attending this affair was the total inaction of the two great powers, England and France, whose supineness in a more recent instance also is rebuked by policy as well as justice, and deplored by the good and brave among mankind.—*Haydn*.

POL ND, *continued.*

ers 30,000 Poles of all ages and conditions in cold blood.]
 Courland is annexed to Russia - 1795
 Stanislaus resigns his crown; final partition of his kingdom - Nov. 25, 1795
 Kosciusko set at liberty Dec. 25, 1796
 Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg, Feb. 12, 1798
 Treaty of Tilsit (*which see*) - July 7, 1807
 [The central provinces form the duchy of Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813.]
 General Diet at Warsaw - June, 1812
 New constitution - Nov. 1815
 Polish Diet opened - Sept. 1820
 Revolution commenced at Warsaw; the army declare in favor of the people - Nov. 29, 1830
 The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant - Jan. 25, 1831
 Battle of Growchow, near Praga: the

Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000 Feb. 20, 1831
 Battle of Ostrolenka; signal defeat of the Russians - May 26, 1831
 The Russian, Diebitsch, dies June 10, 1831
 Grand Duke Constantine dies, June 27, 1831
 Battle of Winsk (see *Winsk*) July 14, 1831
 Warsaw taken (see *Warsaw*) Sept. 8, 1831
 [This last fatal event terminated the memorable and glorious, but unfortunate struggle of the Poles.]
 Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire Feb. 26, 1832
 A powerful insurrection; 40,000 march on Cracow, but are defeated, Feb. 23, 1846
 Cracow occupied by the Austrians, and the treaty which had made it independent, declared abrogated, Nov. 16, 1846
 Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, Apr. 25, 1848

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

- d. 550 Lechus I. His posterity held the dukedom for about 150 years.
 700 Cracus I.
 * * Cracus II., assassinated by his brother.
 * * Lechus II., deposed.
 750 Venda, drowned herself.
 760 Premislaus, who on being elected was named Lescus or Less.
 804 Lescus II., killed by the French.
 810 Lescus III.
 815 Popiel I.
 830 Popiel II.
 842 Piastus, a country peasant.
 861 Zemovitus.
 892 Lescus IV.
 913 Zemomislaus.
 964 Miecislaus, surnamed the Blind.
 999 Boleslaus I., surnamed the Intrepid.
 1025 Miecislaus II., went mad.
 1041 Casimir the Pacific.
 1058 Boleslaus II., killed himself.
 1082 Uladislaus, surnamed Humanus.
 1102 Boleslaus III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
 1140 Uladislaus II., fled.
 1146 Boleslaus IV., the Curled.
 1173 Miecislaus III., deposed.
 1178 Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
 1194 Lescus V., relinquished.
 1200 Miecislaus IV., whose tyranny in a few months restored Lescus V.; but for bad conduct he was again forced to relinquish the government.
 1203 Uladislaus III.; he voluntarily retired.
 1206 Lescus V., a third time, being chosen by the nobles, assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
 1228 Boleslaus V., the Chaste.
 1279 Lescus VI., surnamed the Black, son of Conrad, brother of Lescus V., died 1289. An interregnum of five years, when the Poles chose
 1295 Premislaus, great duke of Poland, assassinated.
 1296 Uladislaus IV., surnamed Loeticus; he refused the title of king; deposed.
 1300 Winceslaus.
 1306 Uladislaus IV., again.
 1333 Casimir the Great, killed by a fall from his horse, while hunting.
 1370 Lewis, king of Hungary, succeeded by his daughter,
 1383 Hedwigis, who married, in
 1385 Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, who embraced the Christian religion, and took the name of
 Uladislaus V.; united Lithuania to Poland.
 1434 Uladislaus VI., killed in battle.
 1444 Boleslaus, duke of Massovia.
 1447 Casimir IV.
 1492 John Albert.
 1502 Alexander, prince of Livonia.
 1507 Sigismund I.
 1543 Sigismund II., Augustus, chose
 1573 Henry of Valois, duke of Anjou, succeeding to the French throne.
 1576 Stephen Batory, prince of Transylvania.
 1587 Sigismund III., son to the king of Sweden.
 1632 Uladislaus VII.
 1648 John Casimir, abdicated.
 1669 Michael Koribert Wiesnown.
 1674 John Sobieski, died in 1697. An interregnum for a year.
 1698 Frederick Augustus II., forced to resign.
 1704 Stanislaus I., Leczinsky, forced to retire in 1710.
 1710 Frederick Augustus II., again.
 1733 Stanislaus I., again.
 1733 Frederick Augustus III.
 1764 Stanislaus Augustus resigns the crown.

So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past labor, and such children as were born imperfect.

POLAR REGIONS. For voyages of discovery to the, see *North-west Passage*.

POLE STAR. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. The discovery of the Pole Star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. That of London has been extended and regulated at various periods. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Elizabeth 1585, and 16 Charles I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. The London police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by statute, June 19, 1829. Some advance has been made since 1840, in introducing a suitable police in New York and other large cities of the United States; but we are yet very far behind London in this matter. Probably no city in the world, large or small, is so well provided as London with an efficient and useful police force; a force which not only detects and prevents crime, but preserves order, quiet, and public convenience, in an admirable manner.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, or improvement of the condition of mankind. A science justly viewed as the great high-road to public and private happiness. Its history may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1776.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man.—*Pardon.* The term was first used in France about A. D. 1569.—*Henault.*

POLL-TAX. The tax so called was first levied in England A. D. 1378. The rebellion of Wat Tyler sprung from this impost (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz.—a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the Revolution.

POLYGAMY. Most of the early nations of the world admitted polygamy. It was general among the ancient Jews, and is still so among the Turks and Persians. In Medea it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives; and the practice became frequent until forbidden by Arcadius A. D. 393. The emperor Charles V. punished this offence with death. In England, by statute 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy. This offence is now punished with transportation. See *Marriages.* Polygamy forms an article of the Mormon Creed.

POLYGLOT. The term is derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," and it is chiefly used for the Bible so printed. The Polyglot Bible termed the Comptutensian Polyglot, in 6 vols. folio, was printed A. D. 1514-17; the first edition at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes. Three copies of it were printed on vellum. Count MacCarthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale. The second Polyglot was printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1569. The third was printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45. The fourth in London, printed by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1657.—*Brunet.*

POMPEII, RUINS OF. This ancient city of Campania was partly demolished by an earthquake in A. D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, A. D. 79. Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were

exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city, and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure; and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, further search brought numerous productions to light, and at length the city was once more shone on by the sun. Different monarchs have contributed their aid in uncovering the buried city; the part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, A. D. 1750.

PONDICHERRY. Formerly the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was besieged by the English in 1748. It was taken by the English forces in January 1761, and was restored in 1763. Pondicherry was once more captured by the British, August 23, 1793; and finally in 1803.

PONTUS. The early history of this country (which seems to have been but a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*) is very obscure. Artabazes was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes. His successors were little more than satraps or lieutenants of the kings of Persia, and are scarcely known even by name.

Artabazes made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes	B. C.	487	Tigranes ravages Cappadocia	B. C.	86
Reign of Mithridates I.		383	Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death		84
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus		363	Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæro-nea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain		86
Mithridates II. recovers it		336	Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time		74
Mithridates III. reigns		301	The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus, in two battles		73
Ariobarzanes II. reigns		266	Mithridates defeated by Lucullus		69
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.		252	Mithridates defeats Fabius		68
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians		219	But is defeated by Pompey		66
Reign of Pharnaces; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom		183	Mithridates stabs himself, and dies		63
Reign of Mithridates V.		157	Reign of Pharnaces		63
He is murdered in the midst of his court		123	Battle of Zela (see <i>Zela</i>); Pharnaces defeated by Cæsar		47
Mithridates VI., surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age		123	Darius reigns		39
Maries Laodice, his own sister		115	Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns		36
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and her accomplices to death		112	Polemon II. succeeds his father	A. D.	33
Mithridates makes a glorious campaign; conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries		111	Mithridates VII. reigns		40
He enters Cappadocia		97	Pontus afterwards became a Roman province, under the emperors.		
His war with Rome		89	Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country. A. D. 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.		

POOR LAWS. The poor of England till the time of Henry VIII. subsisted as the poor of Ireland do to this day, entirely upon private benevolence. By an ancient statute, 23 Edward III. 1348, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by statute 15 Richard II. impropiators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor. But no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Henry VIII., 1535. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43d of Elizabeth, 1600.

In 1580, the Poor Rates were	£188,811	In 1815, the Poor Rates were	£5,418,845
1680, they amounted to	665,562	1820, they amounted to	7,329,594
1698, they amounted to	819,000	1830, they amounted to	8,111,422
1760, they amounted to	1,556,804	1835, they amounted to	6,356,345
1785, they amounted to	2,184,950	1840, they amounted to	5,468,699
1802, they amounted to	4,952,421	1845, they amounted to	5,543,650

POPE. This title was originally given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hygenus, A. D. 138; and pope Boniface III. procured Phocas, emperor of the

East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church was established. The custom of kissing the pope's toe was introduced in 708. The first sovereign act of the popes of Rome was by Adrian I., who caused money to be coined with his name, 780. Sergius II. was the first pope who changed his name, on his election in 844. Some contend that it was Sergius I. and others John XII. or XIII. See *Names*. John XVIII., a layman, was made pope 1024. The first pope who kept an army was Leo IX. 1054. Gregory VII. obliged Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle gate, to implore his pardon, 1077. The pope's authority was firmly fixed in England 1079. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were introduced 19 Stephen, 1154.—*Viner's Statutes*. Henry II. of England held the stirrup of pope Alexander III. to mount his horse, 1161; and also for Becket, 1170.* Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191. The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226. The papal seat was removed to Avignon, in France, in 1308, for seventy years. The Holy See's demands on England were refused by parliament, 1363. Appeals to Rome from England were abolished 1533.—*Viner*. The words "Lord Pope" were struck out of all English books, 1541. The papal authority declined about 1600. Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies, were abolished by Clement XIV. 1773. The pope became destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787. Pius VI. was burnt in effigy at Paris 1791. He made submission to the French republic, 1796. Was expelled from Rome, and deposed, February 22, 1798, and died at Valence, August 19, 1799. Pius VII. was elected in exile, March 13, 1800. Was dethroned May 13, 1809. Remained a prisoner at Fontainebleau till Napoleon's overthrow; and was restored May 24, 1814. Pope Pius IX. elected June 1846, decrees a senate of 100, Oct. 2, 1847. Riot at Rome, new ministry, May 1, 1848. Count Rossi, the pope's prime minister, assassinated Nov. 16, 1848. Attack of the people on the Quirinale; the pope yields and grants a liberal ministry, Nov. 16. After being a prisoner in his palace for a week, the pope escapes in disguise of a servant to Mola-di-Gaeta, Nov. 24, and thence goes to Portici, near Naples. Roman republic proclaimed Feb. 9, 1849. See *Rome*. The pope returned to Rome, April 1850. See *Italy*; *Rome*; *Reformation*, &c.

POPES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

A. 1513 Leo X.; his grant of indulgences for crime led to the reformation.	1591 Innocent IX.; died in 2 months.
1522 Adrian VI.	1592 Clement VIII.; learned and just.
1523 Clement VII.; denounced Henry VIII. of England.	1605 Leo XI.; died same month.
1534 Paul III.	1605 Paul V.
1550 Julius III.	1621 Gregory XV.; beneficent.
1555 Marcellus II.; died in 21 days.	1623 Urban VIII.
1555 Paul IV.; fiery and haughty.	1644 Innocent X.; violent and cruel.
1559 Pius IV.	1655 Alexander VII.; liberal and learned.
1566 Pius V.	1667 Clement IX.; died of grief.
1572 Gregory XIII.; learned canon; reformed the Calendar, (<i>which see</i>).	1670 Clement X.
1585 Sixtus V.; supposed poisoned.	1676 Innocent XI.; reformed abuses.
1590 Urban VII.; died 12 days after.	1689 Alexander VIII.
1590 Gregory XIV.	1691 Innocent XII.; abolished nepotism.
	1700 Clement XI.
	1721 Innocent XIII.; the eighth pontiff of his family.

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle."—*Hume*. Pope Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that ever obtained the tiara. His arrogance was such, that he obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode. His name was Nicholas Brekespeare. He was elected to the popedom in 1154.

POPES, *continued.*

1724 Benedict XIII.
 1730 Clement XII.; reformed abuses.
 1740 Benedict XIV.; wise and pious.
 1758 Clement XIII.
 1769 Clement XIV. Ganganelli.
 1775 Pius VI., February 14.

1800 Cardinal Chiaramonte, elected at Venice, as Pius VII., March 13.
 1823 Annibal della Genga, Leo XII., Sept. 28.
 1831 Mauro Capellari, Gregory XVI., Feb. 2.
 1846 Mastai Ferretti, Pius IX., inaugurated June 21, aged 54. - June 16.

For *Succession of Popes* to the Reformation, see *Tabular Views*, from page 50 to page 115.

POPE JOAN. It is fabulously asserted that in the ninth century, a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for a young monk named Felda, and in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover, she entered on the duties of professor, and being very learned, was elected pope when Adrian II. died in 872. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet until the Reformation the tale was repeated and believed without offence."—*Gibbon.*

POPISH PLOT. This plot is said to have been contrived by the Catholics to assassinate Charles II.; concerning which, even modern historians have affirmed, that some circumstances were true, though some were added, and others much magnified. The popish plot united in one conspiracy three particular designs: to kill the king, to subvert the government, and extirpate the Protestant religion. Lord Stafford was convicted of high treason as a conspirator in the Popish plot, and was beheaded, making on the scaffold the most earnest protestations of his innocence, Dec. 29, 1680.—*Rapin.*

POPULATION. The population of the world may now, according to the best and latest authorities, Balbi, Hanneman, the *Almanac de Gotha*, &c., be stated in round numbers at 1050 millions. Of these, Europe is supposed to contain 270 millions; Asia, 565 millions; Africa, 115 millions; America, 75 millions; and Australasia, 25 millions. The population of England in A. D. 1377 was 2,092,978 souls. In a little more than a hundred years, 1483, it had increased to 4,689,000. The following tables of the population of the United Kingdom are from official returns:—

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES DECENNIALLY FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1700	5,475,000	1770	7,423,000
1710	ditto 5,240,000	1780	ditto 7,953,000
1720	ditto 5,565,000	1790	ditto 8,675,000
1730	ditto 5,796,000	1801	ditto 10,942,646
1740	ditto 6,064,000	1821	ditto 14,391,631
1750	ditto 6,467,000	1841	ditto 18,844,434
1760	ditto 6,736,000		

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1790	3,929,827	1830	12,866,920
1800	ditto 5,305,925	1840	ditto 17,063,353
1810	ditto 7,239,814		[See the several States.]
1820	ditto 9,638,131		

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE CHIEF KINGDOMS AND CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Chinese empire	Pruss. monarchy	16,550,000	Holland	5,106,000
(Balbi) - - - 180,000,000	United States of America*	17,063,000	Dutch monarchy (total)	14,750,000
Russia - - - 58,500,000	Turkey - - - 12,000,000		Bavaria - - - 4,600,000	
Russian empire - 72,000,000	Ottoman empire (total)	24,500,000	Sweden and Norway - - - 4,556,000	
France - - - 36,500,000	Persia - - - 11,800,000		Belgium - - - 4,500,000	
Austria - - - 34,599,000	Mexico - - - 9,500,000		Poland - - - 4,250,000	
Great Britain and Ireland - - - 27,000,000	Kingdom of the two Sicilies - - - 8,750,000		Portugal - - - 3,950,000	
British empire - 153,000,000	Brazil - - - 6,250,000		Republic of Columbia - - - 3,350,000	
Japan - - - 27,000,000	Sardinia - - - 5,800,000		Eccles. States - - 2,970,000	
Spain - - - 17,500,000	Morocco - - - 5,200,000		British America - 2,950,600	
Spanish empire (total) - - - 19,500,000				

* In 1840. In 1850, estimated at 22,000,000.

POPULATION, *continued.*

Switzerland	-	2,450,000	St. Petersburg	-	405,000	Hamburgh	- -	172,000
Denmark	- -	2,400,000	Vienna	- -	395,000	Lyons	- -	168,000
Hanover	-	1,780,000	New York (1845)	-	371,000	Palermo	- -	147,000
Wirtemberg	- -	1,680,000	Moscow	-	355,000	Marseilles	- -	146,000
Saxony	- -	1,650,000	Grand Cairo	- -	335,000	Copenhagen	- -	145,000
Tuscany	- -	1,550,000	Lisbon	- -	298,000	Turin	- -	143,000
Baden	- -	1,400,000	Aleppo	- -	280,000	Seville	- -	142,000
CITIES.			Berlin	- -	280,000	Warsaw	- -	141,000
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>		Amsterdam	- -	274,000	Tunis	- -	138,000
London (<i>Parliamentary Ret.</i>)	1,776,556		Madrid	- -	270,000	Baltimore (1848)	- -	134,000
Jeddo (<i>reputed</i>)	1,680,000		Philadelphia (1848)	- -	258,000	Prague	- -	133,000
Pekin (<i>reputed</i>)	1,600,000		Bordeaux	- -	247,000	Smyrna	- -	132,000
Paris	1,000,000		Bagdad	- -	245,000	Brussels	- -	130,000
Nankin	850,000		Mexico	- -	225,000	Florence	- -	122,000
Constantinople	800,000		Rome	- -	224,000	Stockholm	- -	121,000
Calcutta	710,000		Rio Janeiro	- -	200,000	Munich	- -	113,000
Madras	435,000		Milan	- -	193,000	Dresden	- -	114,000
Naples	410,000		Barcelona	- -	183,000	Boston (1845)	- -	114,000
						Frankfort	- -	110,000

PORCELAIN. *Porcelaine.* Said to be derived from *Pour cent années*, it being formerly believed that the materials of porcelain were matured under ground 100 years. It is not known who first discovered the art of making porcelain, nor is the date recorded; but the manufacture has been carried on in China at King-te-ching, at least since A. D. 442, and here still the finest porcelain is made. It is first mentioned in Europe in 1531, shortly after which time it was known in England. See *China Porcelain*, and *Dresden China*.

PORTLAND, the largest town in Maine, formerly part of Falmouth; burnt by the British, Oct. 1775. Population in 1800, 3,677; in 1820, 8,581; in 1840, 15,082.

PORTO BELLO. Discovered by Columbus, November 2, 1502. It was taken from the Spaniards by the British under admiral Vernon, November 22, 1739. It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO. Capital of Elba; built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548; but the fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings. Here was the residence of Napoleon in 1814-15. See *Bonaparte, Elba*, and *France*.

PORTSMOUTH. The most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII.

PORTUGAL. The ancient Lusitania. The name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. It submitted to the Roman arms about 250 B. C., and underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. Conquered by the Moors. A. D. 713. They kept possession till they were conquered by Alphonsus VI. the Valiant of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Lorraine, grandson of Robert, king of France. Alphonsus bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and, as her marriage portion, the kingdom of Portugal, which he was to hold of him, A. D. 1093.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here	-	-	-	Alphonsus Henriquez defeats 5 Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king by his army	-	-	1133
Invasion by the Saracens	-	-	472	Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders in their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors	-	-	1147
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alphonsus III. establishes episcopal sees	-	-	713				
			900				

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

The kingdom of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. - - - 1189
 Reign of Dionysius I. or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal - - - 1279
 Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, - - - 1279 to 1325
 John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa - - - 1415
 Madeira and the Canaries seized - - - 1420
 Passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, discovered - - - 1498
 Discovery of the Brazils - - - 1500
 The Inquisition established - - - 1526
 The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain - - - - - 1580
 The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne. His posterity still possess the crown - - - - - 1640
 The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon. See *Earthquake* - - - 1755
 Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death - - - 1758
 [This affair causes some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death, their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]
 Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry. See *Incest*. - - - - - 1760
 The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the valor of the English - - - - - 1762 and 1763
 Regency of John (afterwards king) owing to the queen's lunacy - - - 1792
 The Court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brazils - Nov. 2, 1807
 Marshal Junot enters Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1807
 Convention of Cintra (see article under that name) - - - - - Aug. 30, 1808
 Portugal cedes Guiana to France - - - 1814
 Revolution in Portugal - - - - - Aug. 29, 1820
 Constitutional Junta - - - - - Oct. 1, 1820
 Return of the Court - - - - - July 4, 1821
 Independence of Brazil, the prince regent made emperor - - - - - Oct. 12, 1822
 The king of Portugal suppresses the constitution - - - - - June 5, 1823
 Disturbances at Lisbon; Don Miguel departs, &c. - - - - - May 1-9, 1824
 Treaty with Brazil - - - - - Aug. 29, 1825

Death of John VI. - - - Feb. 18, 1826
 Don Pedro grants a charter, and confirms the regency - - - April 26, 1826
 He relinquishes the throne in favor of his daughter Donna Maria - May 2, 1826
 Marquess of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon - - - - - Oct. 6, 1826
 Don Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed - - - - - Oct. 29, 1826
 Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain - - - - - Dec. 3, 1826
 Departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal - - - Dec. 17, 1826
 Don Miguel formally assumes the title of king - - - - - July 4, 1828
 He dissolves the three estates - July 12, 1828
 Revolution at Brazil - - - - - April 7, 1831
 Don Pedro arrives in England June 16, 1831
 Insurrection in favor of the queen, in which 300 lives are lost - Aug. 21, 1831
 Don Pedro's expedition sails from Belle-isle - - - - - Feb. 9, 1832
 At Terceira Don Pedro proclaims himself regent of Portugal, on behalf of his daughter - - - - - April 2, 1832
 He takes Oporto - - - - - July 8, 1832
 After various conflicts, Don Miguel capitulates to the Pedroites - May 26, 1834
 Don Miguel is permitted to leave the country unmolested - - - May 31, 1834
 Massacres at Lisbon - - - - - June 9, 1834
 The queen declared by the Cortes to be of age - - - - - Sept. 15, 1834
 Don Pedro dies - - - - - Sept. 21, 1834
 Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, dies - - - - - March 28, 1835
 The queen marries prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg - - - - - Jan. 1, 1836
 A sudden change of ministry leads to a formidable revolution - - - - - Oct. 9, 1846
 Action at Evora; the insurgents defeated by the queen's troops - Oct. 23, 1846
 [Oporto, where a revolutionary junta is established, and other large towns, are seized by the insurgent army.]
 Actions are fought at Viana, Valpassos, Braga, Torres-Vedras, &c., favorable to the queen. Battle of St. Ubes; the Insurgents defeated, losing 861 men in killed and wounded - - - May 1, 1847
 Intervention of England, France, and Spain, signed in London - May 21, 1847
 Claim of the United States on Portugal for damages in the war of 1812, resisted, and U. S. minister leaves Lisbon - - - - - July, 1850

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

A.D. 1093 King of Lorraine, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112 Alphonso I.; proclaimed king - 1139
 1185 Sancho I.
 1212 Alphonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
 1224 Sancho II., the Idle, deposed.
 1247 Alphonso III.
 1279 Dennis.
 1325 Alphonso IV.
 1357 Peter the Severe.
 1367 Ferdinand I., died 1383; an interregnum for 18 months.

1385 John I., the Bastard, natural son to Peter the Severe.
 1433 Edward.
 1438 Alphonso V.
 1481 John II.
 1495 Emanuel.
 1521 John III.
 1557 Sebastian, killed in Africa.
 1578 Henry, the Cardinal.
 1580 Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emanuel, deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions, till 1640.

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

1640 John IV., duke of Braganza, dispossessed the Spaniards, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
 1656 Alphonsus VI.
 1668 Peter II.
 1707 John V.

1750 Joseph.
 1777 Mary Frances Isabella.
 1799 John VI.
 1826 Don Pedro; he abdicates May 2, in favor of his daughter.
 1826 Maria de Gloria.

POSTS. Posts originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises. This plan was imitated by Charlemagne about A. D. 800.—*Ash.* Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470.—*Henault.* In England the plan commenced in the reign of Edward IV., 1481, when riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots.—*Gale.* Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England.—*Sadler's Letters.* Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635.—*Strype.*

POST-OFFICE, THE GENERAL, OF ENGLAND. See *preceding article.* The first chief postmaster of England was Mr. Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1581.*

THE REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS, VIZ.	
In 1643 It yielded	£5,000
1653 Farmed to John Manley, Esq., for	10,000
1663 Farmed to Daniel O'Neale, Esq., for	21,500
1674 Farmed for	43,000
1685 It yielded	65,000
1707 Ditto	111,461
1764 Ditto	432,048
1800 Ditto	745,313
In 1805 Great Britain	1,424,994
1815 Ditto	1,755,898
1820 United Kingdom	2,402,697
1825 Ditto	2,255,239
1835 Ditto	2,353,340
1839 Last year of the heavy postage	2,522,495
1840 First year of the low rate, 1 penny for all distances	471,000

POST-OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES. The first post-office in the colonies was established in 1710, by act of Parliament for establishing a general post-office for all her Majesty's dominions. During the revolution this department was, of course, controlled by Congress, and the Constitution of the United States, 1789, provided for the continuance of this control—the Postmaster-General being appointed by the President and Senate, as one of the cabinet. For successive Postmaster-Generals see *Administrations.* The following table gives the statistics of the post-offices in the United States at different times since 1790.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Amount of Postage	Net Revenue.	Extent in miles of Post Roads
1790	75	\$37,932	\$5,795	1,875
1800	903	280,804	66,810	20,817
1810	2,300	551,684	55,715	36,406
1820	4,500	1,111,927	—	72,492
1830	8,000	1,850,583	—	115,000
1840	13,468	4,539,265	—	155,739
1845	14,183	4,289,842	—	143,940
1846	14,601	3,487,199 †	—	152,865
1847	15,146	3,955,893 †	—	153,818
1848	16,159	4,371,077 †	44,227	163,208

The number of dead letters returned quarterly is estimated at 450,000.

* Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on one occasion, *only sent a single letter*, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

† In all these years the receipts fell short of the expenditures.

‡ The returns for 1846, 7, and 8, are for the first three years of the new law passed March 3, 1845 reducing the letter postage to 5 cents under 300 miles, and 10 cents for all greater distances.

- POTATOES.** The potato is a native of Chili and Peru. Potatoes were originally carried to England from Santa Fe, in America, by sir John Hawkins, A. D. 1563. Others ascribe this introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America, by that "patriot of every clime," the late Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. It is affirmed that the Neapolitans once refused to eat potatoes during a famine.—*Butler*. Potatoe disease first appeared in Ireland, &c., causing great alarm and distress, Oct. 1845.
- POTOSI, MINES OF.** These mines were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545, and produce the best silver in America. They are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly obtained.
- POUND.** From the Latin *Pondus*. The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about A. D. 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part, consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—*Peacham*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Our avoirdupois weight (*avoir du poids*) came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen.—*Chambers*.
- POWDERING THE HAIR.** This custom took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous. Unlike other habits it was adopted from the low by the high, and became very general about A. D. 1614. In England the powdered-hair tax took place in May 1795, at which time the preposterous practice of using powder was at its height; this tax was one guinea for each person. The hair-powder tax is still continued, though it yields in England under 7000*l.* per year, and in Scotland about 250*l.* It was abolished in Ireland.
- PRÆTORS.** Magistrates of Rome. The office was instituted 365 B. C., when one prætor only was appointed; but a second was appointed in 252 B. C. One administered justice to the citizens, and the other appointed judges in all causes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome 520, two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, and afterwards to 16, and the second triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.
- PRAGA, BATTLE OF,** in which 30,000 Poles were butchered by the merciless Russian general Suwarrow, fought Oct. 10, 1794. Battle of Praga, in which the Poles commanded by Skrznecki defeated the Russian army commanded by general Giesmar, who loses 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon; fought between Grothoff and Wawer, March 31, 1831.
- PRAGMATIC SANCTION.** An ordinance relating to the church and sometimes state affairs; and at one time particularly the ordinances of the kings of France, wherein the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops. Also the emperor's letter by advice of his council, in answer to high personages in particular

contingencies. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, A. D. 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the sons of his brother Joseph I., April 17, 1713, and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa in conformity thereto, 1722. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged.

PRAGUE, BATTLE OF, between the Imperialists and Bohemians. The latter, who had chosen Frederick V. of the Palatine (son-in-law to our James I.) for their king, were totally defeated. The unfortunate king was forced to flee with his queen and children into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was afterwards deprived of his hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest was ruined in Bohemia; all owing to the pusillanimity and inactivity of James, Nov. 7, 1620. Prague was taken by the Saxons in 1631; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French, in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. The great and memorable battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their illustrious commander, general Brown, was mortally wounded; and the brave Prussian, marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon afterwards obliged to raise the siege.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT. A celebrated parliament, so called from one of the members (who had thus fantastically styled himself according to the fashion of the times), met July 4, 1653. This parliament consisted of 144 members, summoned by the protector Cromwell; they were to sit for fifteen months, and then they were to chose a fresh parliament themselves.

PRATIQUE. The writing or license of this name was originally addressed by the Southern nations to the ports of Italy to which vessels were bound, and signified that the ship so licensed came from a place or country in a healthy state, and no way infected with the plague or other contagious disease. The pratique is now called a bill of health, and is still of the same intent and import.—*Ashe*.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD, &c. They were first introduced into the Christian church about A. D. 190.—*Eusebius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by pope Gregory, A. D. 593. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II., A. D. 532.

PRECEDENCE. Precedence was established in very early ages; and in most of the countries of the East and of Europe, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England, owing to the disputes that prevailed among courtiers respecting priority of rank and office, the order of precedency was regulated chiefly by two statutes, namely, one passed 31 Henry VIII., 1539; and the other, 1 George I., 1714.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCY.

THE QUEEN.	Princess Alice; and other princesses.	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Prince of Wales.	Duchess of Kent.	Lord Chancellor.
Prince Albert.	Queen's uncles.	Archbishop of York.
Queen Dowager.	Queen's aunts.	*Lord high treasurer.
Queen's other sons.	Queen's cousins.	*Lord president.
Princess royal.		*Lord privy seal.

* If of the rank of barons.

PRECEDENCE, *continued.*

* Lord high constable.
 † Lord great chamberlain of England.
 * Earl marshal.
 * Lord high admiral.
 Lord steward of the household.
 Lord Chamberlain.
 Dukes, according to patent.
 Marquesses, according to their patents.
 Dukes' eldest sons.
 Earls, according to their patents.
 Marquesses' eldest sons.
 Dukes' younger sons.
 Viscounts, according to their patents.
 Earls' eldest sons.
 Marquesses' younger sons.
 Bishop of London.
 Bishop of Durham.
 Bishop of Winchester.
 All other bishops, according to their seniority of consecration.
 Secretary of State, being a baron.
 Commissioners of the great seal.
 Barons, according to their patents.
 [All the above, except the royal family, hold their precedence of rank by act 31 Henry VIII.]

COMMONERS.

The Speaker.
 Treasurer, comptroller, and vice-chamberlain of the household.
 Secretaries of State, if they be under the degree of baron.
 Viscounts' eldest sons.
 Earls' younger sons.
 Barons' eldest sons.
 Knights of the Garter.
 Privy councillors.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
 Lord chief justice of the queen's bench.
 Master of the rolls.
 Vice-chancellor.
 Lord chief justice of the common pleas.
 Lord chief baron.
 Judges and barons, according to seniority.
 Hereditary bannerets.
 Viscounts' younger sons.
 Barons' younger sons.
 Baronets.
 Bannerets for life only.
 Knights of the bath.
 Grand Crosses.
 Knights commanders.
 Knights bachelors.
 Eldest sons of the younger sons of peers.
 Baronets' eldest sons.

Knights of the Garter's eldest sons.
 Bannerets' eldest sons.
 Knights of the bath's eldest sons.
 Knights' eldest sons.
 Baronets' younger sons.
 Flag and field officers.
 Sergeants-at-law.
 Doctors, Deans, and chancellors.
 Masters in chancery.
 Companions of the bath.
 Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
 Esquires of the knights of the Bath.
 Esquires by creation.
 Esquires by office or commission.
 Younger sons of knights of the garter.
 Sons of bannerets.
 Younger sons of knights of the bath.
 Younger sons of knights bachelors.
 Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
 Clergymen, not dignitaries.
 Barristers at law.
 Officers of the army and navy, not esquires by commission.
 Citizens, burgesses, &c.

PREDESTINATION. The belief that God hath from all eternity unchangeably appointed whatever comes to pass. This doctrine is the subject of one of the most perplexing controversies that have occurred among mankind. It was taught by the ancient Stoics and early Christians; and Mahomet introduced the doctrine of an absolute predestination into his Koran in the strongest light. The controversy respecting it in the Christian church arose in the fifth century, when it was maintained by St. Augustin; and Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, taught it A. D. 470.

PRESBURG, PEACE OF, between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstett, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wirtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon; the independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated, Dec. 26, 1805.

PRESBYTERIANS. A numerous and increasing sect of Christians, so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by Presbyteries, or associations of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established by the Puritans at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572. Presbyterianism is the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attri-

* Above all of their own rank only, by 31 Henry VIII.

† When in actual office only, by 1 George I.

N. B. The priority of signing any treaty or public instrument by ministers of state is taken by rank of office, and not title.

buted to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington, unanimously elected president of the federal convention, which sat at Philadelphia from May 25 to Sept. 17, 1787; and was unanimously elected first president of the United States, April 6, 1789. See *United States and Administrations*.

PRESS, THE PRINTING. This great engine was of rude construction from the period of the discovery of the art of printing, up to the close of the eighteenth century, when many improvements were made. William Caxton, a mercer of London, had a press set up at Westminster, 1471.—*Stowe's Chron.* The earl of Stanhope's iron presses were in general use in 1806. The printing-machine was invented by Koenig in 1811, and Applegath's followed. The Columbian press of Clymer was produced in 1814; and the Albion press, an improvement on this last, came into use a few years after. Printing by means of steam machinery was first executed in England at *The Times* office, London, on Monday, November 28, 1814. Cowper's and Applegath's rollers for distributing the ink upon the types were brought into use in 1817. Vast improvements have been made in the United States within a few years, both in hand and steam-presses. The most celebrated manufacturers, probably, are R. Hoe & Co., of New-York. Their largest presses for newspapers are capable of throwing off 10,000 sheets per hour, which is so much in advance of any presses in Europe that they have supplied orders from Paris. The presses of Seth Adams & Co., of Boston, are perhaps the best in the world for book printing. See article *Printing*.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur*, "let it be printed," was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the 16th and 17th centuries. The liberty of the press was restrained, and the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited, by the star-chamber, 14 Charles I., 1638. And again by act of parliament, 6 William III., 1693. The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press—it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, London, at a Whig dinner in 1795. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July 1799. In France and Germany the liberty of the press has been occasionally granted, but again restricted by the reactionary governments. In the United States it was fully guaranteed by the constitution.

PRESSING TO DEATH. A punishment in England, referred to the reign of Henry III. or of Edward I., and on the statute book until the latter part of the last century. A remarkable instance of this death, in England, is the following:—Hugh Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 3 James I. 1605.—*Stowe's Chron.*

PRESTONPANS, BATTLE OF, between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, heading his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and was forced to fly at the very first onset. Sir John Cope precipitately galloped from the field of battle to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own discomfiture. His disgrace is perpetuated in a favorite Scottish ballad, called, from the doughty hero, "Johnie Cope." Fought Sept. 21, 1745.

PRETENDER. The person known in English history by the title of *the Pretender*,

or Chevalier de St. George, was the son of James II., born in 1688, and acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown in Scotland, Sept. 6, 1715; and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had promoted, Dec. 26, same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he arrived at Gravelines), Feb. 4, 1716; and died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.

PRETENDER, THE YOUNG. The son of the preceding, called prince Charles, born in 1720. He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June 1745. He gained the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, January 18, 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, April 16, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for nearly six months, and as 30,000*l.* was offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and he at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix. He died March 3, 1788. His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany; she died in 1789. His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March 1725, died at Rome in August 1807.

PRIDE'S PURGE. In the civil war against Charles I. colonel Pride, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage 41 members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the independents. This atrocious invasion of parliamentary rights was called *Pride's Purge*, and the privileged members were named the *Rump*, to whom nothing remained to complete their wickedness, but to murder the king, 24 Charles I., 1648.—*Goldsmith*.

PRIESTS. Anciently elders, but the name is now given to the clergy only. In the Old Testament the age of priests was fixed at thirty years. Among the Jews, the dignity of high or chief priest was annexed to Aaron's family, 1491 B. C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high-priest, and so have the Christians, excepting among some particular sects.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the Scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539.—*Ashe*.

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF, an usage brought down from the earliest times. The first born in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 William I., 1068.

PRINTING. The greatest of all the arts. The honor of its invention has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haerlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle and Augsburg; but the claims of the three first only are entitled to attention. Adrian Junius awards the honor of the invention to Laurencez John Coster of Haerlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanæ Salvatonis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about A. D. 1438." The leaves of this book being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted to-

getlier. John Faust established a printing office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*, in 1442. John Guttenberg invented *cut* metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in 1460. See *Book*. Peter Schæffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of COMPLETE PRINTING, 1452.—*Adrian Junius; Du Fresnoy*.

<i>Book of Psalms</i> printed . . . ?	A. D. 1457	The <i>Pentateuch</i> , in Hebrew . . .	A. D. 1482
The <i>Durandi Rationale</i> , first work printed with <i>cast</i> metal types . . . ?	1459	Homer, <i>in folio</i> , beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by <i>Demetrius</i>	1488
[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time.— <i>Collier</i> . But this statement is discredited by Dibdin.]		Printing used in Scotland	1509
A <i>Livy</i> printed.— <i>Dufresnoy</i> . . . ?	1460	The first edition of the <i>whole</i> Bible was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (see <i>Polyglot</i>)	1517
The first Bible completed.— <i>Idem</i> ? . . .	1460	The <i>Liturgy</i> , the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell	1550
[Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns]	1462	The first Newspaper printed in England (see <i>Newspapers</i>)	1588
The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our <i>English</i> , or <i>Black Letter</i>) until	1465	First patent granted for printing	1591
Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year	1465	First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam	1601
<i>Cicero de Officiis</i> printed (<i>Blair</i>)	1466	First printing in America at Cambridge, Mass., when the <i>Freeman's Oath</i> and an Almanac were printed	1639
Roman characters, first at Rome	1467	First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast.— <i>Hardy's Tour</i>	1704
A <i>Chronicle</i> , said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date <i>Oxford, anno</i>	1468	First types cast in England by Caslon.— <i>Phillips</i>	1720
William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster* . . .	1471	Stereotype printing suggested by William Ged, of Edinburgh.— <i>Nichols</i>	1735
He printed <i>Willyam Caxton's Recuyell of the Histories of Troy</i> , by Raoul le Feure.— <i>PHILLIPS</i>	1471	The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Colden, of New York	1779
His first pieces were, <i>A Treatise on the Game of Chess</i> , and <i>Tully's Offices</i> (see <i>below</i>).— <i>DIBDIN</i>	1474	Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century.— <i>Phillips</i> .] See <i>Stereotype</i> .	
<i>Æsop's Fables</i> , printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered	1484	The printing-machine was first suggested by Nicholson	1790
Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, and a Greek book printed (<i>ap Aldi</i>)	1476	The Stanhope press was in general use in	1806
He introduces the <i>Italic</i>	1496	Machine printing (see <i>Press</i>)	1811
		Steam machinery (see <i>Press</i>)	1814

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

The Game and Playe of the Chesse. Translated out of the Frenche and empyrnyed by me William Caxton Fynysshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hundred and lxxiiij.

TULLY.

The Boke of Tulle of Oide age Emprnyed by me simple persone William Caxton in to Englysshe as the p'aysir solace and reverence of men growyng in to old age the xij day of August the yere of our lord M.CCCC.lxxxj.—*HERBERT*.

THE POLYCRONYCON.

The Polycronycon conteyning the Berynges and Dedes of many Tymes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wete (to wit) cer-

tayn Words which in these Days be neyther vsyd ne understanden. Ended the second day of Juyl at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kyng Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four Hundred four Score and tweyne [1482].—*DIBDIN'S* TYP. ANTIQ.

THE CHRONICLES.

The Cronicles of England Emprnyed by me Wylliam Caxton thabbevy of Westmynstre by London the v day of Juyn the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god M CCCC.LXXX.

POLYCRONICON.

Polycronycon. Ended the thyrteenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the regne of kinge Harry the seuenth and of the Ju-

*To the west of the Sanctuary, in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Alnoury, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of the Chesse*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house.—*Leigh*.

PRINTING, *continued.*

carneyon of our lord MCCCCLXXXXV Emprynted by Wynkyn Theworde at Westmestre.

HILL OF PERFECTION.

The Hylle of Perfection emprynted at the instance of the reverend relygyous fader Tho. Prior of the hous of St. Ann, the order of the charterouse Accomplyshe[d] and Jynysse[d] att Westmynster the viii day of juneur the yere of our lord Thousande cccc.lxxxxvii. And in the xi yere of kynge Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde.—AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

ENGLAND.

The Descrypcyon of Englonde Watys Scotland and Ireland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynnysshed and emprynted in Flete strete in the synce of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord a m.ccccc and ij. mensis Maiiis [mense Maii].—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE FESTIVAL.

The Festyvall or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend en-

prynted at london in Fletestrete at ye synce of ye Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our lord m.ccccc.viii. And ended the xi daye of Maye.—AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

As printed by Caxton in 1483.
Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kyngdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as is in heaven: oure every days bred give us to day; and forgive us oure tresspasses, as we forgive them that tresspass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.—LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD.

As printed by William Caxton.
If it plesse any man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pies of two or thre comemoraciõs of Salisburi use empryntid after the forme of this presit lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmonester in to the almonestyte at the reed pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there.—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANTIQ.*

Among the early printers, the only points used were the comma, parenthesis, interrogation, and full stop. To these succeeded the colon; afterwards the semicolon; and last the note of admiration. The sentences were full of abbreviations and contractions; and there were no running-titles, numbered leaves or catch-words. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing.

PRINTED GOODS. The art of calico-printing is of considerable antiquity, and there exist specimens of Egyptian cotton dyed by figured blocks many hundred years old. A similar process has been resorted to even in the Sandwich Islands, where they use a large leaf as a substitute for the block. See article *Cotton*. The copyright of designs secured in England by 2 Victoria, 1839.

PRIORIES. They were of early foundation, and are mentioned in A. D. 722 in England. See *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The priories of aliens were first seized upon by Edward I. in 1285, on the breaking out of a war between England and France. They were seized in several succeeding reigns on the like occasions, but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Henry V. 1414.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

PRISONERS OF WAR. Among the ancient nations, prisoners of war when spared by the sword were usually enslaved, and this custom more or less continued until about the thirteenth century, when civilized nations, instead of enslaving, commonly exchanged their prisoners. The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, Sept. 30, 1779. The number exchanged by cartel with France from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000, June 1781.—*Phillips*. The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England, 27,000, Sept. 1798.—*Idem*. The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in 1811.—*Idem*. This was the greatest

* Romish Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout, called *Pics* (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different color of the text and rubric. Our *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers.—*Wheatley*.

number, owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in England, owes its existence to the philanthropic labors of Sir T. F. Buxton, M. P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are, the amelioration of jails, by the diffusion of information respecting their construction and management, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge from confinement, to abandon his vicious pursuits.—*Haydn*. In the United States a Prison Discipline Society for the same object was established in Boston in 1825. The Rev. Louis Dwight was its active promoter and secretary. Great efforts have been made in several States for the amelioration and improvement of prisoners; and the various systems adopted and practised at Wethersfield, Conn., at Auburn, N. Y., Philadelphia, &c., have attracted the attention of statesmen and travellers from Europe. Among those who have labored effectively in this matter is a lady—Miss Dix, of New York—who has accomplished more than any other person, for the welfare of prisoners and of the insane, and may deserve even a higher name than the American Mrs. Fry.

PRIVY COUNCIL, ENGLAND. This assembly is of great antiquity. Instituted by Alfred, A. D. 895. In ancient times the number was twelve; but it was afterwards so increased, that it was found inconvenient for secrecy and despatch, and Charles II. limited it to thirty, whereof fifteen were the principal officers of state (councillors *ex officio*), and ten lords and five commoners of the king's choice, A. D. 1679. The number is now indefinite. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 10 Anne, 1711.

PRIZE MONEY. In the English navy the money arising from captures made upon the enemy, is divided into eight equal parts, and thus distributed by order of government:—Captain to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag-officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three-eighths; captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c., one-eighth; lieutenants of marines, gunners, admiral's secretaries, &c. one-eighth; midshipmen, captain's clerks, &c., one-eighth; ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c., two-eighths.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B. C.—*Ashe*. "Until the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—*Addison*.

PROMISSORY NOTES. They were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. See *Bills of Exchange*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE. The celebrated congregation or college in the Romish Church, *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, was constituted at Rome by pope Gregory XV. in 1622. Its constitution was altered by several of the succeeding pontiffs.

PROPERTY TAX IN ENGLAND. Parliament granted to Henry VIII. a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons and two-tenths from the clergy to aid the king in a war with France, 1512.—*Rapin*. Cardinal Wolsey proposed a tenth of the property of the laity and a fourth of the clergy to the same king, 1522. The London merchants strenuously opposed this tax: they were required to declare on oath the real value of their effects; but they firmly refused, alleging that it was not possible for them to give

an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of correspondents in foreign countries. At length, by agreement, the king was pleased to accept of a sum according to their own calculation of themselves.—*Butler*. This tax was levied at various periods, and was of great amount in the last years of the late war. The assessments on real property, under the property-tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l*.

PROPHECY. The word prophet, in proper language, means one of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. We have in the Old Testament the writings of sixteen prophets; *i. e.* of four greater, and twelve lesser. The former are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; the latter are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Prophecy is instanced in the earliest times. The prophetic denunciations upon Babylon were executed by Cyrus, 538 B. C. God's judgment upon Jerusalem (*Isaiah*, xxix. 1—8) executed by Titus, A. D. 70. Many other instances of prophecy occur in Scripture.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spire in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged, owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 17, 1530. Hence the term protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt; these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Hailbron and seven other cities. See *Lutheranism, Calvinism, &c.*

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE FACTS CONCERNING THEM. Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I., about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200.—*Burton's Annals*. When wheat was at 6*s.* per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was at 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, the farthing loaf white was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, A. D. 1202.—*Mat. Paris*. A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280.—*Dufresnoy*. Wheat 1*s.* per quarter, 14 Edward I. 1286.—*Stowe*. The price of provisions fixed by the common-council of London as follows: two pullets, three-halfpence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three-halfpence; a fat lamb sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edward I. 1299. *Stowe*. Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2*l.* 8*s.* of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn 3*l.* 12*s.*; a shorn sheep, 5*s.*; two dozen of eggs, 3*d.*; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common-council above recited, 7 Edward II. 1313.—*Rot. Parl.* Wine, the best sold for 20*s.* per tun, 10 Richard II. 1387. Wheat being at 1*s.* 1*d.* the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era. Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533.—*Anderson's Origin of Commerce*. Milk was sold, three pints, ale-measure, for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560.—*Stowe's Chronicle*.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B. C. The Venedi were conquered by a people called the Borussi, who in-

habited the Riphæan mountains; and from these the country was called Burussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*—Po-Russia, easily modified into Prussia. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly, with the Poles. This people and country were little known until about A. D. 1007.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, but is murdered by the pagans - A. D. 1010
 Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages - * * *
 Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear - 1163
 The Teutonic knights, returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people - 1225
 Königsberg, lately built, made the capital of Prussia - 1286
 The Teutonic knights, by their barbarities, almost depopulate Prussia. It is re-peopled by German colonists in the 13th century - * * *
 Frederick IV. of Nuremberg obtains by purchase from Sigismond, emperor of Germany, the margravate of Brandenburg - 1415
 [This Frederick is the head of the present reigning family.]
 Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights - 1446
 Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland - 1525
 University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert - 1544
 The dukedom of Prussia is joined to the electorate of Brandenburg, and so continues to this day - 1594
 John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia - 1608
 The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg - 1648
 Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William - 1657
 Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe - 1660
 The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established between the years 1640 and - 1680
 Frederic III., in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head, and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I. - 1701
 Guelders taken from the Dutch - 1702
 Frederick I. seizes Neufchatel or Neunburgh, and Valengia, and purchases the principality of Tecklenburgh - 1707
 Reign of Frederick the Great, during

which the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe - A. D. 1740
 Breslau ceded to Prussia - 1741
 Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded - 1742
 Frederick the Great visits England - 1744
 General Lacy with 15,000 Austrians, and a Russian army, march to Berlin. The city laid under contribution; and pays 800,000 guilders, and 1,900,000 crowns, the magazines, arsenals, and foundries destroyed - 1760
 Frederick the Great dies - Aug. 17, 1786
 The Prussians take possession of Hanover - Jan. 30, 1806
 Prussia joins the allies of England against France - Oct. 6, 1806
 Fatal battle of Jena - Oct. 14, 1806
 [Here followed the loss of almost every corps in succession of the Prussian army, the loss of Berlin, and of every province of the monarchy except Prussia proper.]
 Berlin decree promulgated - Nov. 20, 1806
 Peace of Tilsit (*which see*) - July 7, 1807
 Convention of Berlin - Nov. 5, 1808
 Prussia joins the allies - March 17, 1813
 Treaty of Paris - April 11, 1814
 The king promised liberty of the press - March, 1847
 Outbreak at Berlin: the king resists urgent demands for liberal measures, - March 14, 1847
 Barricades and fights between troops and students - March 15, 1847
 The king goes to Potsdam - March 18, 1847
 —issues decree demanding a federal union of Germany, and granting liberty of the press - March 18, 1847
 Another bloody collision, 274 killed - March 18, 1847
 New ministry formed - March 18, 1847
 The king grants general amnesty - March 20, 1847
 Agitations general throughout Prussia
 A free constitution granted, in a solemn convocation, by the king - April 11, 1847
 The duchy of Posen reorganized by the king - March 26, 1843
 Prussian diet meets at Berlin - April 3, 1848
 Constitutional assembly of Prussia meets - May 22, 1848
 The arsenal at Berlin captured by the mob - June 16, 1848
 The king prorogues the assembly at Berlin, and appoints its meeting at Brandenburg - Nov. 9, 1848
 The Burgher Guard refuses to obey the order of the king to disband. Berlin in a state of siege - Nov. 12, 1848
 The assembly dissolved, and a new constitution promulgated - Dec. 6, 1848

MARGRAVES AND ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG, ETC.

A. D. 923 Sifroi, margrave of Brandenburg.
 * * * Geron, margrave of Lusatia, which, in

succession of time, passed into the families of Staden, Ascania, Bellen-

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

- stadt, and that of Bavaria; till the emperor Sigismund, with the consent of the states of the empire, gave perpetual investiture to
- 1416 Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, made elector of Brandenburg, 1417.
- 1440 Frederick II., surnamed Ferreus, or Ironside; resigned.
- 1470 Albert I., surnamed the German Achilles. He confirmed the deed made by his predecessor, of mutual succession with the families of Saxony and Hesse; resigned.
- 1476 John, surnamed the Cicero of Germany, his son.
- 1499 Joachim I., his son.
- 1535 Joachim II.; he was poisoned by a Jew.
- 1571 John George.
- 1598 Joachim Frederick.
- 1608 John Sigismund.
- 1619 George William.
- 1640 Frederick William the Great.
- 1688 Frederick, who, in 1701, was made king of Prussia.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

- 1701 Frederick I.
- 1713 Frederick William I.
- 1740 Frederick II., surnamed the Great.
- 1786 Frederick William II.
- 1797 Frederick William III.
- 1840 Frederick William IV., June 7.

PUBLICHOUSES IN ENGLAND. A power of licensing them was first granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel for their own emolument, A. D. 1620-1. The number of public houses in England at this period was about 13,000. In 1700 the number was 32,600; and in 1790, the number in Great Britain was 76,000. It is supposed that there were about 50,000 public houses, and 30,000 beer-shops in England and Wales in 1830. The number on Jan. 5, 1840, was 95,820.

PULLEY. The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* It has been ascertained that in a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination the power is twice the number of pullies, less 1.—*Phillips.*

PULTOWA, BATTLE OF. In this memorable engagement Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, in the Turkish dominions. The vanquished monarch would have fallen into the hands of the czar after the engagement, had he not been saved by the personal exertions of the brave count Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman, whom Voltaire has commemorated and immortalized. This battle was lost chiefly owing to a want of concert in the generals, and to the circumstance of Charles having been dangerously wounded, just before, which obliged him to issue his commands from a litter, without being able to encourage his soldiers by his presence. Fought July 8, 1709.

PUMPS. Ctesibins of Alexandria, architect and mechanic, is said to have invented the pump (with other hydraulic instruments) about 224 B. C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B. C. They were in general use in England, A. D. 1425. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and was improved by Boyle in 1657. An inscription on the pump in front of the Royal Exchange, London, states that the well beneath was first sunk in A. D. 1282.

PUNIC WARS. The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage 264 B. C. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war; it lasted twenty-three years, and ended 241 B. C. The second Punic war began 218 B. C., in which year Hannibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity; and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, of Ticinus, and of the lake of Thrasymenus, followed. This war lasted seventeen years, and ended in 201 B. C. The third Punic war began 149 B. C., and was terminated by the fall of Carthage, 146 B. C. See *Carthage.*

PURGATORY. The middle place between the grave, or heaven, and hell,

where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine of purgatory was known about A. D. 250; and was introduced into the Roman church in 593.—*Platina*. It was introduced early in the sixth century.—*Dupin*.

PURIFICATION. The act of cleansing, especially considered as relating to the religious performance among the Jewish women. It was ordained by the Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after the birth of a son, and eighty days after the birth of a daughter, when she was to go to the temple and offer a lamb, pigeon, or turtle, A. D. 214. Among the Christians, the feast of purification was instituted, A. D. 542, in honor of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple, where, according to custom, she presented her son Jesus Christ, and offered two turtles for him. Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, from whence it is called Candlemas-day.

PURITANS. The name given to such persons as in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles I., pretended to greater holiness of living and stricter discipline than any other people. They at first were members of the established church, but afterwards became separatists upon account of several ceremonies that were by the rigidity of those times severely insisted upon.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. The pyramids, according to Dr. Pococke and Soncini, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art. It is singular that such superb piles are nowhere to be found but in Egypt; for in every other country, pyramids are rather puerile and diminutive imitations of those in Egypt, than attempts at appropriate magnificence. The pyramids are situated on a rock at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile." The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B. C. They were formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies eleven acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labor has not been found on the earth.

"Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids,
"Her monuments shall stand when Egypt's fall."—*Young*.

PYRENEES, BATTLE OF THE, between the British army, commanded by lord Wellington, and the French, under the command of marshal Soult. The latter army was defeated with great slaughter, July 28, 1813. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior; for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated in a series of engagements from July 25 to August 2.

PYRENEES, PEACE OF THE. A peace concluded between France and Spain; by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Spain yielding Roussillon, Artois, and her rights to Alsace; and France ceding her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaging not to assist Portugal, Nov. 7, 1659.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Founded by Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect. He first taught the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul from one body to another. He forbade his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrified matter from which at the creation of the world man was formed. In his theological system, Pythagoras supported that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by

the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and soul of the world. He was the inventor of the multiplication-table, and a great improver of geometry, while in astronomy he taught the system adopted at this day, 539 B. C.

PYTHIAN GAMES. Games celebrated in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi. They were first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or, lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, B. C. 1263.—*Arundelian Marbles.*

Q.

QUACKERY AND QUACK MEDICINES. At the first appearance that a French quack made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing, with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "What the child says is true."—*Addison.* Quacks sprung up with the art of medicine; and several countries, particularly England and France, abound with them. In London, some of their establishments are called colleges. Quack medicines were taxed in England in 1783 *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, Oct. 30, 1830.

QUADRANT. The mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B. C. The Arabian astronomers under the Caliphs, in A. D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant, in 1731. See *Navigation.*

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. The celebrated treaty of Alliance between Great Britain, France, and the Emperor, signed at London. This alliance, on the accession of the states of Holland, obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance, and was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy. Aug. 2, 1718.

QUÆSTOR, in Roman antiquity, was an officer who had the management of the public treasure, instituted 484 B. C. The questorship was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were only two; but afterwards the number was greatly increased.

QUAKERS OR FRIENDS. Originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth; and afterwards Friends—a beautiful appellation, and characteristic of the relation which man, under the Christian dispensation, ought to bear towards man.—*Clarkson.* Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present with him, to tremble at the word of the Lord. This respectable sect, excelling in morals, prudence, and industry, was commenced in England about A. D. 1650, by George Fox, who was soon joined by a number of learned, ingenious, and pious men—among others, by George Keith, Wm. Penn, and Robert Barclay of Ury.* The *thee* and *thou* used by the

* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, where the first Friends who arrived were females, they, even females, were cruelly scourged, and their

Quakers originated with their founder, who published a book of instructions for teachers and professors. The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases, in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 8 William III. 1696.

QUARANTINE. The custom first observed at Venice, A. D. 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, 40 days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe.

QUATRE-BRAS, BATTLE OF, between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney, fought two days before the battle of Waterloo. In this engagement the gallant duke of Brunswick fell, June 16, 1815.

QUEBEC. Founded by the French in 1605. It was reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1626, but was restored in 1632. Quebec was besieged by the English, but without success, in 1711; but was conquered by them, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. This battle was fought on the Plains of Abraham. Quebec was besieged by the Americans under Gen. Montgomery, who was slain, December 31, 1775; and the siege was raised the next year. The public and private stores, and several wharfs, were destroyed by fire in 1815; the loss being estimated at upwards of 260,000*l.* Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground, May 28, 1845. Another great fire, one month afterwards; 1365 houses burnt, June 28, 1845. Disastrous fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost, Jan. 12, 1846.

QUEEN. The first queen invested with authority as a ruling sovereign, was Semiramis, queen and empress of Assyria, 2017 B. C. She embellished the city of Babylon, made it her capital, and by her means it became the most magnificent and superb city in the world. The title of queen is coeval with that of king. The Hungarians had such an aversion to the name of queen, that whenever a queen ascended the throne, she reigned with the title of king. See note to article *Hungary*.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL. Caroline, the consort of George IV. of England, was subjected, when princess of Wales, to the ordeal of the Delicate Investigation, May 29, 1806. Her trial commenced Aug. 19, 1820. Illuminations on her acquittal, Nov. 10-12. Her death Aug. 7, 1821. Riot at her funeral, Aug. 14.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND. There have been, since the conquest, besides the present sovereign, four queens of England who have reigned in their own right, not counting the empress Maude, daughter of Henry I., or the lady Jane Grey, whose *quasi* reign lasted only ten days. There have been thirty-four queens, the consorts of kings, exclusively of four wives of kings who

ears cut off, yet they were unshaken in their constancy. In 1659, they stated in parliament that 2,000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated 23 of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. See *Plague*. Of the 120 few reached America.

died previously to their husbands ascending the throne. Of thirty-five actual sovereigns of England, four died unmarried, three kings and one queen. The following list includes all these royal personages:—

Of WILLIAM I.

Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; she was married in 1051; and died 1084.

WILLIAM II.

This sovereign died unmarried.

Of HENRY I.

Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; she was married November 11, 1100; and died May 1, 1119.

Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain; she was married January 29, 1129. Survived the king.

MAUDE OR MATILDA.

Daughter of Henry I., and rightful heir to the throne; she was born 1101; was betrothed in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but was soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141. Concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son, Henry, 1153; died 1167.

Of STEPHEN.

Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; she was married in 1128; and died May 3, 1151.

Of HENRY II.

Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; she was married to Henry 1152; and died 1204.

[The Fair Rosamond was the mistress of this prince. See article *Rosamond*.

Of RICHARD I.

Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre; she was married May 12, 1191. Survived the king.

Of JOHN.

Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; she was married in 1189. Divorced.

Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was remarried to the count de la Marche.

Of HENRY III.

Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence; she was married January 14, 1236. Survived the king; and died in 1292, in a monastery, whither she had retired.

Of Edward I.

Eleanor of Castile; she was married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296.

Margaret, sister of the king of France; she

was married September 12, 1299. Survived the king.

Of EDWARD II.

Isabella, daughter of the king of France; she was married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favorite, Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near London.—*Hume*.

Of EDWARD III.

Philippa, daughter of the count of Holland and Hainault; she was married January 24, 1328; and died August 16, 1369.

Of RICHARD II.

Anne, of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; she was married in January 1382; and died August 3, 1395.

Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France; she was married Nov. 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

Of HENRY IV.

Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394.

Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; she was married in 1403. Survived the king, and died in 1437.

Of HENRY V.

Catherine, daughter of the king of France; she was married May 30, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.

Of HENRY VI.

Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou; she was married April 22, 1445. She survived the unfortunate king, her husband, and died in 1482.

Of EDWARD IV.

Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; she was married March 1, 1464. Suspected of favoring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement.

EDWARD V.

This prince perished in the Tower, in the 13th year of his age; and died unmarried.

Of RICHARD III.

Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly March 6, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with the princess Elizabeth of York.

Of HENRY VII.

Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; she was married January 18, 1486; and died February 11, 1503.

QUEENS, *continued.*

Of HENRY VIII.

Catherine of Arragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales. She was married June 3, 1509; was the mother of queen Mary; was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died January 6, 1536.

Anna Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honor to Catherine. She was privately married, before Catherine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536.

Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honor to Anna Boleyn. She was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anna's execution; was the mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 13, 1537.

Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves. She was married January 6, 1540; was divorced July 10, 1540; and died in 1557.

Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; she was married August 8, 1540; and was beheaded on Tower hill February 12, 1542.

Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer. She was married July 12, 1543. Survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; and died September 5, 1548.

EDWARD VI.

This prince, who ascended the throne in his tenth year, reigned six years and five months, and died unmarried.

LADY JANE GREY.

Daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley. Proclaimed queen on the death of Edward. In ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553; and beheaded February 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age.

MARY.

Daughter of Henry VIII. She ascended the throne July 6, 1553; married Philip II. of Spain, July 25, 1554; and died November 17, 1558. The king her husband died in 1588.

ELIZABETH.

Daughter of Henry VIII. Succeeded to the crown Nov. 17, 1558; reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days; and died unmarried.

Of JAMES I.

Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; she was married August 20, 1589; and died March 1619.

Of CHARLES I.

Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France; she was married June 13, 1625. Survived the unfortunate king; and died in France, August 10, 1669.

Of CHARLES II.

CATHERINE, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.; she was married May 21, 1662. Survived the king, returned to Portugal, and died Dec. 21, 1705.

Of JAMES II.

Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; she was married in September 1660; and died before James ascended the throne, in 1671.

Mary Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, duke; she was married November 21, 1673. At the revolution in 1683, she retired with James to France; and died at St. Germain in 1718, having survived her consort seventeen years.

WILLIAM and MARY.

MARY, the princess of Orange, daughter of James II.; married to William, Nov. 4, 1677; ascended the throne Feb. 13, 1689; died December 28, 1694.

ANNE.

Daughter of James II. She married George prince of Denmark, July 28, 1683; succeeded to the throne March 8, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband, October 28, 1708; and died August 1, 1714.

Of GEORGE I.

Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell. She died a few weeks previously to the accession of George to the crown, June 8, 1714.

Of GEORGE II.

Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach; married in 1704; and died November 20, 1737.

Of GEORGE III.

Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; married September 8, 1761; and died November 17, 1818.

Of GEORGE IV.

Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; she was married April 8, 1795; was mother of the lamented princess Charlotte; and died August 7, 1821. See article *Queen Caroline*.

Of WILLIAM IV.

Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; she was married July 11, 1818; and survived the king.

VICTORIA.

Alexandrina Victoria, the reigning queen daughter of the duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the crown June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838. Married her cousin prince Albert of Saxe-Cotting-Gotha, February 10, 1840.

QUEENSTOWN, CANADA. Taken by the troops of the United States of Ameri-

ca, October 13, 1812; but retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, the same day.

QUICKSILVER. In its liquid state, it is commonly called virgin mercury. It is endowed with very extraordinary properties, and used to show the weight of the atmosphere, and its continual variations, &c. Its use in refining silver was discovered A. D. 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida in Spain, and at Udria in Carniola in Germany, discovered by accident in 1497. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1787.

QUIETISTS. The doctrines and religious opinions of Molinus, the Spaniard, whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, was the foundation of the sect of Quietists in France. His principal tenet was, that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ, and the mercies of God. His doctrine was also called quietism from a kind of absolute rest and inaction in which the sect supposed the soul to be, when arrived at that state of perfection called by them unitive life. They then imagined the soul to be wholly employed in contemplating its God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon, who was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon, the celebrated archbishop of Cambrai, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, she occasioned the famous controversy concerning Quietism, 1697. The sect sprang up about 1678.—*Nouv. Dict.*

QUILLS. They are said to have been first used for pens in A. D. 553; but some say not before 635. Quills are for the most part plucked with great cruelty from living geese; and all persons, from convenience, economy, and feeling, ought to prefer metallic pens, which came into use in 1830.—*Phillips.*

QUITO. A presidency of Colombia (*which see*) celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurried into eternity by a dreadful earthquake at Quito, which almost overwhelmed the city, Feb. 4, 1797.

R.

RACES. One of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece (see *Chariots*). Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607.—*Camden.* In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde-park, and also Newmarket, although first used as a place for hunting. Charles II. patronized them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas.

RACKS. This engine of death; as well as of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the punishment proposed in the privy council of putting the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628. See *Ravillac.*

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD. Founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, the most eminent physician of his time. He left 40,000*l.* to the University of Oxford for this purpose, dying Nov. 1, 1714. The first stone of the library was laid May 17, 1737; the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened April 13, same year.

RADSTADT, PEACE OF, between France and the emperor, March 6, 1714. CONGRESS of—commenced to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, Dec. 9, 1797. Negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1798. Atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzler, April 28, 1798.

RAFTS. The Greeks knew no other way of crossing the narrow seas but on rafts or beams tied to one another, until the use of shipping was brought among them by Danaus of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, 1485 B. C.—*Hejlin.*

RAILROADS. There were short roads called tram-ways in and about Newcastle so early as the middle of the 17th century; but they were made of wood, and were used for transporting coals a moderate distance from the pits to the place of shipping. They are thus mentioned in 1676:—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldrons of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal-merchants,"—*Life of Lord-Keeper North.* They were made of iron, at Whitehaven, in 1738. The first considerable iron railroad was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786. The first iron railroad sanctioned by parliament (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, for which the act was obtained in 1801. The first great and extensive enterprise of this kind is the Liverpool and Manchester railway (by engines), commenced in October 1826, and opened Sept. 15, 1830.

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS OPENED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, IN 1847.

	Miles.		Miles.
Great Britain and Ireland	- 3,375	Italy	- 115
United States (in 1849, 6,117)	- 3,800	Denmark	- 106
Germany (in 1849, 3,100)	- 1,570	Cuba	- 800
Holland	- 200	Russia	- 52
Belgium	- 1,095	British Colonies	- 1,000
France	- 2,200	East India	- 500

Total length of railways opened throughout the world:—in 1847, 21,761 miles.

In 1824, the first locomotive constructed travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of fifteen miles per hour; in 1834, the Fire Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour; in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five-sixths, that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present moment, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio.—*Tuck's Railways, 1847.*

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. In January 1849, the lines completed reached an aggregate of

In New England	- 1,219 miles.
In New York	- 840 do.
In other parts of the United States	- 4,058 do.
Total	- 6,117 do

[See *American Almanac, 1850, page 211, for complete list.*]

A considerable number of miles have since been completed, including a portion of the New York and Erie; Hudson River Railroad, &c., &c. The first railway in the United States, was the Quincy and Boston, to convey granite for Bunker Hill monument, 1827. Boston and Providence Railroad, opened June 2, 1835. Boston and Lowell, June 27, and Boston and Worcester, July 6, same year. Utica and Schenectady, opened Aug. 1, 1836. Baltimore to Wilmington, July 19, 1837. Providence and Stonington, Nov. 10, 1837. Worcester and Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1839. Housatonic, Feb. 12, 1840.

RAILROADS IN FRANCE. There was a small one at mount Cenis as early as 1783; the first of any extent was the St. Etienne and Andrezieux 22 miles, commenced in 1825. Paris and Versailles commenced 1827. Horrible accident on that from Paris to Versailles, 70 persons killed by collision and fire, including the celebrated navigator D'Urville, May 8, 1842. Another on the Paris and Brussels Railway, train ran off a bridge, 14 killed and 20 wounded, July 8, 1846.

RAILWAYS, BELGIUM. That between Brussels and Antwerp, the first in Belgium, opened May 3, 1836.

RAMILIES, BATTLE OF, between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on the one side, and the French on the other; fought on Whitsunday, May 23, 1706. The duke achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places, and parliament rewarded the victor by settling the honors which had been conferred on himself, upon the male and female issue of his daughters.

RATISBON, PEACE OF, concluded between France and the emperor of Germany, and by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, October 13, 1630. It was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon, August 1, 1806.

RATS. The brown rat, very improperly called the Norway rat, the great pest of our dwellings, originally came to us from Persia and the Southern regions of Asia. This fact is rendered evident from the testimony of Pallas and F. Cuvier. Pallas describes the migratory nature of rats, and states that in the autumn of 1729 they arrived at Astrachan in such incredible numbers, that nothing could be done to oppose them; they came from the western deserts, nor did the waves of the Volga arrest their progress. They only advanced to the vicinity of Paris in the middle of the sixteenth century, and in some parts of France are still unknown.

RAVENNA, BATTLE OF, between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.) and the Spanish and papal armies. De Foix gained the memorable battle, but perished in the moment of victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy, April 11, 1512.

RAVILLAC'S MURDER OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE. The death of Ravillac is one of the most dreadful upon record. He assassinated the king, May 14, 1610; and when put to the torture, he broke out into horrid execrations. He was carried to the Grève, and tied to the rack, a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burnt at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and rosin were poured. His body was so robust, that he endured this exquisite pain; and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be

pulled to pieces. The executioner in consequence cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged them through the streets.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT. This subject was a chief source of agitation for many years, and during several administrations. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, in 1782. The discussion on this motion was the most remarkable up to the period at which reform was conceded. The first ministerial measure of reform was in earl Grey's administration, when it was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831. His bill defeated in the house of lords by 41 majority, Oct. 8. The bill of 1832 defeated by 35 majority, May 7. New peers were created May 18, and the bill was finally passed by peers (106 to 22) June 4, 1832.

REFORMATION, THE. The early efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Petri, Melancthon, Erasmus, Jerome of Prague, Zisca, Browne, and Knox. The eras of the Reformation are as follows:—

In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>)	- - -	A. D. 1360	In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>)	- - -	A. D. 1530
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>)	- - -	1405	In England (<i>Henry VIII.</i>)	- - -	1534
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>)	- - -	1517	In Ireland (<i>Browne</i>)	- - -	1535
In Switzerland (<i>Zuinglius</i>)	- - -	1519	In England, completed (<i>Cranmer, L u-</i>		
In Denmark	- - -	1521	<i>cer, Fagius, &c.</i>)	- - -	1547
In France (<i>Calvin</i>)	- - -	1529	In Scotland (<i>Knox</i>)	- - -	1560
Protestants first so called	- - -	1529	In the Netherlands	- - -	1562

The reformed religion was established by queen Elizabeth on her accession to the throne, 1558. George Browne, archbishop of Dublin, was the first prelate who embraced the Protestant religion in Ireland, 1535. See *Luther, Protestants, &c.*

RELIGION. Properly, that awful reverence and pure worship that is due to God, the supreme Author of all beings, though it is very often abused, and applied to superstitious adorations among Christians, and to idols and false gods among the heathens.—*Pardon.* Religion had its origin in most tribes and nations in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena, benefits being ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one.—*Phillips.* Religious ceremonies in the worship of the Supreme Being are said to have been introduced by Enos, 2832 B. C.—*Lenglet.* See the different sects as described throughout the volume. The Established religion of England commenced with the Reformation (*which see*), 1534. The Six Articles of Religion, for the non-observance of which many Protestants as well as Catholics suffered death, passed 1539. The Thirty-nine Articles were established first in 1552; they were reduced from forty-two to thirty-nine in January 1563, and received the sanction of parliament in 1571.

REPEAL OF THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829. A new and more resolved association afterwards sprung up, and in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent, each successive year, in its deliberations. Assemblies of the people were held, in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings." A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct. 8, was suppressed by government; O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial, Jan. 15, 1844.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS. Memorable retreat of 10,000 Greeks who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother Artaxerxes. Xenophon was selected by his brother officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen. He rose superior to danger, and though under

continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the tops of mountains, till he could rest secure for awhile, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected; the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of fifteen months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philosopher who planned it had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped, and the difficulties which he surmounted. 401 B. C.—*Vossius*.

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, £1,200,000 per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. Raised to £6,000,000, and every branch of the revenue anticipated, which was the origin of the funds and the national debt, William and Mary, 1690.—*Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST, BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

William the Conqueror	£400,000	Henry VIII.	£800,000
William Rufus	350,000	Edward VI.	400,000
Henry I.	300,000	Mary	450,000
Stephen	250,000	Elizabeth	500,000
Henry II.	200,000	James I.	600,000
Richard I.	150,000	Charles I.	895,819
John	100,000	Commonwealth	1,517,247
Henry III.	80,000	Charles II.	1,800,000
Edward I.	150,900	James II.	2,001,855
Edward II.	100,000	William III.	3,892,205
Edward III.	154,000	Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
Richard II.	130,000	George I.	6,762,643
Henry IV.	100,000	George II.	8,522,540
Henry V.	76,643	George III., 1788	15,572,971
Henry VI.	64,976	Ditto, 1820, United Kingdom	65,599,570
Edward IV.	*****	George IV., 1825, ditto	62,871,300
Edward V.	100,000	William IV., 1830, ditto	55,431,317
Richard III.	130,000	Ditto, 1835, ditto	50,494,732
Henry VII.	400,000	Victoria, 1845, ditto	51,067,856

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE, is derived chiefly from customs and sales of public lands. The aggregate revenue was, in

1790	\$4,399,473	1825	\$21,342,906	1840	\$16,993,858
1795	5,926,216	1830	24,280,888	1844	28,504,519
1800	10,624,997	1835	34,163,635	1845	29,769,134
1805	13,520,312	1836	48,288,219	1846	29,499,247
1810	9,299,737	1837	18,032,846	1847	26,346,790
1815	15,411,634	1838	19,372,984	1848	35,436,750
1820	16,779,331	1839	30,399,043		

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES. The first publication of the character of a *review* was the "*Journal des Savants*," established at Paris, in 1665, by Denis de Sallo. It was at first published weekly, and contained analyses and critiques of new works, which were so severe as to give much offence. De Sallo died in 1669, and the journal was afterwards edited by Gallois, De la Roque, and Cousin. From 1715 to 1792, it was conducted by a society of learned men, and appeared in monthly numbers; and the collection from 1665 to 1792 forms 111 volumes 4to. In 1792, it was discontinued; but in 1816, it was revived, and has had a number of eminent men among its contributors, as De Sacy, Langlés, Rémusat, Biot, Cuvier, &c. Numerous other literary and scientific journals have been established at Paris within a few years.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, and the *Monthly Review*, in 1749, were the first works of the kind published in London, that obtained any great degree of permanency or celebrity. Of the journals which preceded the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the following are enumerated by Nichols; viz. "Weekly Memorials, or an Account of Books lately set forth,"

1688-9; "Memoirs of Literature," 8 vols., 8vo., 1722; "New Memoirs of Literature," 6 vols., 1725 to 1727; "Present State of the Republic of Letters," 18 vols., 1728 to 1736; "Historia Literaria," 4 vols., 1730 to 1732.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* was established in 1731, by Edward Cave, the first editor, who died in 1754, leaving the work in the hands of his associate, David Henry, who received as coadjutor John Nichols, in 1778, and died in 1792, having been connected with the management of the magazine more than fifty years. Mr. Nichols, who was an eminent antiquary; and author of "Literary Anecdotes," 9 vols., died in 1827, having been joint or sole editor nearly half a century. These editors were all printers by profession; and the appellation assumed and retained by the conductor of the work from its commencement to the present time, is Sylvanus Urban. This Magazine is celebrated for the early connection of Dr. Johnson with the first editor, and in a notice of the life of Cave, revised in 1781, Dr. Johnson says of this magazine, that its "scheme is known wherever the English language is spoken,—that it is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record." A new series of this work was begun January, 1834; the first series having been completed in 103 volumes.

The *Monthly Review*, the earliest regular work of the kind in England, was established in 1749, by Ralph Griffiths, LL. D., who continued to conduct it 54 years, assisted by his son in the latter years of his life. This work was continued until 1844, and had many able contributors. The first series, from 1749 to 1789 inclusive, comprises 81 volumes; Second Series, ending in 1825, 108 volumes.

The *Critical Review* [London] was established in 1756, by Archibald Hamilton, with the assistance of Dr. Smollett and other friends. From 1764 to 1785, the Rev. Joseph Robertson was a liberal contributor, having furnished upwards of 2,620 articles. This work was discontinued several years since. First Series, from 1756 to 1790, inclusive, 70 volumes; 2d Series, from 1791 to 1803, inclusive, 39 volumes; 3d Series, from 1804 to 1811, inclusive, 24 volumes; 4th Series, from 1812 to 1814, inclusive, 6 volumes. A 5th Series was begun in 1815.

The *British Critic* [London] was established in 1793; and its first editors were the Rev. Messrs. Robert Nares and William Beloe: the latter of whom died in 1817; and the former in 1829, having retained his connection with the work till the completion of the 42d volume. It was at first published in monthly numbers; but from 1827, it appeared quarterly, under the title of "The British Critic and Theological Review," until 1843, when a new work, called the *English Review*, took its place. It was conducted by the members of the ecclesiastical establishment; and maintained Tory and High Church principles.

The establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802, formed an era in periodical criticism; as this work from its commencement took a wider range and assumed a higher tone, both in literature and politics, than any preceding publication of the kind. It has uniformly been a strenuous assertor of Whig or reforming principles. Its editors have been the Rev. Sidney Smith (the first year), Francis Jeffrey, and (now) Macvey Napier. Among its principal writers, besides Sidney Smith and Jeffrey, are the distinguished names of Playfair, Dugald Stewart, Mackintosh, Brown, Leslie, Brougham, and Macaulay. This work soon gained a wide circulation; and at one time, upwards of 20,000 copies were published; but in 1832, the number was somewhat less than 9000.

The *Quarterly Review* [London] was established in 1809, and, as early as 1812, it is said to have obtained a circulation little short of 6000 copies. It may be regarded as a rival publication to the *Edinburgh Review*, maintain-

ing, in a manner equally uncompromising, opposite or High Tory principles. It was edited from its commencement till 1825 by William Gifford; then by H. N. Coleridge; and now by J. G. Lockhart. Among its writers are numbered sir Walter Scott, Southey, and Croker. It has had many able and learned contributors, some of whom are understood to have been connected with the government.

The *Eclectic Review* [London], a monthly Journal, was commenced in 1805. It is conducted by Protestant Dissenters, and maintains evangelical principles in religion, and liberal or reforming principles in politics. It has had many able contributors, among whom are numbered Adam Clarke, Robert Hall, and John Foster.—Present editor, Josiah Conder.—First Series, from 1805 to 1813, inclusive, 10 volumes; 2d Series, from 1814 to 1828, inclusive, 30 volumes. The 3d Series was begun in 1829.

The *Christian Observer* [London], a monthly journal, conducted by members of the established church, was commenced in 1802, and maintains what are commonly styled evangelical principles. It has had a number of able contributors. The first editor, Zachary Macaulay; the present, the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks.—Most of the volumes of this work have been republished in this country.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a monthly journal, was commenced in 1817. It is edited by Professor John Wilson, and maintains High Tory politics. The number of copies published, in 1832, was stated at upwards of 9000.

The *Westminster Review*, established, in 1824, by the disciples of Jeremy Bentham, is a strenuous advocate for radical reform in church, state, and legislation. First editor, John Bowring, LL.D; then succeeded by Mr. Mill, and by W. E. Hickson. The Foreign Quarterly was united with it in 1845.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review* [London], established in 1827, devoted to foreign literature, and conducted with ability, until 1845, when it was united to the *Westminster Review*.—*Amer. Almanac, &c.*

REVOLUTION, ERA OF THE. This memorable revolution took place in England in 1688, and is styled by Voltaire as the era of English liberty. James II. had rendered himself hateful to his subjects by his tyranny and oppression; and soon after the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688, the throne was abdicated by James, who fled. The revolution was consummated by William III. and his queen (Mary, daughter of James) being proclaimed, Feb. 13, and crowned April 11, 1689.

REVOLUTIONS, REMARKABLE IN ANCIENT HISTORY. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 536 B. C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. The Eastern empire, founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Roman, A. D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called the Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, about A. D. 1293. See also the Revolutions of particular countries under their proper heads, as *Rome, France, Portugal, &c.*

REVOLUTIONS, THE MOST CELEBRATED IN MODERN HISTORY. In Portugal, A. D. 1640. In England, 1688. In Poland, 1704, 1795, and 1830. In Russia, 1730 and 1762. In Sweden, 1772 and 1809. In America, 1775. In France, 1789, 1830, and 1848. In Holland, 1795. In Venice, 1797. In Rome, 1798. In the Netherlands, 1830. In Brunswick, 1830. In Brazil, 1831. In Rome,

RHINE, CONFEDERATION OF THE. See article *Confederation of the Rhine*.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States; first settled by Roger Williams and his associates, who left Massachusetts to escape religious persecution, and founded the town of Providence, in 1636. Williams obtained a patent from Plymouth Co. in 1644, including Providence Plantations and Rhode Island, which had been settled 1638. New charter by Charles II., in 1663, which has continued in force till recently, unchanged by the Revolution. Dorr's attempt to change or overturn this constitution by armed force, in June, 1842, defeated by the military force of the government. New constitution adopted in convention, September 1842. Constitution of the United States adopted May 29, 1790; this State being the last to accede to it. Population in 1790, 58,825; in 1810, 76,931; in 1830, 97,212; in 1840, 108,130.

RHODES. This city was peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B. C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code, which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The republic not completed till 480 B. C. The city built 432 B. C. Its famous Colossus (which see) thrown down by an earthquake, 224 B. C., and finally destroyed by the Saracen admiral Moavia, A. D. 672—*Priestley*.

RIALTO, AT VENICE. This renowned bridge is mentioned by Shakspeare in his "Merchant of Venice." It was built in 1570, and consists of a single arch, but a very noble one, of marble, built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is ninety feet wide on the level of the canal, and twenty-four feet high.

RIGHTS, BILL OF. The declaration made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange, Feb. 13, 1689. See *Bill of Rights*.

RIOTS. Some of the most noted in the United States:

At Baltimore, office of a Newspaper opposed to the war, demolished, July, 1812.

At Providence, 4 persons killed by the military, Sept. 24, 1831.

At Baltimore, about the bank of Md., several killed and wounded. Aug. 8, 1835.

At New York, "abolition riots," caused by discussions on slavery, and supposed intentions of abolitionists to promote "amalgamation" between whites and blacks, July 10-12, 1834.

At Charlestown, Mass., a Catholic seminary or nunnery burnt, Aug. 11, 1834.

At Philadelphia, further "abolition" riots, 40 houses destroyed, Aug. 12, 1834.

At Utica, Boston, &c., same cause, 1835-6.

At Cincinnati, printing-press of Mr. Burney's "abolition" paper destroyed, July 30, 1836.

At New York, caused by the high price of flour; several hundred barrels of flour destroyed, Feb. 13, 1837.

At Alton, Ill., Rev. E. P. Lovejoy's anti-slavery newspaper destroyed, and he was killed, Nov. 7, 1837.

At Philadelphia, mob opposed to the anti-slavery discussions, destroyed Pennsylvania Hall, &c., May 17, 1838.

In the Pennsylvania legislature, two different legislatures organized, the Senate expelled from their Chamber by a mob. Militia called out and the contest settled after 4 days, Dec. 8, 1838.

At Cincinnati, chiefly of Irishmen against abolitionists and negroes, Sept. 4, 1841.

Disgraceful affray in Pennsylvania legislature; a member stabbed by another, April 8, 1843.

Another in House of Representatives of U. S.; rencontre between Weller and Shriver, Jan. 25, 1844.

Riot at Philadelphia, between "native Americans" and the Irish, 30 houses and 3 churches burned, fourteen persons killed, forty wounded; finally put down by the military, May 6-8, 1844.

The same renewed, and 40 to 50 killed and wounded by the military: 5000 troops called out, July 7, 1844.

Outrages of "Anti-Renters," in Rensselaer County, N. Y. Commenced August 21, 1844: renewed in December.

Delaware Co., N. Y., declared by governor Wright to be in a state of insurrection. Collection of rents being resisted by rioters disguised as Indians, and an under sheriff murdered, Aug. 27, 1845.

Anti-Rent riot in Columbia Co. N. Y. March 25, 1847.

Riots at the Astor Place Opera House, N. Y. against Mr. Macready, the English actor 21 killed; May 10, 1849.

Disgraceful rencontre between Foote of Mississippi and Benton of Missouri, in the Senate of the U. S., the first gross insult to that assembly, May, 1850.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION, for promoting improvements, &c.; as-

sembled at Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1847. House of Representatives votes (112 to 53) that it is expedient and constitutional for the general government to promote such improvements, July 1848.

ROBESPIERRE'S REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilian Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall; and so great was the abhorrence of the Convention of this wicked minister, that he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death, no man deeming himself safe while Robespierre lived.

ROBIN HOOD. The celebrated captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England, in search of booty. Some historians assert that this was only a name assumed by the then earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession. Robin Hood, Little John his friend and second in command, with their numerous followers, continued their depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when he died.—*Stowe's Chron.*

ROCKETS, CONGREVE'S. War implements of very destructive power, were invented by sir William Congreve, about 1803. The carcase rockets were first used at Boulogne, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. See article *Boulogne Flotilla.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS. The progress of Christianity during the life-time of its divine founder was confined within narrow bounds: the Holy Land was alone the scene of his labors, and of his life and death. The period of the rise of the Roman Catholic religion may be dated from the establishment of Christianity by Constantine, A. D. 323. See *Rome.* The foundation of the papal power dates from A. D. 606, when Boniface III. assumed the title of Universal Bishop. See *Pope.* Pepin, king of France, invested pope Stephen II. with the temporal dominions of Rome and its territories, A. D. 756. The tremendous power of the Roman pontiffs was weakened by the Reformation, and has since been gradually yielding to the influence of the reformed doctrines, and the general diffusion of knowledge among the nations of the earth. Of 225 millions of Christians, about 160 millions are, or pass under the denomination of, Roman Catholics.—*M. Balbi.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND. Laws were enacted against them in 1539. They were forbidden the British court in 1673; but restored to favor there in 1685. Disabled from holding offices of trust 1689; and excluded from the British throne same year. Obligated to register their names and estates 1717. Indulgences were granted to Roman Catholics by parliament in 1778. They were permitted to purchase land, and take it by descent, 1780. The "no-popery" riots (Gordon's) 1780. Catholic Emancipation Bill passed April 13, 1829, D. O'Connell being the first M. P. who took his seat under the act.

ROMANCES. "Stories of love and arms, wherein abundance of enthusiastic flights of the imagination are introduced, giving false images of life."—*Pardon.* As Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiopics*, in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." His work has a moral tendency, and particularly inculcates the virtue of chastity. He flourished A. D. 398.—*Huet de Origine Fabul. Roman.*

ROME. Once the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind. Romulus is universally supposed to have laid the foundations of this celebrated city, on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hills, with Mount Cœlius, and Quirinalis. Their numerous and successful wars led, in the course of ages, to their mastery over all mankind, and to their conquest of nearly the whole of the then known world. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, and the three *Curatii*, Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat, which by the victory of the *Horatii*, united Alba to Rome, 667 B. C.—*Livy*. See *Tabular Views*, p. 15 to p. 63.

Foundation of the city commenced by Romulus	B. C.	753
Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, enters Italy, takes Rome, and assumes the title of king of Italy, which ends the Western empire	A. D.	476
Rome is recovered for Justinian, by Belisarius		537
Retaken by the Goths		547
Narses, Justinian's general, again reconquers Rome		553
Papal power established		606
Rome revolts from the Greek emperors, and becomes free		726
Pope Stephen II. invested with the temporal dominion of Rome		756
Charlemagne acknowledged as emperor of the West		800
* * * * *		*
Rienzi, the last of the tribunes, rules at Rome		1347
[The popes continued in possession of the city and territories. See article <i>Popes and Italy</i> .]		
The recent struggles of Rome for freedom commenced in		1848
Mazzini's first proclamation	Oct. 29,	1848
Count Rossi, the pope's prime minister, assassinated at the senate-house. The populace march to the Quirinal, and present their demands to the pope, viz.: Italian nationality, constituent assembly, a new ministry,		

&c. The pope refuses; the people attack the palace, and at 7 P. M. the pope yields, and grants a liberal ministry	Nov. 16,	1848
The pope, after being a prisoner in his palace for seven days, escapes from Rome to Mola di Gaeta, in the disguise of a servant	Nov. 24,	1848
Roman chambers dissolved, and a constituent assembly convened	Dec. 29,	1848
The Roman republic proclaimed; Mazzini and two others triumvirs	Feb. 9,	1849
French armament against the republic reaches Civita Vecchia	April 25,	1849
French repulsed under the walls of Rome, with the loss of 600	April 29,	1849
Rome surrenders after an attack of 29 days, and false promises on the part of the French	July 2,	1849
Rome entered by the French under Oudinot, and evacuated by Garibaldi and his force of 3,000 men	July 3,	1849
Garibaldi escapes to the Adriatic	Aug. 2,	1849
Oudinot surrenders the government into the hands of three commissioners of the pope, who begin the work of reaction	Aug. 3,	1849
Letter of the French president, dictating the basis of the restoration of the pope's temporal power, viz.: general amnesty, secularization of the administration, code Napoleon, and a liberal government	Aug. 18,	1849
Pope Pius IX. returned to Rome	Apr.	1850

ROSARY. "We owe to Dominic de Guzman, a canon of the order of St. Augustin, two most important blessings," says a Spanish writer, the Rosary and the Holy Office," A. D. 1202. Other authors mention the Rosary as being said in 1093.

ROSES, THE WHITE AND RED. The intestine wars which so long devastated England, were carried on under the symbols of the *White* and the *Red Rose*, and were called the wars of the Roses. The partisans of the house of Lan-

caster chose the *red* roses as their mark of distinction, and those of York were denominated from the *white*. These wars originated with the descendants of Edward III. That monarch was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., who being deposed, the duke of Lancaster was proclaimed king, by the title of Henry IV. in prejudice to the duke of York, the right heir to the crown; he being descended from Lionel, the *second* son of Edward III., whereas the duke of Lancaster was the son of John of Gaunt, the *third* son of king Edward. The accession of Henry occasioned several conspiracies during his reign; and the animosities which subsisted between his descendants and those of the duke of York afterwards filled the kingdom with civil commotions, and deluged its plains with blood, particularly in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. First battle fought, May 22 1455. See *Albans, St.* Union of the Roses in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486

ROSICRUSIANS. A sect of hermetical philosophers, first appeared in Germany in 1302, and again early in the 17th century. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically; and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine with themselves.

ROUND-HEADS. During the unhappy war which brought Charles I. of England to the scaffold, the adherents of that monarch were first called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament were called Round-heads. This latter term arose from those persons who thus distinguished themselves putting a round bowl or wooden dish upon their heads, and cutting their hair by the edges or brims of the bowl. See *Cavaliers*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS IN ENGLAND. Instituted 1768, under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president.—*Leigh*.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, LONDON. This institution, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes and Cogan, but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis, all of which are supplied with perfect and excellent apparatus, and designated by conspicuous boards, announcing their object.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON. This institution was formed in 1800, under the patronage of George III. and incorporated by royal charter as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain," for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general-introduction, of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. The investigations and the important discoveries of sir H. Davy, who lectured on chemistry here, conferred no small degree of celebrity on this establishment. A new professorship was created in 1833.

ROYAL SOCIETY. The origin of this learned body is ascribed to the hon. Robert Boyle and sir Wm. Petty, who, together with the several doctors of divinity and physic, Matthew Wren and Mr. Rook, frequently met in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford; where the society continued till 1658. Charles II., April 22, 1663, constituted them a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of the "President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge."

RUMP PARLIAMENT. The parliament so designated at the period of the civil war in England. Colonel Pride at the head of two regiments blockaded the house of commons, and seized in the passage 41 members of the Presbyterian party, whom he confined; above 160 more were excluded; and none but the most determined of the Independents, about 60, were

permitted to enter the house. This invasion of parliamentary rights was called Pride's Purge, and the admitted members were called the Rump, 1649.—*Goldsmith.*

RUSSIA. Anciently Sarmatia. It is conjectured that the aborigines of this vast tract of country were the immediate progeny of Magog, second son of Japhet; and that they settled here very shortly after the dispersion from Babel, where they were gradually divided into tribes, each distinguished by a particular name, but still retaining their ancient general appellation, until it was changed by the Romans into that of Scythians. Rurick was grand-duke of Novogorod, A. D. 882, which is the earliest authentic account of this country. In 981, Woladimer was the first Christian king. Audrey I. began his reign in 1156, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mongol Tartars conquered Russia, and held it in subjection till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independence. In the middle of the sixteenth century the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia.

The foundation of the present monarchy laid A. D. 1474
 Basil IV. carries his victorious arms into the East, 1509 to 1534
 Ivan Basilowitz takes the title of czar, signifying great king, and drives the Tartars clear out of his dominions, 1534 to 1550
 The navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor 1554
 The Tartars surprise Moscow, and slay 30,000 of the people 1571
 The Novogorodians having intrigued with the Poles, Ivan orders the chief inhabitants to be hewn into small pieces before his eyes 1581
 The race of Rurick, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct 1598
 The imposition practised by Demetrius See *Impostors.* 1606
 The Poles place Ladislaus, son of their own king, Sigismund II., upon the throne of Russia 1610
 Michael Fedorowitz, of the house of Romanzov, ascends the throne 1613
 Revolt from Polish tyranny 1613
 Finland ceded to Sweden 1617
 Reign of Peter I. or the Great 1682
 He visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford 1697
 Orders of St. Andrew, and of St. Alexander Nevskoi, instituted about 1698
 The Russians begin their new year from January 1 1700
 Peter builds St. Petersburg 1703
 Peter II. deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland 1730
 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life 1741
 Peter III. dethroned and murdered; succeeded by Catherine his wife, 1762

The young prince, the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death A. n. 1763
 The dismemberment of Poland commenced by Catherine. (See *Poland*) 1772
 This perfidious robbery completed 1795
 Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies 1796
 Murder of the emperor Paul, who is found dead in his chamber, March 23, 1801
 Great defeat of Alexander, at Austerlitz, by Napoleon Dec. 2, 1805
 Alexander visits England June 6, 1814
 The grand-duke Constantine renounces the right of succession Jan. 26, 1822
 The emperor Nicholas is crowned at Moscow Sept. 3, 1826
 Russian war against Persia Sept. 28, 1826
 Nicholas invested with the order of the Garter July 9, 1827
 Peace concluded between Russia and the Persians Feb. 22, 1828
 War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared April 26, 1828
 [For the disastrous consequences to Turkey of this war, see *Turkey* and *Battles.*]
 The war for the independence of Poland, against Russia Nov. 29, 1830
 This war closed with the capture of Warsaw, and the total overthrow of the Poles. See *Warsaw* Sept. 8, 1831
 [For the events of this last war, see article *Poland.*]
 Cracow, which had been erected into a republic, and its independence guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, is occupied by a Russian and Austrian army Feb. 13, 1836
 Failure of the Russian expedition against Khiva Jan. 3, 1840
 Treaty of London. See *Syria* July 15, 1840

THE CZARS, OR EMPERORS OF RUSSIA.

A D 1461 John III.
 1504 Demetrius; murdered.
 1504 Basil V.
 1534 John IV.
 1584 Theodore I.
 1598 Bovise Godounove.
 1605 Theodore II.
 1605 Demetrius II., assassinated.

1606 Chousky.
 1616 Michael Fedorowitz.
 1645 Alexis.
 1676 Theodore III.
 1682 Peter I., the Great.
 1725 Catherine I.
 1727 Peter II.
 1730 Anne, a nun.

RUSSIA, *continued.*

1740 John V. ; murdered, July 17, 1762.	1762 Catherine II.
1741 Elizabeth.	1796 Paul I. ; murdered, Feb. 25, 1801.
1762 Peter III. ; deposed, and died soon afterwards.	1801 Alexander.
	1825 Nicholas, December 1.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT. The real, or more probably pretended, conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother the duke of York (afterwards James II.) at a place called Rye-house, on the way to London from Newmarket. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1683. The plot was discovered June 12, following. The patriot Algernon Sidney, suffered death on a false charge of being concerned in this conspiracy, Dec. 7, 1683.

RYSWICK, PEACE OF, concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697.

S.

SABBATH, THE. Ordained by the Almighty. The Jews observed the seventh day in commemoration of the creation and their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; the Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the universal redemption of mankind. The sabbath-day, or Sunday, ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4 Canon, Edgar, A. D. 960. Act of parliament levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606. Act restraining amusements, Charles I., 1626. Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods, except milk at certain hours, meat in public houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II. 1677.

SABBATIANS. Christians, who, professing to follow the example and precepts of Christ, keep the ancient divine Sabbath of Saturday, instead of the modern Romish festival of Sunday, for which this sect allege that there is not a tittle of Scriptural authority. They maintain that the Jewish Sabbath was never abrogated, nor any other appointed or instituted, and consequently that it ought to be as religiously observed by the Christians as by the Jews, 1549.

SABBATICAL YEAR. A Jewish institution, 1444 B. C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled, and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.—*Josephus.*

SABINES. The people from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force for wives, having made and invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose; when the Sabines were determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands the Romans, and settled a regular and lasting peace between them, 750 B. C.

SACRED WAR. The first, concerning the temple at Delphi, took place 448 B. C. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being attacked by the Phocceans, 356 B. C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phocceans, 348 B. C.—*Plutarch.*

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel; it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B. C.—*Josephus; Usher.* Sacrifices to the gods were first introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of

Argos, 1773 B. C. The offering of human sacrifices seems to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into Greece, Persia, and other eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God ceased with the sacrifice of the Redeemer, A. D. 33.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups, which led to several maladies of the hips and legs. Saddles were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in A. D. 304. They were known in England about the year 600. Side-saddles for ladies were in use in 1388. Anne, the queen of Richard II., introduced them to the English ladies.—*Stowe*.

SADDUCEES. A sect among the Jews, said to have been founded by one Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. As for their other opinions, the Sadducees agreed in general with the Samaritans, excepting that they were partakers of all the Jewish sacrifices. This sect began about 200 B. C.—*Pardon*.

SAFETY-LAMP. That of the illustrious sir Humphrey Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines, introduced in 1815; and improved in 1817. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable substances around, while flame alone ignites gas. It should be mentioned, that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, for 1817, and in *Thomson's Annals of Philosophy*, same year.

SAGUNTUM, SIEGE OF. The famous and dreadful siege of Saguntum (now Morvedro in Valencia) was sustained 219 B. C. The heroic citizens, after exerting incredible acts of valor for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes and of dead.

ST. SALVADOR. The first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by the illustrious Christopher Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance from the dangers to which he was exposed in his voyage of discovery) named it St. Salvador, October 11, 1492.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S, SIEGE OF, by the British and allied army under lord Wellington. St. Sebastian, after a short siege, during which it sustained a most heavy bombardment, and by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, was stormed by general (afterwards lord) Graham, and taken, August 31, 1813.

ST. SOPHIA, CHURCH OF. In Constantinople, a short distance from the Sublime Porte, stands the ancient Christian church of St. Sophia, built by Justinian; and since the Mahometan conquest, in 1453, used as an imperial mosque. It abounds in curiosities. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and eight of porphyry, from the Temple of the Sun, at Rome.

ST. VINCENT, BATTLE OF, between the Spanish and British fleets off the Cape. The latter was commanded by sir John Jervis (afterwards earl St. Vincent), who took four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, February 14, 1797.

SALAMANCA, BATTLE OF, between the British and allies commanded by lord Wellington, and the French army under Marshal Marmont, fought July 22, 1812. In this great and memorable battle the illustrious Wellington was victorious, though the loss of the allies was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men; but that of the enemy was much greater. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stand of colors, and two eagles: 8000 men are believed to have been killed and wounded. Marmont was the seventh French Marshal whom lord Wellington had defeated in the course of four years. An immediate consequence of this victory was the capture of Madrid with 2500 more prisoners, and an immense quantity of stores.

SALAMIS, BATTLE OF. The Persians defeated by the Greeks in this great sea-fight, October 20. 480 B. C. Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 366 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, of over 1000, at the least. After this battle. Xerxes retired from Greece, leaving behind him Mardonius, with 300,000 men, to carry on the war, and suffer more disasters. In his retreat, he found the bridge of boats he had crossed over at the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, destroyed by a tempest.

SALIQUE, OR SALIC, LAW. By this law females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France. It was instituted by Pharamond, A. D. 424. Ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511.—*Henault's France*. In order to give more authority to the maxim that "the crown should never descend to a female," it was usual to derive it from a clause of the Salian code of the ancient Franks; but this clause, if strictly examined, carries only the appearance of favoring the principle, and does not in reality bear the sense imposed upon it.

SALT AND SALT-MINES. Salt is either procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, or from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielitska, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years, and yet present, it has been lately said, no appearance of being exhausted. Rock-salt was discovered about A. D. 950. Saltpetre was first made in England about 1625. The fine salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670.

SAMARITANS. The Samaritans are often mentioned in the Scriptures. They were the inhabitants of a province of which Samaria was the capital, and were composed of heathens and rebellious Jews; and on having a temple built there after the form of that of Jerusalem, a lasting enmity arose between the people of Judea and Samaria, so that no intercourse took place between the two countries, and the name of Samaritan became a word of reproach, and as if it were a curse.—*Lempriere*.

SANCTUARIES. They had their origin in the early ages. Rome was one entire sanctuary from 751 B. C. In England, privileged places for the safety of offenders were granted by king Lucius to our churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burein's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, A. D. 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1529. Sanctuaries were abolished at the Reformation. Several places in London were privileged against the arrest of persons for debt. These last were suppressed in 1696.

SANDALS. The shoe or slipper worn especially by the eastern nations. At first it was only a piece of leather like the sole of a shoe, to keep the foot from the ground, but was in the course of time improved to a covering of cloth, ornamented with all the delicacies of art, and made of the richest materials, and worn by the high priests at great solemnities, and by kings, princes, and great men as a mark of distinction. Sandals were also worn by women, as appears from the story of Judith and Holofernes, where,

among other decorations, she is said to have put on sandals, at the sight of which he was ravished. It was usual for ladies to have slaves to carry their sandals in cases, ready to adorn their feet on occasions of state. See *Shoes*.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. A group of eleven islands in the Pacific Ocean. They were discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Many voyagers report that the natural capacity of the natives seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. It was in one of these islands that this illustrious circumnavigator fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. Extraordinary progress in the civilization and improvement of the natives, effected chiefly by the American missionaries. Tamehameha, chief of Hawaii, becomes king of the group, 18 . Rihoriho, his son, succeeds him, 1819. Idolatry abolished, 1819. Rihoriho and his queen died in England, 1824. Kanikeaouli, 20 years of age, king, 1824. Mission established by the American Board, 1820. In 1832 there were 900 schools and 50,000 pupils in the Islands. Treaty with the French, made with admiral Dupetit-Thouars, 1837. Another, enforcing the introduction of Catholic missionaries, &c., 1839. Tamehameha III. becomes king, Dr. G. P. Judd, an American, prime-minister, 18 . In 1831 there were 14 ships, 2630 tons, belonging to the Islands—which are important to the United States as a whaling station. See *Owhyhee*.

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or as some say, seventy-three members. They date this senate from *Numbers* xi. 16. It was yet in being at the time of JESUS CHRIST, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon at Paris, July 23, 1806; and it assembled Jan. 20, 1807.

SAPPIC VERSE. The verse invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. Sappho was equally celebrated for her poetry, her beauty, and her amorous disposition. She conceived a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which account she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honors, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B. C.

SARACENS. A celebrated people from the deserts of Arabia, *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet; and within 40 years after his death, in A. D. 631, they conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 713 *et seq.*; the empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. —*Blair*. There are now no people known by this name; the descendants of those who subdued Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA. Anciently Cæsarea Augusta; whence, by corruption, its name. Its church has been a place of great devotion. They tell us that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, which was afterwards placed in the church, with a little Jesus in its arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps. In December 1778, four hundred of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa taken by the French, after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, during as renowned a siege as is on record, February 13, 1809.

SARATOGA, BURGOTNE'S SURRENDER AT. Here general Burgoyne, commander of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans in the war of independence (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered to the American general Gates, when 5791 men laid down their arms, October 17, 1777.

SARDANAPALUS. The last king of Assyria. See *Assyria*. One of the most

infamous and sensual monarchs that ever lived. Having grown odious to his subjects, and being surrounded by hostile armies, dreading to fall into their hands, he shut himself up in his capital at Nineveh. Here he caused a vast pile of wood to be raised in a court of his palace, and heaping upon it all his gold, silver, jewels, precious and rare articles, the royal apparel, and other treasures, and inclosing his concubines and eunuchs in an apartment within the pile, he set all on fire, perishing himself in the flames. This is the mightiest conflagration of wealth on record. The riches thus destroyed were worth a *thousand myriads of talents of gold, and TEN TIMES as many talents of silver!!!* about 1,400,000,000*l.* sterling.—*Athenæus.*

SARDINIA. The first inhabitants of Piedmont, Savoy, &c., are supposed to have been the Umbrians, Etrurians, Ligurians, and afterwards the Gauls (when they established themselves in Italy, under Brennus, &c.,) from whom this country was called Cisalpine Gaul (or Gaul on this side of the Alps, with respect to Rome): it afterwards became a part of Lombardy, from whom it was taken by the Burgundians. The island of Sardinia has been successively possessed by the Phœnicians and Greeks, the Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to which various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin.

Subjugated by the Romans	B. C.	231	Declares war against Austria, enters Milan with an army, to assist the popular cause, and drives the Austrians towards Mantua	March 23, 1848
Taken by the Moors, about	A. D.	723	Takes Lodi	April 1, ****
Reduced by the Genoese		1115	Forces the Austrian line near Verona,	April 17, ****
The pope grants Sardinia to the Pisanese, who are, however, too weak to expel the Saracens		1132	Takes Peschiera	May 30, ****
Alphonius IV. of Arragon, becomes master of Sardinia		1324	Defeats the Austrians under Radetsky, at Goito	****
Taken from the Spaniards by the English naval forces		1708	Sardinian army driven from Vicenza, Verona, the Adige, &c., June-July	1848
Recovered by the Spaniards		1717	Retreats to Ticino after capitulation of Milan	Aug. 4, ****
They again lose possession		1719	Followed by an armistice	****
Ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily		1720	Rupture of the armistice	March 1849
Victor Amadeus, having the title of king abdicates in favor of his son	A. D.	1730	Battle of Novara; the Sardinians under Charles Albert, totally defeated by Radetsky	****
Attempting to recover Sardinia, he is taken, and dies in prison		1732	The king abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel, count of Savoy, and leaves the kingdom	March 23, ****
[The court kept at Turin till 1706, when these dominions were overrun by the French arms, and shortly afterwards annexed to the French empire.]			Insurrection at Genoa against the new king	April 1, ****
The king resigns his crown to his brother, duke of Aoust		June 4, 1802	Genoa invested by Marmora, April 5, and fully reduced	April 11, ****
Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte crowned king of the whole.		December 26, 1805	Charles Albert late king, dies at Lisbon	July 28, ****
Restored to its rightful sovereign, with Genoa added to it		December 1814	Victor Emanuel opens the legislative chamber with a moderate speech, and is warmly greeted	Aug. 1, ****
King Charles Albert, having protested against Austrian encroachments in Italy, calls out an additional force of 25,000 men		Jan. 10, 1848	Treaty with Austria	Aug. 6, ****
Proclaims the basis of a Constitution:		Feb. 8, 1848	The chamber votes 100,000 livres to relieve the refugees from various parts of Italy	Aug. 30, ****

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

A. D. 1720. Victor Amadeus, son of Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy.	1802. Victor Emanuel.
1730. Charles Emanuel	1821. Charles Felix.
1773. Victor Amadeus Maria II.	1831. Charles Albert, April 27.
1795. Charles Emanuel.	1848. Victor Emanuel

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116

B. C.—*Livy*. Lucilius obtained praise lavished with too liberal a hand; we may compare him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious sand, accompanied with mire and dirt.—*Horace*.

SATURDAY. With us this is the last or seventh day of the week; but with the Jews it is the Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the old Saxons, and according to Vertigern was named by them Saterne's-day.—*Pardon*. It is more probably from Saturn, *dies Saturni*.—*Addison*.

SATURN. Ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be 89,170 miles. His satellites were discovered by Galileo and Simon Meyer, 1608–9–10; his belt, &c., by Huygens in 1634; his fifth satellite by the same in 1655; and his sixth and seventh by Herschel in 1789. Cassini was also a discoverer of the satellites of the planets.

SATURNALIA. Festivals in honor of Saturn. They were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others support that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others suppose that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, distinctions ceased, and even slaves could say what they pleased to their masters with impunity.—*Lenglet*.

SAVINGS BANKS, ENGLAND. The benefit clubs among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence, savings banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest, on demand, were formed. Brought under parliamentary regulation in 1816. The number of savings banks considerably increased up to 1846; and the number of depositors in that year was, for the United Kingdom, 1,063,418; and the whole amount deposited, 32,661,924*l*. In the United States the first savings bank in Philadelphia, 1816; the next in Boston, 1817. They are now very numerous throughout the United States.

SAVOY. It became a Roman province 118 B. C. The Alemans seized it in A. D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus, earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, February 19, 1417. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by treaty, from Spain, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1713–20. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800.

SAW. Invented by Dædalus.—*Pliny*. Invented by Talus.—*Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, he employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Beecher says saw-mills were invented in the seventeenth century; but he errs. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau, in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. In England saw-mills had at first the same fate with printing in Turkey, the crane in Strasburg, &c. The attempts to introduce them were

violently opposed; and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned.

SAXONY. The royal family of Saxony is of very ancient origin, and is allied to all the royal houses in Europe. The sovereignty still continues in the same family, notwithstanding it encountered an interruption of more than two hundred years, from 1180 to 1423. Saxony, which had been for many centuries an electorate, was formed into a kingdom in 1806, when Frederick Augustus became the first king. That sovereign was succeeded by his brother, Anthony, May 5, 1827. The present sovereign is Frederick Augustus II., who ascended the throne, 6th of June, 1836. Saxony became the scene of the great struggle against Napoleon in 1813. Insurrection at Dresden; the king retires to Konigstern, May 3, 1849. Insurgents put down by the Prussian troops, May 7, 1849.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM. The name given to a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages. This law was enacted 2 Richard II., 1378.

SCEPTIC. The ancient sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, 334 B. C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of every thing, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. As he showed so much indifference in every thing, and declared that life and death were the same thing, some of his disciples asked him, why he did not hurry himself out of the world? "Because," says he, "there is no difference between life and death." Timon was one of the chief followers of this sect, which was almost extinct in the time of Cicero.—*Strabo.*

SCEPTRE. This is a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages of the world, the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; they afterwards were carved, and made shorter. Tarquin the Elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B. C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A. D. 481.—*Le Gendre.*

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687.—*Rapin.* Charter schools were instituted in Ireland 1733.—*Scully.* In England there are now 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children is 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland are in number (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4,836; and the number of children, 181,467. The number of schools in Wales is 841, and the number of children 38,164; in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In the United States the system of public schools is very generally and effectively supported. The school-fund in Maine amounts to \$350,000; in Massachusetts, \$850,000; in Connecticut, \$2,077,641; New York, \$6,491,803; New Jersey, \$369,278; Delaware, \$225,000; Virginia, \$1,448,261; Georgia, \$262,300; Alabama, \$1,215,381; Tennessee, \$1,346,068; Kentucky, \$1,221,819; Ohio, \$1,566,931; Michigan, \$500,000; Indiana, \$2,195,149; Missouri, \$575,668; Iowa, \$132,909. Total in 1849, \$21,420,275. In the State of New York the number of District School Libraries is about 11,000. See *Education, Libraries, &c.*

SCIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. Franklin's discoveries in electricity, 1752. American Philosophical Society established, 1769. American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1780. First course of Chemical Lectures in the United States, by Dr. S. L. Mitchill, N. Y., 1792. Botanic garden and Professor of

Natural History established at Harvard College, 1805. American Association for the Advancement of Science, formed, 1845.

SCILLY ISLES. They held commerce with the Phœnicians. They are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number. The memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here. This brave admiral returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, Captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost. The rest of the fleet escaped, Oct. 22, 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SCOTLAND. See *Caledonia*. This important member of the British empire was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI. of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter; he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. See *England and Scotland, Tabular Views*, p. 75., *et seq.*

SCREW. This instrument was known early to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented 236 B. C., is still in use, and still bears that philosopher's name. The power of the screw is astonishing; it being calculated that if the distance between the two spirals or threads of the screw be half an inch, and the length of each handle twelve inches, the circle that they describe in going round will be seventy-five inches, and consequently 150 times greater than half an inch, the distance between the two spirals. Therefore one man can, with the assistance of this screw, press down or raise up as much as 150 men could do without it. This power increases in proportion to the closeness of the spirals and the length of the handles.—*Greig*.

SCULPTURE. The origin of this art cannot be traced with any certainty. The invention is given by some ancient writers to the Egyptians, and by others to the Greeks. It is referred by some historians to 1020 B. C., and sculpture in marble to 872 B. C. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B. C. According to sacred history, Bezaleel and Aholiab, who built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, were the first architects and sculptors of repute, and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God, *Exodus xxxi*. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B. C. This, however, can only be fact so far as it relates to the western world; for in the eastern countries the art was known long before. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B. C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture never found any very distinguished followers among the Romans, and in the middle ages it fell into disuse. With the revival of the sister art, painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A. D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. Sculpture was revived, under the auspices of the Medici family, about 1460.—*Abbé Lenglet*.

SCYTHIA. The country situate on the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, from which circumstance it is generally denominated European and

Asiatic. The most northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited, on account of the extreme coldness of the climate. The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the ancients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vast tracts of lands which lay at the north, east, and west. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially B. C. 624, when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years; and we find them at different periods extending their conquests in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. In the first centuries after Christ they invaded the Roman empire.

SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England is of very ancient date. Arthur was the first who assumed the sovereignty of the seas for Britain, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. The sovereignty of England over the British seas was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other parts of the North, armed, to avoid search, 1780; again 1800. See *Armed Neutrality* and *Flag*.

SECRETARY OF STATE. The first in England was lord Cromwell, A. D. 1529. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third, as secretary for Scotch affairs: this appointment was afterwards laid aside: but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the appointments as at present subsequently took place, the secretaries being now home, foreign, and colonies. The first Secretary of State of the United States was Thomas Jefferson, appointed by Washington, Sept. 26, 1789. For his successors see *Administrations*. There is a Secretary of State in each of the States, appointed by the executive or elected by the people.

SECTS. See them severally through the volume. The great vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of sects. True religion is built upon a rock; all others are tossed upon the waves of time.—*Bacon*. Assuming the population of the globe to be one thousand and fifty millions, the following division, with reference to their religious worship, will appear.—*M. Balbi*.

Jews	4,500,000	| Idolaters, &c., not professing the Jewish, Christian, or Mahometan worship	. 665,500,000
Christians	225,000,000		
Mahometans	155,000,000		

SEDAN CHAIRS. So called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1581. One was used in the reign of James I. by the duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They became in very general use in 1649.

SEDUCTION. For this offence the laws of England have provided no other punishment than a pecuniary satisfaction to the injured family. And even this satisfaction is only obtained by one of the quaintest fictions in the world; the father bringing his action against the seducer for the loss of his daughter's services during her pregnancy and nurturing.—*Paley's Moral Philosophy*. A law for the punishment of seduction was passed by the legislature of New York in 184 .

SEMPACH, BATTLE OF, between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria. The heroic Swiss, after prodigies of valor, gained a great and memorable victory over the duke, who was slain, July 9, 1386. By this battle they es-

ablished the liberty of their country; and it is still annually commemorated with great solemnity at Sempach.

SEPTEMBER. The ninth month of the year, reckoned from January, and the seventh from March, whence its name, from *septimus*, seventh. It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 713 B. C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but that emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus. But these appellations are all gone into disuse.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made 277 B. C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter.—*Justin Martyr.* St. Jerome affirms they translated only the Pentateuch; but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation.—*Josephus.* Finished in seventy-two days.—*Hewlett.*

SERINGAPATAM, BATTLES OF, called also the battle of Arikera; in which the British defeated Tippoo Saib, May 15, 1791. Battle, in which the redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 3,300,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000*l.* sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages. In a new war the Madras army arrived before Seringapatam, April 5, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army, April 14; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed. See *India.*

SERPENTS. The largest, the record of which is in some degree satisfactorily attested, was that which disputed the passage of the army led by Regulus along the banks of the Bagrada. It was 120 feet long, and had killed many of his soldiers. It was destroyed by a battering-ram; and its skin was afterwards seen by Pliny in the capitol at Rome.—*Pliny.* The American papers have frequently chronicled the appearance of a sea-serpent on the coast, but its existence has been generally doubted. Haydn quotes from Phillips that a sea-serpent was cast on shore on the Orkney Islands, which was fifty-five feet long, and the circumference equal to the girth of an Orkney pony, 1808.

SERVANTS. In England, an act laying a duty on male servants was passed in 1775. This tax was augmented in 1781, *et seq.* A tax on female servants was imposed in 1785; but this latter act was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum, but in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*

SEVILLE. The capital of Spain until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, A. D. 1563. This city is the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans. The peace of Seville, between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1729. Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812.

SEXTANT. This instrument is used in the manner of a quadrant, and contains sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. It is for taking the altitude of the planets, &c. Invented by the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg,

in 1550.—*Vince's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers under the Caliphs are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about A. D. 995.—*Ashc.*

SHEEP. They were impolitically exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 8 Edward IV. 1467.—*Anderson.* Their exportation prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840.

SHERIFF. The office of sheriff is from *shire-reve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079.

SHERIFFMUIR, BATTLE OF, between the royal army under the duke of Argyle, and the Scotch rebel forces who favored the Pretender (the chevalier de St. George, son of James II.), commanded by the earl of Mar; the insurgents were defeated, and several persons of rank were taken prisoners. The battle was fought on the very day on which the rebel forces in the same cause were defeated at Preston, Nov. 12, 1715.

SHIP-BUILDING. The art is attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C.—*Blair.* The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B. C.—*Lenglet.* The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.*—*Stowe.* Before this time 24-gun ships were the largest in the navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. For beautiful models and fast sailing, the shipping of the United States—especially the packet ships and steamers sailing from New York—are not surpassed, and probably not equalled, by any in the world. See *Navy and Steam Vessels.*

SHIPPING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1840, the number of ships in the British empire was 29,174; tonnage, 3,277,338; seamen, 205,904. These returns were exclusive of ships and boats propelled by steam. See *Steam Vessels.*

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES. Tonnage at different periods.

Years.	Tonnage.	Years.	Tonnage.	Years.	Tonnage.	Years.	Tonnage.
1791	502,146	1806	1,208,735	1821	1,298,958	1835	1,824,940
1792	564,437	1807	1,268,548	1822	1,324,699	1836	1,892,102
1793	491,780	1808	1,242,595	1823	1,336,565	1837	1,896,685
1794	628,817	1809	1,350,281	1824	1,389,163	1838	1,995,639
1795	747,964	1810	1,424,783	1825	1,423,112	1839	2,096,478
1796	831,900	1811	1,232,502	1826	1,534,190	1840	2,180,764
1797	876,913	1812	1,269,997	1827	1,620,608	1841	2,130,744
1798	898,328	1813	1,666,623	1828	1,741,392	1842	2,092,390
1799	946,408	1814	1,159,209	1829	1,260,978	1843	2,158,602
1800	972,492	1815	1,368,127	1830	1,191,776	1844	2,280,095
1801	1,033,219	1816	1,372,218	1831	1,267,846	1845	2,417,002
1802	892,101	1817	1,399,911	1832	1,439,450	1846	2,562,284
1803	949,147	1818	1,225,184	1833	1,601,150	1847	2,838,346
1804	1,042,404	1819	1,260,751	1834	1,758,907	1848	3,150,502
1805	1,140,369	1820	1,280,126				

SHIP-MONEY It was first levied A. D. 1007, and caused great commotions. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I. in 1634, led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or 12,000*l.*; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship of 400 tons. The trial of the patriot Hampden for refusing to pay the tax, which he at first solely opposed, took place in 1638. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

SHIPWRECKS, AND DISASTERS AT SEA. See *Wrecks of Shipping.*

SHIRTS. This now almost universal garment is said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the eighth century.—*Du Fresnoy.* Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about the 38th of Henry III., 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans.—*Stowe.*

SHOES. Among the Jews they were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women.—*Isaiah* iii. 18. Among the Greeks shoes were of various kinds. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably, that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of every thing that had life. Sandals were worn by women of distinction. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula wore his enriched with precious stones. The Indians, like the Egyptians, wore shoes made of the bark of the papyrus. In England the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This custom was in vogue from A. D. 1462, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edward IV. 1467. See *Dress.* Shoes as at present worn were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668.—*Stowe; Mortimer.*

SHOP-TAX, IN ENGLAND. The act by which a tax was levied upon retail shops was passed in 1785; but it caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shop-lifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 and 11 William III. 1699. This statute has been repealed. See *Acts.*

SHREWSBURY, BATTLE OF, between the royal army of Henry IV. and the army of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the duke of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Each army consisted of about 12,000 men, and the engagement was most bloody. Henry was seen every where in the thickest of the fight; while his valliant son, who was afterwards the renowned conqueror of France, fought by his side, and though wounded in the face by an arrow, still kept the field, and performed astonishing acts of valor. On the other side, the daring Hotspur supported the renown he had acquired in many bloody engagements, and every where sought out the king as a noble object of his vengeance. 2300 gentlemen were slain, and about 6000 private men. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand decided the fortune of the day, and gave the victory to the king, July 21, 1403.—*Hume.* [See *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*]

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Briganti, a prisoner of the Romans, A. D. 51.

While Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendors that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home could envy me an humble cottage in Britain?" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortunes, and won by his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.—*Goldsmith*.

SHROVE TUESDAY. In the season of Lent, after the people had made confession, according to the discipline of the ancient church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide, the Greek Christians eating eggs, milk, &c. during the first week in Lent. On these days of authorized indulgence the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the church; and from this origin sprang the Carnival. On Shrove Tuesday the people in every parish throughout England formerly confessed their sins; and the parish bell for the purpose was rung at ten o'clock. In several ancient parishes the custom yet prevails of ringing the bell, and obtains in London the name of pancake-bell. Observed as a festival before 1430.

SIBYLS. The Sibyllæ were certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her, whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burned three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin, conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B. C.

SICILY. See *Naples*. The ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came hither from Italy, 1294 B. C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived 80 years before the destruction of Troy, 1264 B. C.—*Leuglet*. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here, and at last the Carthaginians became masters of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were formed.—*Justin; Livy*.

Arrival of Ulysses.— <i>Homer</i>	B. C.	1186	The Romans arrive in Sicily	B. C.	264
He puts out the eye of Polyphemus		1186	Agrigentum taken by the Romans		202
Syracuse founded.— <i>Eusebius</i>		732	Palermo besieged by the Romans		254
Gela founded.— <i>Thucydides</i>		713	Archimedes flourishes		236
Arrival of the Messenians		668	The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province		212
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death.—See <i>Brazen Bull</i>		552	The servile war began.— <i>Livy</i>		135
Hippocrates becomes tyrant of Gela		496	Conquered by the Saracens	A. D.	821
Law of Petalism instituted		466	[They made Palermo the capital, and the standard of Mahomet triumphed for 200 years.]		
Reign of Dionysius		405	They are driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, who takes the title of count of Sicily		1030
Offended with the freedom of the philosopher Plato, the tyrant sells him for a slave.— <i>Stanley</i>		386	Roger II., son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies		1130
Plato ransomed by his friends		386	Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily.		
Damon and Pythias flourish.—See <i>Damon and Pythias</i>		386			
The sway of Timoleon		346			
Usurpation of Agathocles		317			
Defeat of Hamilcar		309			
Pillage of the temples of Lepari		304			

SICILY, *continued.*

- deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king A. D. 1266
- The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place, one Frenchman only escaping.—See *Sicilian Vespers* 1288
- In the same year Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Arragon, in Spain; but Naples remains to the house of Anjou, which expires 1382
- Jane, the late sovereign, having left her crown to Louis, duke of Anjou, his pretensions are resisted by Charles Duzazzo, cousin of Jane, who ascends the throne 1386
- Alphonbus, king of Arragon, takes possession of Naples 1458
- The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy 1504
- The tyranny of the Spaniards causes an insurrection, excited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who, in fifteen days, raises two hundred thousand men 1647
- Henry duke of Guise, taking advantage of these commotions, procures himself to be proclaimed king; but is, in a few days, delivered up to the Spaniards by his adherents 1647
- Ceded to Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht A. D. 1713
- Ceded by him to the emperor Charles VI., Sardinia being given to him as an equivalent 1720
- The Spaniards having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles, son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of king of the Two Sicilies 1734
- Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles 1738
- The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the two Sicilies in favor of his brother Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759
- Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons 1783
- Naples preserved from the power of the French by the British forces under admiral Nelson 1799
- Violent earthquake in the neighborhood of Naples 1805
- The French invade Naples, depose king Ferdinand IV., and give the crown of the Two Sicilies to Joseph Bonaparte, brother to the emperor of the French 1806
- For subsequent events, see *Naples*.

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

- A. D. 1713. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy; he resigned it to the emperor Charles VI., in 1718, and got Sardinia in lieu of it.
1718. Charles VI. emperor.
1734. Charles, second son to the king of Spain, resigned in 1759.
1759. Ferdinand IV., third son of the former king.
1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
1808. Joachim Murat; he was shot, October 13, 1815.
1815. Ferdinand I.; formerly Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and intermediately Ferdinand III. of Sicily; now of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
1826. Francis I.
1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8.

SICILIAN VESPER. The memorable massacre of the French in Sicily, known by this name, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to develop and accomplish it. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who, advancing towards her, began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, they slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even such as had fled to the churches found no sanctuary there—the massacre became general throughout the island.

SIEGES. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years.—*Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years.—*Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, occupied ten years, 1184 B. C. The following are the principal and most memorable sieges since the twelfth century:—

Acre, 1192, 1799, by Bonaparte; siege raised after 60 days, open trenches.	Algiers, 1681; Bomb-vessels first used by a French engineer named Renau, 1816	Almeida, August 27, 1810.
Algesiras, 1341.	Alkmaer, 1573.	Amiens, 1597.
		Ancona, 1798.
		Angoulême, 1345.

SIEGES, *continued.*

- Antwerp, 1576. *Use of infernal machines*, 1583, 1585
 1706, 1792, 1814.
 Arras, 1414.
 Ath, 1745.
 Avignon, 1226.
 Azoff, 1736.
 Badajos, March 11, 1811. *Taken by escalade on the night of April 6*, 1812.
 Bagdad, 1248.
 Bangalore, March 6, 1791.
 Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
 Bayonne, 1451.
 Beauvais, 1472.
 Belgrade, 1439, 1455, 1521, 1683, 1717, 1739, 1789,
 Bellegarde, 1793, 1794.
 Belle-Isle, April 7, 1761.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 1583, 1622, 1747, 1814.
 Berwick, 1293.
 Besançon, 1663, 1674.
 Bethune, 1710.
 Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.
 Bologna, 1512, 1796.
 Bommel; *the invention of the covert-way*, 1794.
 Bonifacio, 1553.
 Bonn, 1587, 1689, 1703
 Bordeaux, 1451, 1653.
 Bouchain, 1676, 1711.
 Boulogne, 1545.
 Brannau, 1744, 1805.
 Breda, 1590, 1625, 1793.
 Brescia, 1512, 1796, 1799.
 Breslau, Jan. 8, 1807.
 Brisac, 1638, 1703.
 Brussels, 1695, 1746.
 Buda, 1526, 1541, 1686.
 Burgos, Sept. 19 to Oct. 22, 1812; *raised. The French in their retreat blew up the works*, June 13, 1813.
 Cadiz, 1812.
 Caen, 1346, 1450.
 Calais, 1347, (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Cressy*, 1346, and here in 1347. *First used here in 1388.—RYMER'S Fœd.*) 1558, 1596.
 Calvi, 1794.
 Campo-Mayor, Mar. 23, 1811.
 Candia; *the largest cannon then known in Europe used here by the Turks*, 1667.
 Capua, 1501.
 Carthage, 1706.
 Castillon, 1452, 1586.
 Ceuta, 1790.
 Chalons, 1199.
 Charleroi, 1672, 1677, 1693, 1736, 1794.
 Chartres, 1563, 1591.
 Chaves, March 25, 1809.
 Cherbourg, 1450.
 Chincilla, Oct. 30, 1812.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1706; July 10, 1810; Jan. 19, 1812.
 Colberg, 1760, 1807.
 Colchester, 1645.
 Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
 Condé, 1676, 1792, 1794.
 Coni, 1691, 1744.
 Constantinople, 1453.
 Copenhagen, 1700, 1801, 1807.
 Corfu, 1715.
 Courtray, 1302, *et seq.* 1794.
 Cracow, 1772.
 Cremona, 1702.
 Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813 to Jan. 12, 1814.
 Dendermonde, 1667.
 Dole, 1668, 1674.
 Douay, 1710.
 Dover, 1216.
 Dresden, 1745, 1813.
 Drogheda, 1649.
 Dublin, 1500.
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.
 Edinburgh, 1093.
 Figueras, Aug. 19, 1811.
 Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809.
 Fontenoy, 1242.
 Frederickshai; *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
 Friedrickstein, August 13, 1814.
 Furnes, 1675, 1744, 1793.
 Gaeta, 1433, 1707, 1734, 1799, July, 1806, 1815.
 Genoa 1747, 1800.
 Gerona, Dec. 10, 1809.
 Ghent, 1576, 1708.
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779. (*See Gibraltar*), 1782.
 Glatz, 1742, 1807.
 Gottingen, 1760.
 Graves, 1602, 1674, 1794.
 Gravelines, 1644
 Grenada, 1491, 1492.
 Groningen, 1580, 1672, 1795.
 Guastalla, 1702.
 Gueldres, 1637, 1640, 1703.
 Haerlem, 1572, 1573.
 Ham, 1411.
 Harfleur, 1415, 1450.
 Heidelberg, 1688.
 Herat, June 28, 1838.
 Huningen, 1815.
 Ismael: *the merciless Suwarow butchered 30,000 men, the brave garrison, and 6000 women, in cold blood*, Dec. 22, 1790.
 Kehl, 1733, 1796.
 Landau, 1702, *et seq.*, 1713, 1792, and 1793.
 Landreicis, 1543, 1712.
 Laon, 991, 1594.
 Leipsic, 1637, *et seq.*, 1813.
 Lemberg, 1704.
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1807.
 Leyden, 1574.
 Liège, 1468, 1702.
 Lille, 1667, 1708, 1792.
 Lilo, 1747.
 Limerick, 1651, 1691.
 Londonderry, 1639.
 Louisbourg, 1758.
 Lyons, 1793.
 Maestricht, 1576, 1673. *Vau-*

- ban first came into notice*, 1676, 1743, 1794.
 Magdebourg, 1631, 1806.
 Malaga, 1487.
 Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
 Mantua, 1734, 1797, 1799.
 Marseilles, 1544.
 Mentz, *by Charles V.*, 1552, 1689, 1792 *et seq.*, 1797.
 Melun, 1420, 1559.
 Menin, 1706, 1744.
 Mequinenza, June 8, 1810.
 Messina, 1232, 1719.
 Metz, 1552.
 Mezières, 1521.
 Middleburgh, 1572.
 Mons, 1572, 1691, 1709, 1746, 1792, 1794.
 Montargis, 1427.
 Montauouan, 1621.
 Montevideo, Jan. 1808.
 Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, an English engineer, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
 Murviedro, Oct. 25, 1811.
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1792.
 Naples, 1381, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
 Nice, 1705.
 Nieupoort, 1745, 1794.
 Olivenza, Jan. 22, 1811.
 Olmutz, 1758.
 Orleans, 1423, 1563.
 Ostend, 1701, 1706, 1745.
 Oudenarde, 1708, 1745.
 Padua, 1509.
 Pampeluna, Oct. 31, 1813.
 Paris, 1429, 1485, 1594.
 Parma 1248.
 Pavia, 1525, 1655, 1796.
 Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
 Philipville, 1578.
 Philipsburg, 1644, 1675, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery à-ricochet*, 1734, 1795.
 Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814.
 Pondichery, 1748, 1792.
 Prague, 1741, 1743, 1744.
 Puebla, (col. Child) 1847.
 Quesnoy, 1794.
 Rennes, 1357.
 Rheims, 1359.
 Rhodes, 1522.
 Riga, 1700, 1710.
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
 Rome, 1527, 1798.
 Romorentin; *artillery first used in sieges.—VOLTAIRE*, 1256.
 Rosas, 1645, 1795, 1808.
 Rouen, 1449, 1562, 1591.
 Roxburgh, 1460.
 St. Sebastian, Sept. 8, 1813.
 Salamanca, June 27 1812.
 Salisbury, 1349.
 Saragossa, 1710, 1809.
 Saverne, 1675.
 Schweidnitz; *first experiment to reduce a fortress*

SIEGES, *continued.*

<i>by springing globes of compression</i> , 1762, 1807.	Thorn, 1703.	Valencia, Dec. 25, 1811.
Scio (see <i>Greece</i>), 1822.	Thouars, 1372, 1793.	Valencienes, 1677, 1794.
Seringapatam, 1799.	Tortosa, Jan. 2, 1811.	Vannes, 1343.
Seville 1096, 1248.	Toulon, 1707, 1793.	Venloo, 1702, 1794.
Smolensko, 1611.	Toulouse, 1217.	Verdun, 1792.
Soissons, 1414.	Tournay, 1340, 1352, 1581, 1667, 1709, (this was the best defence ever drawn from countermines), 1745, 1794.	Vera Cruz, (gen. Scott) 1847.
Stralsund; <i>the method of throwing red hot balls first practised with certainty</i> , 1675, 1713, 1807.	Treves, 1675.	Vienna, 1529, 1683.
Tarifa, Dec. 20, 1811.	Tunis, 1270, 1535	Wakefield, 1460.
Tarragona, May 1813.	Turin, 1640, 1706, 1799.	Warsaw, Sept. 8, 1831.
Temeswar, 1716.	Urbino, 1799.	Xativa, 1707.
Thionville, 1643, 1792.		Xeres, 1262.
		Ypres, 1648, 1744, 1794.
		Zurich, 1544.
		Zupthen, 1572, 1586.

SIERRA LEONE. Discovered in A. D. 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with 60 whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government, to form a settlement, December 9, 1786. The settlement attacked by the French, September 1794: by the natives, February 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A. D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the sixth century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, A. D. 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1130, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and weaved the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I., about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, 1589. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, at Spital-fields, 1688. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714.

SILVER. It exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver, weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth 1680*l.* In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, A. D. 709.—*Tyrell's Hist. of England.* Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say; others, by Phidon of Argos, 869 B. C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B. C. Used in Britain 25 B. C. The Saxons coined silver pennies, which were 22½ grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Shillings, &c.*, and *Coin.* From 1816 to 1840 inclusive,

were coined at the Mint in London, 11,108,265*l.* 15*s.* in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l.*—*Parl. Ret.*

SIMONIANS. An ancient sect of Christians, so called from their founder Simon Magus, or the Magician. He was the first heretic, and went to Rome about A. D. 41. His heresies were extravagant and presumptuous, yet he had many followers, A. D. 57. A sect called St. Simonians sprung up in France; and lately attracted considerable attention in that country; and the doctrine of Simonianism has been advocated in England, and particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon it at a meeting in London, held Jan. 24, 1834.

SINGING. See *Music*. The singing of psalms was a very ancient custom both among the Jews and Christians. St. Paul mentions this practice, which was continued in all succeeding ages, with some variations as to the mode and circumstance. During the persecution of the Orthodox Christians by the empress Justina, mother of the then young Valentinian II. A. D. 386, ecclesiastical music was introduced in favor of the Arians. "At this time it was first ordered that hymns should be sung after the manner of Eastern nations, that the devout might not languish and pine away with a tedious sorrow." The practice was imitated by almost all other congregations of the world.—*St. Augustin*. Pope Gregory the Great refined upon the church music, and made it more exact and harmonious; and that it might be general, he set up singing-schools in Rome, A. D. 602.

SIRNAMES, first came up in Greece and Egypt, and arose in great acts and distinctions; as *Soter*, from Saviour; *Nicator*, conqueror; *Euergetes*, or Benefactor; *Philopater*, lover of his father; *Philometer*, lover of his mother, &c. Strato was surnamed *Physicus*, from his deep study of nature; Aristides was called the *Just*; Phocion the *Good*; Plato, the *Athenian Bee*; Xenophon, the *Attic Muse*; Aristotle, the *Stagyrite*; Pythagoras, the *Samian Sage*; Menedæmus, the *Eretrian Bull*; Democritus, the *Laughing Philosopher*; Virgil, the *Mantuan Swain*, &c. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility, A. D. 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitzherbert. The Irish used *O*, for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnel. The Scottish Highlanders employed *Mac*, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word *son* to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalized in the reign of Henry VI. 1435.—*Rymer's Fædera*, vol. x.

SLAVERY. Slavery has existed from the earliest ages. With other abominable customs, the traffic in men spread from Chaldea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East, and at length into every known region under heaven. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youth, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency in stratagem and massacre; and once, for their amusement only, they murdered 3000 in one night. Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people, men, women, and children, for slaves, 335 B. C. See *Helots*.

SLAVERY IN ROME. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses till, by their services or labor, they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B. C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B. C.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Slavery was very early known; and laws respecting the sale of slaves was made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland, and others to Scotland. A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years. He was to take the slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever—second desertion was made felony. Lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. Volumes have been written, confined to facts alone, describing the horrors of this traffic. The commerce in man has brutalized a tract 15 degrees on each side the equator, and 40 degrees wide, or of four millions of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years and wars carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computes that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans, "Add 1,000,000 at least more, for it is about ten years since," says Mr. Cooper, who published letters on this subject in 1787. In the year 1768, the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786, the annual number was about 100,000; and in 1807 (the last year of the English slave trade), it was shown by authentic documents, produced by government, that from 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either miserably perished on the passage, or been sold in the West Indies.*—*Butler*. Bull of pope Gregory against the slave trade, Dec. 1830. Quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, allowing mutual right of search, signed at London, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, December 20, 1841. King of Sweden abolishes slavery in the island of St. Bartholomew, Oct. 9, 1847.

SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND. Captain, afterwards sir John Hawkins, was the first Englishman, after the discovery of America, who made a traffic of the human species. His first expedition with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale to the West Indies, took place in October, 1563. See *Guinea*. Queen Anne directed the colonial government of New York to take care "that the Almighty should

* European avarice has been glutted with the murder of 180,000,000 of our fellow-creatures, recollecting that for every one slave procured, ten are slaughtered in their own land in war, and that a fifth die on the passage, and a third in the seasoning.—*COOPER'S LETTERS ON THE SLAVE TRADE*. "But," says *BUTLER*, "this monstrous colossal crime has not been perpetrated with impunity. Not only its prosecution, but its effects have in some measure called down upon us the frowns and the judgments of heaven.

"By foreign wealth are British morals changed,
And Afric's sons, and India's, smite avenged."

The trade was abolished in Austria in 1782. By the French convention in 1794. By the United States in 1807. By England (*see above*) in 1807. The Allies, at Vienna, declared against it, February 1815. Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, March 29, 1815. Treaty with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826. But this horrid traffic continues to be encouraged in several states.—*Haydn*.

be devoutly and duly served, according to the rites of the Church of England, and also that the Royal African Company should be encouraged, and that the colony should have a constant and sufficient supply of *merchantable negroes* at moderate rates." In the year 1786, England employed 130 ships, and carried off 42 000 slaves; Bristol and Liverpool were chiefly engaged in it; and such was the extent of British commerce in human flesh, that at the period of slave emancipation in the British plantations in 1833, the number of slaves, which had previously been considerably more, yet then amounted to 770,280. The slave-trade question was debated in the British parliament in 1787. The debate for its abolition lasted two days in April 1791. The motion of Mr. Wilberforce was lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798. After several other efforts of humane and just men, the question was introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, March 31, 1806; and the trade was finally abolished by parliament, March 25, 1807.

SLAVERY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS IN EUROPE.

Many of the early navigators to America, including Columbus himself, carried considerable numbers of the aborigines to Europe, where they were sold into slavery. Queen Isabella commanded the liberation of Indians held in bondage in her possessions, in - 1501

—but the next year the slavery of Indians was recognized as lawful; and the practice of selling the natives of North America into foreign bondage continued for nearly two centuries. The excellent Winthrop enumerates Indians among his bequests.—*Bancroft*.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. See *Slave Trade*.

The first negro slaves in the English colonies of North America were brought to Virginia in a Dutch vessel of war - 1620
Negroes "who had been fraudulently brought from Guinea" to Massachusetts (the first in New England), were sent home at the public expense by the general court of that colony - 1646
Gorton and Roger Williams made a decree against slavery in Rhode Island 1652
White slaves were sold in England, to be transported to Virginia; average price for 5 years' service, £5—while a negro was worth £25.—*Bancroft* - 1672
Virginia had one slave to 50 whites - 1650
The Quakers abolished slavery among themselves - 1754
Resolutions against the slave trade passed by the first congress of the colonies - 1774
Act against the external slave trade passed by congress of the United States - 1789

[Slavery had been already prohibited in most of the northern States in their constitutions.]
Act of congress against fitting out vessels for slave trade - 1794
Act forbidding any citizen of the United States from holding property in foreign slave vessels. United States vessels authorized to seize slavers - 1800
Act forbidding, under heavy penalties, the introduction of slaves into the United States - 1807
Act declaring the slave trade piracy, punishable with death - 1820
[Slavery has, however, been continued in thirteen of the States. See *Missouri*.]
The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 was - 697,697
In 1800 - 896,849
In 1810 - 1,191,364
In 1820 - 1,538,064
In 1830 - 2,010,436
In 1840 - 2,487,355

SLAVES EMANCIPATION OF. Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for the compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves, by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed 3 and 4 William IV., Aug. 28, 1833. By the operation of this act, slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug. 1, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free.

SLEEP. We are told that while Epimenides was at Athens, and was one day attending his flocks, he entered a cave, and there fell asleep. His sleep continued, according to some writers, forty or forty-seven years; Pliny says he slept fifty-seven years; and when he awoke, he found every object so altered he knew not where he was. It is supposed that he lived 289 years,

596 B. C. We have many, and even very late, instances of persons in these countries sleeping continuously for weeks and months.

SMALL-POX. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation for the small-pox from Turkey, her own son having been inoculated with perfect success at Adrianople, A. D. 1718. She was allowed, by way of experiment, to inoculate seven capital convicts, who, on their recovery, were pardoned. Inoculation for the small-pox was encouraged under the auspices of Dr. Mead. A small-pox hospital was instituted in London, 1746, but the present building was not opened till 1756. See *Inoculation* and *Vaccination*.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Founded by will of James Smithson, a natural son of the duke of Northumberland, who died 1835, and left £100,000 "to the United States of America, to found at Washington an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Act of Congress accepting the bequest, and providing for the fulfilment of the trust, 1846. Corner stone of the building laid, May 1, 1847.

SMOLENSKO, BATTLE OF. One of the most memorable of the celebrated Russian campaign of 1812, between the French and Russian armies. The French in this most sanguinary engagement were three times repulsed, but they ultimately succeeded, and, on entering Smolensko, found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins. Barclay de Tolli, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander, because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command, Aug. 17, 1812.

SMUGGLERS IN ENGLAND. The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates; and they afterwards became a branch of the public revenue. A severe penalty against smuggling was enacted in 1736.

SNUFF-TAKING. This practice took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. The prize of the forces having been sent home and sold, the vice soon obtained from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 3 000 000*l.* per annum. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1840, there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l.* See *Tobacco*.

SOAP. This article was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleansed by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water.—*Odyssey*, book vi. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound.

SOBRAON, BATTLE OF; INDIA. The British army, 35,000 strong, under Sir Hugh (now lord) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of a river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down and more than 10,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2383 men; fought Feb. 10, 1846.

SOCIETY ISLANDS seized by the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, and queen Pomare deposed, Nov. 9, 1843, but the transaction was disavowed by the French government.

SOCIALISM. This is the name given to the doctrine which teaches that all men have common interests, and that society ought to be, accordingly, or-

ganized on that principle. It has been taught, more or less distinctly, in all ages and nations: by Pythagoras B. C. 466, and Plato B. C. 422, among the Greeks; by the sect of Essenes, in the time of our Saviour, among the Jews; by the first Christians A. D. 34; by several of the fathers of the Church; by sir Thomas More, in his *Utopia*, A. D. 1515; by Campanella, A. D. 1623; and by Babeau, in France, A. D. ; but the principal modern teachers of it have been Charles Fourier, who was born at Besançon in 1772; and who published a variety of able works on the subject; by Claude Henri St. Simon, born also in France, at Paris, in A. D. 1760; and by Robert Owen, of England, who first taught it publicly in London in 1834. Through the instrumentality of their writings it has been spread over Germany, France, England, and the United States, where socialism, in different forms, has a considerable number of disciples. In February, 1848, an attempt was made by Louis Blanc, one of the Provisional Government of Paris, to organize labor on socialist principles, but without success. A great many religious sects, such as the Moravians, the Rappites, the Zoarites, and the Shakers, adopt the doctrine of common property in their social arrangements.

SOCINIANS. So called from their founders, Faustus and Lælius Socinus. They taught that Jesus was a mere man, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin; that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person; and that the Father only is truly God. They maintained that Christ died only to give mankind a pattern of heroic virtue, and to seal his doctrines with his death. Original sin, grace, and predestination they treated as mere chimeras. Socinianism was propagated about A. D. 1560.—*Pardon.*

SODOM AND GOMORRAH. These cities, with all their inhabitants, destroyed by fire from heaven. 1897 B. C.—*Bible, Blair, Usher.* The offence of sodomy was first sown in England by the Lombards. By an old English law, the criminal was burnt to death, though Fleta says he should be buried alive. The crime was subject to ecclesiastical censure only at the time of Henry VIII., who made it felony without benefit of clergy, 1533. Confirmed by statute 5 Elizabeth, 1562.

SOLAR SYSTEM. The system nearly as now accepted, after the investigations and discoveries of many enlightened centuries and ages, was taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B. C. In his system of the universe he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep inquiries of the philosophy of the sixteenth century proved it, by the most accurate calculations, to be true and incontestable. The system of Pythagoras was revived by Copernicus, and it is hence called the Copernican system. Its truth was fully demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton, in 1695. How truly the poet says—

“ He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,
Observe how system into system runs,
What other planets circle other suns,
What varied beings people every star,
May tell why Heaven has made us what we are.”—*Pope.*

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. The foundation laid, 480 years after the deliverance from Egypt, 1012 B. C. The temple solemnly dedicated. Friday, October 30, 1004 B. C., being 1000 years before the birth of the Redeemer.—*Usher, Lenglet.*

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Henry VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed 5 Elizabeth, 1563. The pretension to sorcery and witchcraft and the conversing with evil spirits was made capital, 1 James I., 1603. For shocking instances of the punishment of sorcerers, see *Witchcraft.*

SOUDAN OR SOUJAH. The title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they went by in their provinces or armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of the Noradine, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, A. D. 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

SOUND. Fewer than thirty vibrations in a second give no sound; and when the vibrations exceed 7520 in a second, the tones cease to be discriminated. Roberval states the velocity of sound at the rate of 560 feet in a second; Gassendus, at 1473; Derham, at 1142 feet. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather in 1738, it was found to be 1107 feet. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H. M. S. *Ædipus*, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of them was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in latitude of 33 degrees S. and longitude 9 degrees W., about 300 mile from the Cape of Good Hope, when 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs., 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA. One of the United States; first settlement was made under Governor Sayle, at Port Royal, in 1670, and at Charleston 1671; received a colony of French refugees, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1690; church of England established by law, 1703; proprietary government in the two Carolinas superseded by one established by the people in 1719; the country purchased of the proprietors by the English parliament in 1729, when the country was divided into North and South Carolina; received colonies of Swiss, Germans, and Irish at various times. This State early resisted the claims of the mother country, and was active in the revolutionary war. Charleston and a large part of the State taken by the British in 1780; battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781; Federal Constitution adopted May 23, 1788, by 149 to 73; "nullification ordinance" passed Nov. 1832. Population in 1790 was 249,000; in 1810, 415,115; in 1830, 581,458; in 1840, 594,398, including 327,538 slaves.

SOUTH SEA BUBBLE. This destructive speculation was commenced in 1710; and the company incorporated by statute, 1716. The bubble, which ruined thousands of families, exploded in 1720, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2 014,000*l.* were seized in 1721. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.*, and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become stock-jobbers and speculators in this fatal scheme. The artifices of the directors had raised the shares, originally of 100*l.*, to the enormous price of 1000*l.* - See *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHCOFF, JOANNA. See *Impostors, &c.*

SPAIN. The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans possessed the whole country. In the decline of the Roman empire, Spain was seized by the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi; afterwards subdued by the Visigoths, who laid the foundation of the present monarchy. See *Tabular Views*, p. 65, *et seq.*

The Vandals and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans	A. D.	412	Alphonsus II. refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war is declared; Alphonsus is victorious, and obtains the appellation of "the chaste" - A. D. 791 <i>et seq.</i> Inigo, first king of Navarre, &c. - 830 Ferdinand I., count of Castile, takes the title of king - - - - - 1020
The Visigoths enter Spain under their leader, Euric	- - - - -	472	
The Saracens from Arabia invade the country	- - - - -	713 <i>et seq.</i>	
Pelagius, a royal Visigoth, proclaimed king of Asturias	- - - - -	718	

SPAIN, *continued.*

- Union of Navarre and Castile - A. D. 1031
 The kingdom of Arragon commenced
 under Ramirez I. - 1035
 Leon and Asturias united to Castile - 1037
 Portugal taken from the Saracens by
 Henry of Bourbon - 1087
 The Saracens, beset on all sides by the
 Christians, call in the aid of the Moors
 from Africa, who seize the dominions
 they came to protect, and subdue the
 Saracens - 1091 *et seq*
 The Moors defeated in several battles
 by Alphonsus I. of Navarre - 1118
 Twelve Moorish kings overcome in one
 great pitched battle - 1135
 University of Salamanca founded - 1200
 Leon and Castile re-united - 1226
 Cordova, the residence of the first Moor-
 ish kings, taken by Ferdinand of Cas-
 tile and Leon - 1236
 The kingdom of Granada begun by the
 Moors, their last refuge from the
 power of the Christians - 1238
 Reign of Alphonsus the Wise - 1252
 The crown of Navarre passes to the
 royal family of France - 1276
 200,000 Moors invade Spain - 1327
 They are defeated by Alphonsus XI.,
 with great slaughter - 1340
 The infant Don Henriquez, son of John
 the First of Castile, first had the title
 of prince of Asturias - 1388
 Ferdinand II. of Arragon marries Is-
 abella of Castile; and nearly the whole
 Christian dominions of Spain are uni-
 ted in one monarchy - 1474
 Granada taken after a two years' siege;
 and the power of the Moors finally
 extirpated by the valor of Ferdinand - 1492
 Columbus is sent from Spain to explore
 the western world - 1492
 Ferdinand conquers the greater part of
 the kingdom of Navarre - 1512
 Accession of the house of Austria to the
 throne of Spain - 1516
 Charles V. of Spain and Germany re-
 tires from the world - 1556
 Philip I. commences his bloody perse-
 cution of the Protestants - 1561
 The Escorial began building - 1562
 Portugal united to Spain - 1580
 The invincible Spanish Armada de-
 stroyed. See *Armada*, and *Naval*
Battles - 1588
 Philip III. banishes the Moors and their
 descendants, to the number of 900,000,
 from Spain - 1610
 Philip IV. loses Portugal - 1640
 Gibraltar taken by the English - 1704
 Philip V. invades Naples - 1714
 Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies,
 succeeds to the crown - 1759
 Battle of Cape St. Vincent - Feb. 14, 1797
 Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,-
 000 dollars, seized by the English
 Oct. 29, 1804
 Battle of Trafalgar. See *Trafalgar*,
Battle of - Oct. 31, 1805
 Sway of the prince of Peace - 1806
 Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias
 against his father - July 25, 1807
 Treaty of Fontainebleau - Oct. 27, 1807
 The French take Madrid - A. D. March, 1808
 The prince of Peace dismissed by the
 king of Spain - March 18, 1808
 Abdication of Charles IV. in favor of
 Ferdinand - March 19, 1808
 And at Bayonne, in favor of his "friend
 and ally," Napoleon, when Ferdi-
 nand relinquished the crown, May 1, 1808
 The French are massacred at Madrid,
 May 2, 1808
 Napoleon assembles the notables at
 Bayonne - May 25, 1808
 Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid, as
 king of Spain - July 12, 1808
 He retires from the capital - July 29, 1808
 Supreme Junta installed - Sept. 1808
 Madrid retaken by the French, and Jo-
 seph restored - Dec. 2, 1808
 The royal family of Spain imprisoned
 in the palace of Chambery, in Savoy,
 Dec. 5, 1808
 [Spain now becomes the scene of the
 struggle called the Peninsular War,
 for the events of which see the arti-
 cles severally.]
 Constitution of the Cortes - May 8, 1812
 Ferdinand VII. restored - May 14, 1814
 Spanish revolution began - Jan. 1, 1820
 Ferdinand swears to the constitution of
 the Cortes - March 8, 1820
 Removal of the king to Seville, and
 thence to Cadiz - March 20, 1823
 The French enter Spain - April 7, 1823
 They invest Cadiz - June 25, 1823
 Battle of the Trocadero - Aug. 31, 1823
 Despotism resumed; the Cortes dis-
 solved; executions - Oct. 1823
 Riego put to death - Nov. 27, 1823
 The French evacuate Cadiz - Sept. 21, 1828
 Cadiz made a free port - Feb. 24, 1829
 Salique law abolished - March 25, 1836
 Queen of Spain appointed regent dur-
 ing the king's indisposition, and a
 complete change made in the minist-
 ry - Oct. 25, 1832
 Don Carlos declares himself legitimate
 successor to his brother's throne,
 should the king die - April 29, 1833
 Death of Charles IV., and his queen
 assumes the title of governing queen,
 until Isabella II., her infant daughter,
 attains her majority - Sept. 29, 1833
 The royalist volunteers disarmed, with
 some bloodshed, at Madrid - Oct. 27, 1833
 Don Carlos lands at Portsmouth with
 his family - June 18, 1834
 He suddenly appears among his ad-
 herents in Spain - July 10, 1834
 The peers vote the perpetual exclusion
 of Don Carlos from the throne, Aug. 30, 1834
 [Here commences the desolating civil
 war, in which British auxiliaries take
 the side of the queen.]
 Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao,
 and is ennobled - Dec. 25, 1836
 General Evans retires from the com-
 mand of the auxiliary legion, and ar-
 rives in London, after having achieved
 various successes in Spain - June 20, 1837
 Madrid is declared in a state of siege.
 Aug. 11, 1837
 [Espartero and other Christino generals

SPAIN, *continued.*

- engage with the Carlists, and numerous conflicts take place with various success.]
- Madrid is again declared in a state of siege - A. D. Oct. 30, 1838
- The Spanish Cortes dissolved - June 1, 1839
- The Carlists under Marota desert Don Carlos - Aug. 25, 1839
- Marota and Espartero conclude a treaty of peace - Aug. 29, 1839
- Don Carlos seeks refuge in France - Sept. 13, 1839
- Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France with a body of his troops - July 7, 1840
- The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages - Aug. 25, 1840
- Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid - Oct. 5, 1840
- The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero - Oct. 5, 1840
- The abdication of the queen regent of Spain - Oct. 12, 1840
- [She subsequently leaves the kingdom; visits France; next settles in Sicily; but returns to France.]
- Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio - Dec. 29, 1840
- The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen - Apr. 12, 1841
- Insurrection in favor of Christina is commenced at Pampeluna by Gen. O'Donnell's army - Oct. 2, 1841
- It spreads to Vitoria and other parts of the kingdom - Oct. 1841
- Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid, and his followers are repulsed, and numbers of them slain by the queen's guard - Oct. 7, 1841
- Don Diego Leon, having been seized, is shot at Madrid - Oct. 15, 1841
- Zurbano captures Bilbao - Oct. 21, 1841
- Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vitoria - Oct. 21, 1841
- Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension - Oct. 26, 1841
- Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid - Nov. 23, 1841
- An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace - Nov. 13, 1842
- Battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops: the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel - Nov. 15, 1842
- The troops evacuate the citadel, and retire to Montjuich - Nov. 17, 1842
- The regent Espartero arrives before Barcelona, and demands its unconditional surrender - Nov. 29, 1842
- Bombardment of Barcelona - Dec. 2, 1842
- It capitulates - Dec. 4, 1842
- The disturbances of Malaga - May 25, 1843
- The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona - June 11, 1843
- [Coru na, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]
- Arrival of Gen. Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders - July 15, 1843
- Espartero bombards Seville - July 21, 1843
- The siege is raised - July 27, 1843
- [The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship *Malabar*.]
- The new government deprive Espartero of his titles and rank - Aug. 16, 1843
- Espartero and his suite and friends arrive in London - Aug. 23, 1843
- Reaction against the new government breaks out at Madrid - Aug. 29, 1843
- The young queen Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age - Nov. 8, 1843
- The queen-mother, Christina, returns to Spain - March 23, 1844
- Don Carlos, from Bourges, formally relinquishes his right to the crown, in favor of his son - May 18, 1845
- Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12; they return to power, March 17; and again resign - March 28, 1846
- The queen is publicly affianced to her cousin, don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz - Aug. 27, 1846
- Escape of Don Carlos and others from France - Sept. 14, 1846
- Marriage of the queen; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke de Montpensier - Oct. 10, 1846
- [The Montpensier marriage occasions the displeasure of England, and disturbs the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]
- Amnesty granted by the queen to political offenders - Oct. 18, 1846
- The queen has a son born, who dies the same day - July 1, 1850

KINGS OF SPAIN.

- A. D. 406. Alaric I., king of the Goths; murdered.
411. Athalsus; murdered by his soldiers.
415. Wallia.
420. Theodoric I.; killed in battle.
450. Torrismundo, assassinated by his favorite.
452. Theodoric II.
466. Euric.
481. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
507. Gesalric; killed in battle.
511. Amalaric; killed in battle.
531. Theodat; assassinated by a madman.
548. Theodisele; murdered for female violation.
549. Agila; taken prisoner and put to death.
554. Athanagild.
567. From this year to the year 687, sixteen kings reigned.
687. Egica or Egiza.
697. Vitizza.
741. Roderick; killed in battle in 714.
- An interregnum till
718. Pelagius.
736. Favila; killed by a boar in hunting.

SPAIN, *continued.*

738. Alphonsus I.; Catholic.
 757. Froila I.; killed by his brother Aurelius.
 768. Aurelius.
 774. Silo.
 783. Mauregat.
 789. Veremond.
 791. Alphonsus II.; the chaste.
 821. Ramiro I.; he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle.
 860. Ordogno I.
 862. Alphonsus III.; surnamed the great; deposed by his son.
 910. Garcias.
 914. Ordogno II.
 923. Froila II.
 924. Alphonsus IV.; abdicated.
 931. Ramiro II., killed in battle.
 950. Ordogno III.
 955. Ordogno IV.
 956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple
 967. Rainiro III.
 982. Veremund II.; the Gouty.
 999. Alphonsus V.; killed at the siege of Viscu.
 1028. Veremund III.; killed in battle.
 1035. Ferdinand the Great, king of Leon and Castile.
 1065. Sancho II., the Strong, king of Castile; Alphonsus in Leon and Asturias; and Garcias in Galicia.
 1072. Alphonsus VI., the Valiant; in Castile and Leon.
 1109. Alphonsus VII.
 1122. Alphonsus VIII.
 1157. Sancho III., the Beloved, in Castile; Ferdinand in Leon.
 1158. Alphonsus IX., in Castile.
 1214. Henry I.
 1236. Ferdinand III. the Holy; in him Castile and Leon were reunited, and perpetually annexed.
 1252. Alphonsus the Wise; deposed.
 1284. Sancho IV., the Brave; Peter III. in Arragon.
 1295. Ferdinand IV.
 1312. Alphonsus X.; John in Arragon.
 1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed. Reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; afterwards beheaded by his subjects.
 1368. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.
 1379. John I.; he united Biscay to Castile.
 1390. Henry III., the Sickly.
 1406. John II.
 1454. Henry IV. the Impotent.
 1474. Ferdinand V., the Catholic, in whom, by his marriage with Isabella, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were united.
 1504. Philip I. of Austria, and his queen Joan.
 1506. Joan alone over both kingdoms.
 1516. Charles I., and emperor of Germany, resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.
 1555. Philip II., married Mary, queen-regnant of England.
 1598. Philip III., son of the preceding; he drove the Moors from Grenada and the adjacent provinces.
 1621. Philip IV., his son; a reign of nearly continuous and unfortunate wars with the Dutch and France.
 1665. Charles II.
 1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson to Louis XIV. of France; resigned.
 1724. Lewis I.; who reigned only a few months.
 1724. Philip V.; again.
 1745. Ferdinand VI., surnamed the Wise; he distinguished his reign by acts of liberality and beneficence.
 1759. Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies.
 1788. Charles IV.; abdicated in favor of his son and successor.
 1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon, of France, also forced to resign.
 1808. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; deposed.
 1814. Ferdinand VII.; restored; succeeded by his daughter.
 1833. Isabella II., Sept. 29; who came to the throne when three years of age.

While nearly all the other nations of the world have been at peace, this country, for the last quarter of a century, has been a prey to the most deplorable commotions, and almost continuous and destructive civil war. From the death of Ferdinand, the intrigues of Christina, the queen-mother, and the parties in her interest, have led to successive revolutions in the state, and caused, in 1840, her own abdication of the regency, and expulsion from the kingdom.

SPANISH ARMADA AGAINST ENGLAND. See article *Armada*.

SPARTA. The capital of Laconia, one of the most considerable republics of the Peloponnesus, and the formidable rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valor of its citizens, for eight centuries. The epoch of its foundation is much disputed. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king, 1516 B. C. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it was most known. The history of Lacedæmon may be divided into five eras, viz., 1st. Under the ancient kings, from Lelex to the settlement of the Heraclidæ, comprising about four hun-

dred and twelve years. 2d. Under the Heraclidæ as absolute monarchs, till Lycurgus instituted a senate, by which the people obtained a share in the government, including about two hundred and twenty years. 3d. From the establishment of the senate, to the introduction of ephori, or five inspectors by Theopompus, about one hundred and twenty-four years. 4th. From the appointment of the ephori, to the total abolition of royalty, about five hundred and forty years. 5th. From the abolition of the monarchy, to the subjugation of the country to the Roman power, a period of about seventy-two years, 147 B. C.—*Abbé Lenglet*. See *Tabular Views: Greece*, page 7, *et seq.* See also *Greece*. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. All their laws, all their institutions, all their education, in a word, the very constitution of their republic, were calculated to make them warriors. And never were men brought into the field more capable of enduring fatigue. They hardened their bodies by stripes, and by manly exercises, accustoming themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. The women were as courageous as the men, and celebrated with festivals the fall of their sons, when killed in battle, or coolly put them to death with their own hands, if by a shameful flight, or the loss of their arms, they brought disgrace upon their country.—*Abbé Lenglet*.

SPECTACLES AND READING-GLASSES. See *Optics*. Spectacles were unknown to the ancients. They are generally supposed to have been invented in the 13th century, by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about A. D. 1285.—*Gen. Hist.* They were invented by Roger Bacon, our own illustrious countryman, according to Dr. Plott. The hint was certainly given by Bacon about 1280. Some affirm that the real inventor was Salvino; and Mr. Manni gives proofs in favor of Salvino in his *Treatise on Spectacles*.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, were invented by Anaximander, 552 B. C. The armillary sphere is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes about 255 B. C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B. C. It was maintained by Pythagoras that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to the ears of mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPINNING. The art of spinning was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, such was their veneration for it. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art of spinning about 1500 B. C. Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner; and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Augustus Cæsar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter. The spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A. D. 1530. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand-spinning-wheel, when Hargrave, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning-jenny, with eight spindles. Hargrave also erected the first carding-machine with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargrave's; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first, he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1779, Crompton invented the mule, which is a further and wonderful improvement of this art.—*P allips*.

SPIRES. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spires, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The diet to

condemn the reformers was held at Spires, called there by the emperor Charles V., 1529. This was the era of Protestantism. See *Protestants*.

SPIRITS. See *Distillation*. No human invention has ever tended more to corrupt the morals, and ruin the character, constitution, and circumstances of numbers of mankind, than distillation. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state. In 1840, England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland made about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, duty was paid, in 1840, on the following quantities of spirits, viz.—Rum, 2,830,263 gallons; brandy, 1,167,756 gallons; Geneva, 18,640 gallons; on other foreign spirits, 8,758 gallons; and on British, Irish, and Scotch spirits, 25,190,843 gallons; making in the whole nearly thirty millions of gallons, upon which the duty amounted to about eight millions of pounds sterling!—*Parl. Returns*.

SPITZBERGEN. Discovered in 1533, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds.

STAMP-DUTIES IN ENGLAND. The first institution of stamp-duties was by statute 5 and 6 William and Mary, June 23, 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable. The American Stamp Act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the parliament of Great Britain which produced the American war, and led to the independence of the United States, was passed March 22, 1765. Stamp-duties in Ireland commenced 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1782. The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, the revenue of 3,126,535*l.*; and in 1840, for the United Kingdom, 6,726,817*l.* See *Newspapers, &c.*

STANDARDS. See *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using the cross on standards and shields arose in the miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius: this fact rests on the authority of Eusebius, who states that he had received it from the emperor himself, A. D. 312. For the celebrated French standard, see *Lily*. **STANDARD OF MAHOMET;** on this ensign no infidel dare look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace. The **IMPERIAL STANDARD** was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars.—*Coke*. This court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reigns, was called Star-chamber, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *Star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Henry VII. 1487, for trials by a committee of the privy council. In Charles I.'s reign, it exercised its power, independent of any law, upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible.—*Goldsmith*. It was abolished 16 Charles I., 1641. There were

from 26 to 42 judges, the lord-chancellor having the casting voice.—*Gibbon.*

STARS. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B. C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them (this is mentioned by Cicero, and probably gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus), about 344 B. C. Job, Hesiod, and Homer, mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B. C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy* and *Solar System*.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France. Previously to the Revolution it had not met since A. D. 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789. Here a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly*.

STATIONERS. Books and paper were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented; yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip and Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row.—*Mortimer.*

STATUES. See *Moulds, Sculpture, &c.* Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B. C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B. C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.

STEAM ENGINE. This is the most important prime mover that the ingenuity of man has yet devised. The first idea of it was suggested by the marquis of Worcester in his *Century of Inventions*, as "a way to drive up water by fire," A. D. 1663. It does not, however, appear that the noble inventor could ever interest the public in favor of this great discovery.

Papin's <i>digester</i> invented	A. D. 1681	Watt's expansion engine	- - - - 1778
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water	- - - - 1698	Double acting engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle	- 1779
Papin's engine, exhibited to the Royal Society, about	- 1699	Watt's double engine, and his first patent for it granted	- - - - 1781
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen	- - - - 1713	The marquis Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône	- - - - 1781
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Hulls	- 1736	Fitch's experiments in steam navigation on the Delaware, (See <i>Smith's Am. Curios.</i>)	- - - - 1783-4
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder	- - - - 1765	Oliver Evans' experiments in the same	- - - - 1785-6
His first patent	- - - - 1769	Rumsey's experiments in the same in Virginia	- - - - 1787
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament	- 1775	W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal	- - - - 1789
Thomas Paine proposed the application of steam in America	- - - - 1778	First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson	- - - - 1791
Engine made to give a rotary motion	- 1778	Jouffroy's experiments in France	- - - - 1792

STEAM ENGINE, *continued.*

Chancellor Livingston builds a steamer on the Hudson	- 1797	Steam applied to printing in the <i>Times</i> office. See <i>Press</i>	- 1814
First experiment on the Thames	- 1801	There were five steam vessels in Scotland (<i>Parl. Returns</i>) in	- 1813
The experiment of Mr. Symington repeated with success	- 1802	First steam vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd, from Glasgow	1817
Trevethick's high-pressure engine	- 1802	The first steamer built in England (<i>Parl. Returns</i>)	- 1815
Oliver Evans' experiments in locomotive engines in Penn.	- 1804	The <i>Savannah</i> steamer, of 350 tons, went from New York to Liverpool in 26 days	July 15, 1819
Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed	- 1804	First steamer in Ireland	- 1820
Manufactories warmed by steam	- 1806	Captain Johnson obtained 10,000 <i>l.</i> for making the first steam voyage to India, in the <i>Enterprise</i> , which sailed from Falmouth	Aug. 16, 1825
Fulton started a steam-boat on the river Hudson, built by himself, and named "The North River;" engine by Boulton and Watt; passage to Albany in 33 hours: FIRST STEAM NAVIGATION ON record	- 1807	Locomotive steam carriages on railways, at Liverpool	Oct. 1829
The next three steam-boats in the world were the <i>Car of Neptune</i> ,	- 1808	The Railway opened (see <i>Liverpool</i>)	- 1830
The <i>Paragon</i>	- 1811	The <i>Great Western</i> arrives from Bristol at New York, and the <i>Sirius</i> from Cork, same day, being their first voyage, in 18 days	June 17, 1838
The <i>Richmond</i>	- 1812	War steamers built in England	- 1838
all in New York.		First steamer of the Cunard line was the <i>Britannia</i> to Boston; after a passage of 14 ds. 8 hrs., arrived July 18, 1840	
Steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blenkinsop	- 1811		
Steam vessels first commenced plying on the Clyde (FIRST IN EUROPE)	- 1812		

STEAM BOATS IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1838 returns from 23 States gave an aggregate of 700 vessels—whole tonnage, 153,660 tons; but these returns were not complete. The increase from 1838 to 1850 was very great: probably there are, in 1850, at least 1500 vessels, with an aggregate of 300 000 tons. The first American ocean steamer of any note was the *Washington*, which made her first passage to Southampton in June 1847. The whole number of steam-boats, locomotive and stationary engines, in the United States, in 1838, was 3,010.

STEAM VESSELS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

STEAM VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS;

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Dependencies.	Total.
1814	0	5	0	1	6
1815	3	5	0	2	10
1820	17	14	3	9	43
1825	112	36	3	17	168
1830	203	61	31	20	315
1835	344	85	68	48	545
1845	694	139	79	89	1001

STEEL-YARD. A most ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuck The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B. C.

STENOGRAPHY. The art of writing in short-hand is said to have been practised by most of the ancient nations. It is said to have followed from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. It is also attributed to the poet Ennius, improved upon by Tyro, Cicero's freed-man, and still more by Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, printed about A. D. 1412. is the oldest system extant. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590. There are now numerous systems of it, many of them of easy acquirement and great simplicity.

STEREOMETRY. The instrument by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about A. D. 1350.—*Anderson.*

STEREOTYPE. See *Printing*. It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711; but this is doubted. It is said to have been suggested by Wm. Ged

of Edinburgh, 1735.—*Nichols*. This species of printing is ascribed by others to Mr. Tilloch, 1779. The invention of it is also attributed to Francis Ambrose Didot, of Paris, about that year.—*Ferguson*. But stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and Dutch folio Bible were printed there.—*Phillips*. Stereotyping was introduced into London, by Wilson, in 1804.—*Idem*.

STEREOTYPING. The foregoing is from Haydn. But this art is said to have been invented by Cadwallader Colden of New York, who sent the details of his plan in 1779 to Dr. Franklin, then in Paris. Franklin communicated the plan to Didot, the famous printer, and Herbau, a German, who had been an assistant of Didot, took it up in opposition to Didot. It is affirmed, on good authority, that Herbau's method of stereotyping is precisely similar to that which Colden invented. Stereotyping was first actually practised in New York in 1813, when John Watts stereotyped the Larger Catechism. In June 1815 the Bruces of New York stereotyped a duodecimo Bible.—*Dr. J. W. Francis*.

STOCKINGS. Those of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more.—*Howell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of.—*Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, the first of the kind made in England, 1564.—*Stowe*.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1694. The number of stockholders in 1840 amounted to 337,481. By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* averaged in the year—

1780	-	£63	13	6	|	1795	-	£74	8	6	|	1810	-	£67	16	3	|	1825	-	£90	0	8
1785	-	63	6	6	|	1800	-	66	3	3	|	1815	-	58	13	9	|	1830	-	89	15	7
1790	-	71	2	6	|	1805	-	58	14	0	|	1820	-	63	12	0	|	1840	-	89	17	6

See *Public Debt*.

STOICS. Disciples of Zeno, the cynic philosopher; they obtained the name of stoics because they listened to his instructions and harangues in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living according and agreeable to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. The Pharisees affected the same stiffness, patience, apathy, austerity, and insensibility, which this sect is famous for.—*Stanley*.

STONE. Stone buildings were introduced into England, A. D. 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow in 1087, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860. See *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161. See *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1796.

STONEHENGE. Among the most celebrated monuments of British antiquity. Said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist, the Saxon, A. D.

475.—*Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, A. D. 500.—*Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated.—*Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, and justice administered, and heinous crimes punished, by burning alive in wicker-baskets.

STORMS. The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, A. D. 944. One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, October 5, 1091. One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais, and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215.—*Holinshed*.

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, A. D. 1233.

A storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants: 1285.—*Hoveden*.

A violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III., then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339.—*Matt. Paris*.

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbor, Jan. 1382.—*Holinshed*.

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1389.—*Idem*.

A hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage; more remarkable in England, happening Sept. 3, 1658, the day that Cromwell died.—*Mortimer*.

A storm on the eastern coasts of England; 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The storm called the "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbors, and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26, 1703.*

A snow storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, A. D. 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen,

greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1737.

A dreadful hurricane at the Havana; many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1768.—*Annual Register*.

An awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and 4 Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.

At Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

A dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from 20th to 22d Sept. 1819. At the Island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

At Gibraltar, where more than a hundred vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828.

Awful hurricane on the western coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighborhood; the coast and harbors were covered with wrecks; the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half a million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the wind spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighborhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

Hurricane at Havana, 92 vessels sunk, 1275 houses destroyed, and 1038 injured, Oct. 10-11, 1846.

Hurricane at Antigua, St. Thomas, &c. Aug. 21, 1848.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of

* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace, in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost; in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed too by portable braziers. See *Chimneys*.

STRASBURG. The attempt at insurrection in the city of Strasburg, by Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, a nephew of the deceased emperor, aided by two officers and some privates, which was instantly suppressed by the arrest of the parties. The prince was afterwards shipped off to America by the French government, Oct. 29, 1836. This enthusiast made another attempt, by a descent at Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840. See *France*.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Devonshire, between the royal army and the forces of the parliament, headed by the poet Waller; in this battle the victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded, and Waller was obliged to fly to Bristol; fought May 16, 1643.

STUCCO-WORK. The art was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—*Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine about A. D. 1550; and is now exquisitely performed in Italy and France, and is advancing rapidly to perfection in England.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextillis to be called Augustus, 8 B. C. Again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, A. D. 1582. See *Calendar*. Introduced into most of the other states of Europe, 1710. Act passed to change the style in England from the Julian to the Gregorian, 1751. It took effect Sept. 3, 1752. See *New Style* and *Year*.

STYLE, ROYAL, OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND. See articles *Majesty* and *Titles*.

SUBSIDIES. Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340.—*Anderson*. Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I., 1624, but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Bonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterwards given by England, to the amount of many tens of millions sterling.—*Phillips*.

SUB-TREASURY. Bill providing for the safe keeping of the moneys belonging to the United States, passed the Senate by 24 to 18, Jan. 23, 1840; repealed Aug. 9, 1841. Re-enacted in a new form, 184—.

SUCCESSION, ACT OF. The memorable act to exclude Roman Catholics from ascending the throne of Great Britain was passed in 1689; and the crown of England was settled upon the present royal family by the act of June 12, 1701.

SUCCESSION, THE WAR OF. This celebrated war, alike distinguished by the glorious achievements of the duke of Marlborough and its barren and unprofitable results, arose in the question whether an Austrian or a French prince, grandson of Louis XIV., should succeed to the throne of Spain. Our court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew, one after another, and the French prince succeeded; 1702 to 1713. See *Utrecht*, *Peace of*.

SUGAR, *Saccharum officinarum*. Sugar is supposed to have been known to the

ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B. C.—*Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage.—*Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India.—*Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen.—*Encyclop.* Brought into Europe from Asia, A. D. 625. In large quantities, 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.—*Robertson's History of Charles V.**

SUGAR-REFINING. The art of refining sugar was made known to the Europeans by a Venetian, A. D. 1503. It was first practised in England in 1659, though some authorities say that we had the art among us a few years sooner. Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II., 1685.—*Anderson; Mortimer.* See *Beet Root*.

SUICIDE. The first instance of it (passing that of Samson) recorded in Jewish history is that of Saul, 1055 B. C.—*Apollodorus*. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B. C. Instances afterwards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 45 B. C. In the Catholic church, in the sixth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE RECENT CASES OF SUICIDE IN ENGLAND, &C.

Suicide of gen. Pichegru	- April 7, 1804	Of Mr. Simpson, the traveller	July 24, 1840
Of marshal Berthier	- June 1, 1815	Of lord James Beresford	- April 27, 1841
Of Samuel Whitbread, esq.	- Sept. 6, 1815	Of the earl of Munster	- March 20, 1842
Of sir Samuel Romilly	- Nov. 2, 1818	Of Laman Blanchard	- Feb. 25, 1845
Of Christophe, king of Hayti	Oct. 8, 1820	Of col. Gurwood	- Dec. 29, 1845
Of marquis of Londonderry	Aug. 12, 1822	Of Haydon, the eminent painter	June 22, 1845
Of hon. colonel Stanhope	- Jan. 26, 1825		

There have been only three instances of self-destruction by fire; that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy. In England, the body was buried in cross-roads, a stake being previously driven through it, until the statute 4 George IV., 1823.

SULTAN. A Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes Angrolipex and Musgad, about A. D. 1055.—*Vatlier*. It

* About the year 1138 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date it was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance, in 1497. A manuscript letter, from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship, 25 sugar loaves at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte pence a pounde." In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwt., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling.

was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the fourth century of the Hegira.

SUMMATRA, ISLAND OF. The Malays at Qualla Battoo having committed piracies on American vessels, the town was destroyed by the United States frigate *Potomac*, and 150 Malays killed, Feb. 6, 1832.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. Laws to restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B. C.—*Diog. Laert.* This law checked luxury. The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws were chiefly in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII. See *Dress, Luxury, &c.*

SUN. Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B. C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B. C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A. D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530. See *Copernican System and Solar System.* Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. Maculæ were first discovered by Chr. Scheiner, 1611. Transit of Mercury observed by Gassendi. By the observations of Dr. Halley on a spot which darkened the sun's disk in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis. Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley, 1702. A macula, three times the size of the earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766, and frequently since. Herschel measured two spots whose length taken together exceeded 50,000 miles, April 19, 1779.

SUN-DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B. C.—*Pliny*, 1, 2. The first erected at Rome was that by Papius Cursor, when the time was divided into hours, 293 B. C. Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A. D. 613.—*Abbé Lenglet.*

SUNDAY, OR LORD'S DAY. Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is called the Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's rising from the dead on that day, which, according to the Jewish account, was the next day after the sabbath. The apostles transferred that religious rest observed by the Jews on the sabbath to this day. The first civil law for its proper observance was made by Constantine, A. D. 321.—*Eusebius.* The council of Orleans prohibited country labor, 338. The *Book of Innocent Sunday Sports*, authorizing certain sports and pastimes after divine service on Sundays, published in England 14 James I. in 1617, was violently opposed by the clergy and puritans. Its sanction by the unfortunate Charles I. was a primary cause of the civil war which ended in his death. This book was burnt by the hangman, and the sports suppressed by order of parliament.—*Rapin.* Sunday schools were established in England first by Mr. Raikes in 1780. Act of parliament closing all the post-offices on Sunday passed May 1850.

SUPREMACY OVER THE CHURCH. The supremacy of the king over the church as well as sovereignty over the state, whereby the king was made head of the church of England, was established in 1534, when Henry VIII. shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself. Our kings have from that time had the title of supreme head of the church conferred upon them by parliament. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and

the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) were, among numerous others, beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, 1535.—*Haydn.*

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B. C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A. D. 17; Galen, 170; Ætius, 500; Paulus Ægineta in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century sprung up a new era in the science; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests or barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. In England surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London.

SURGEONS, COLLEGE OF. The first charter for surgeons was granted by Henry VIII., 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united. until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, excepting only the drawing of teeth." The surgeons obtained another charter in 1745; and a new charter in 1800.

SURPLICES. First worn by the Pagan priests. First used in churches, A. D. 316, and generally introduced by pope Adrian, 786. Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves, *Can.* 58. The garb prescribed by Stat. 2 Edward VI., 1547; and again 1 Elizabeth, 1558; and 13 and 14 Charles II., 1662.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. The greatest and oldest in the world is in China, near King-tung; it is formed of chains. Rope suspension bridges, from rocks to rocks, are also of Chinese origin. In these realms chain suspension bridges are of recent construction. The bridge over the Menai Strait is the most surprising work, every way considered, of modern times.

SUTTEES, OR THE BURNING OF WIDOWS. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. So many as seventeen widows have burned themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished, until lately, in each year. Mr. Holwell was present at many of these sacrifices. On February 4, 1743, he saw a young and beautiful creature, only seventeen years of age, the mother of two children, thus sacrifice herself, with a fortitude and courage that astonished every witness of the scene.—*Holwell.* The English government in India have discouraged these self-immolations, while yet avoiding any undue interference with the religion and prejudices of the natives. Suttees were abolished by English colonial law, Dec. 7, 1829; but they have since occasionally, though rarely, taken place.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPEL. First used A. D. 528. Introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—*Rapin.* PROFANE SWEARING made punishable by fine; a laborer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 William III., 1695. See *Oaths.*

SWEDEN. The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of the country.

Gylf reigns in Sweden - - - B. C. 57
During this reign, Odin, surnamed the
Divine, at the head of a swarm of

barbarians, falls upon the North
Europe, making vast conquests

SWEDEN, *continued.*

Ynge, founder of the family of the Ynglings, reigns B.C.	32
[The early history of the kingdom is altogether involved in fables and obscurity.]	
Olaf the Infant is baptized, and introduces Christianity among his people, about A.D.	1000
Gothland, so celebrated for its warlike people and invasions of other countries, is annexed to Sweden	1132
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the Pagan temples	1168
Stockholm founded	1260
Magnus Ladelus establishes a regular form of government	1279
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smeek, or the Foolish, king of Norway, is elected	1318
Waldemar lays Gothland waste	1361
The crown made elective	1320
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns	1365
Sweden united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, under Margaret	1394
University of Upsal founded	1476
Christian II., "the Nero of the North," massacres all the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism	1520
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valor of Gustavus Vasa	1523
He makes the crown hereditary, and introduces the reformed religion	1544
The titles of count and baron introduced by Eric XIV.	1561
The conquests of Gustavus Adolphus, between 1612 and	1617
He is slain at Lutzen	1633
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark	1648
Abdication of Christina	1654
Charles X. overruns Poland	1657
Arts and sciences begin to flourish	1660
Charles XII., "the madman of the North," begins his reign	1699
He makes himself absolute abolishes the senate	****

Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia. See <i>Pultowa</i> A.D.	1709
He escapes to Bender, where after three years' protection, he is made prisoner by the Turks	1713
He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, he is at length killed at the siege of Frederickshall	Dec. 11, 1718
Queen Ulrica Eleanor abolishes despotic government	1719
Royal Academy founded by Linnæus, afterwards called Linnæus	1741
Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded	1756
Despotism re-established	1772
Order of the Sword instituted	1772
Assassination of Gustavus III. by Count Ankerstrom, at a ball, March 16: he expired the 29th	1792
The regicide was dreadfully scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled	May 18, 1792
Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania	March 13, 1809
Sweden cedes Finland to the czar of Russia	Sept. 17, 1809
Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo, is chosen the crown prince of Sweden	Aug. 21, 1810
Gustavus IV. arrived in London,	Nov. 12, 1810
Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Bonaparte	Jan. 9, 1812
Alliance with England	July 12, 1812
Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon	March 13, 1813
Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel	Jan. 14, 1814
Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV.	Feb. 5, 1818
Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden	May 19, 1826

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

825 Regnard Lobrock.	1223 Eric XII.
*** Reigns uncertain.]	1250 Waldemar.
966 Eric, the Victor.	1276 Magnus II.
994 Olaf, or Olaf Sektokong.	1290 Birger II.
1026 Edmund Jacobson.	1318 Magnus III.; dethroned by his subjects
1035 Edmund, or Amand III.	1365 Albert.
1041 Haquin.	1397 Margaret.
1056 Stenkell, or Steenchel.	1411 Eric XIII.; abdicated.
1060 Ingo I.; assassinated by his brother.	1441 Christopher.
1064 Halstan.	1448 Charles VIII.
1080 Philip.	1458 Christian I.
1100 Ingo II.; died in a monastery.	1497 John II.
1130 Ragwald; murdered by the Visigoths.	1520 Christian II.
1133 Magnus I.; assassinated in Scania.	1528 Gustavus I., Vasa.
1144 Suercher II.	1556 Eric XIV.; died in prison.
1150 Eric X.; beheaded by rebels.	1569 John III.
1162 Charles VII.; made prisoner by Canute, who reigns.	1592 Sigismund I., king of Poland.
1168 Canute, son of Eric X.	1606 Charles IX.
1192 Suercher III., son of Charles; killed in battle.	1611 Gustavus Adolphus II.
1211 Eric XI.	1632 Christina; resigned her crown to
1220 John I.	1654 Charles X., Gustavus duke of Deux Ponts.
	1660 Charles XI.

SWEDEN, *continued.*

1699 Charles XII.; killed at the siege of Frederickshall.	1771 Gustavus III., Adolphus.
1718 Ulrica Eleanora; resigned when her husband was elected.	1792 Gustavus Adolphus IV.
1720 Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.	1809 Charles XIII.
1751 Adolphus Frederick, duke of Holstein.	1818 Charles John XIV., Bernadotte, Feb. 5.
	1844 Oscar, his son, March 8.

SWEDENBORGIANS. A sect of mystics, so called from the learned but eccentric Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman. He considered the New Jerusalem, foretold in the Apocalypse, to be a church now about to be established, in which will be known the true nature of God and of man, of the Word, of heaven and of hell—concerning all which subjects error and ignorance now prevail, and in which church this knowledge will bear its proper fruits—love to the Lord and to one's neighbor, and purity of life. His first work on theology was published in 1743; his sect rose about 1760, but it did not spread in England until 1782. His doctrines have a considerable number of respectable advocates in the United States.

SWITZERLAND. The ancient Helvetians were a Gaulish people, conquered by Julius Cæsar, and afterwards subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Many Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schweitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 b. c. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.

The Helvetian, converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries	A. D. 612	Independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia (see <i>Westphalia, Peace of</i>)	A. D. 1648
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns	909	[From this period until the French Revolution the canton enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]	
Becomes subject to Germany	1032	Alliance with France	May 25, 1777
Fribourg built by Berthold IV.	1179	Domestic strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties;	
Tyranny of Geszler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell.	1306	France interferes	1781
Swiss independence	Nov. 7, 1307	1000 fugitive Genevans seek an asylum in Ireland (see <i>Geneva</i>)	1782
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 11,000 souls	1314	Swiss guards ordered to quit France	1792
Form of government made perpetual	1315	Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France	1798
Lucerne joins the confederacy	1335	The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France,	May 12, 1802
The canton of Zurich joins, and becomes head of the league	1350	Uri, Schweitz, and Underwald separate from the republic	July 13, 1802
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join	1351	Switzerland joins France with 6,000 men	Aug. 24, 1811
The Grisons league (see <i>Caddee</i>)	1400	The Allies entered Switzerland in the spring of 1814. The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna	1815
Second league of the Grisons	1424	Federal diet opened	Oct. 16, 1847
The third league of the Grisons	1435	— passes resolves against the Sonderbund, and troops of Uri attack canton Tessino	Nov. 4, 1847
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI.	1480	Forces of the diet attack Fribourg, Nov. 10, and take Lucerne	Nov. 24, 1847
Union of Fribourg and Soleure	1481	Neuchâtel declares independence,	Feb. 29, 1818
Maximilian I. emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence	1499		
Schaffhausen joins the union	1501		
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers	1516		
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire	1519		
The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies	1544		
Appenzel joins the other cantons	1597		
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town; but in the end is defeated	1602		
[This circumstance gives rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]			

SWORDS. They were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* The sword is one of the earliest implements

of war The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption: The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are the most prized; and next, the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from a celebrated artificer, named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrew Ferraras*. The broadsword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYCAMORE-TREE. This tree is called by some the Egyptian Fig-tree. The date of its being planted in England is not known, but it was very early. In Mrs. Jamieson's *Memoirs of Female Sovereigns*, we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore-tree, which she planted in the gardens of Holyrood, and that from this little tree have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. Founded by governor Philip, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay; but now the principal seat of the government of the colony. It was denominated Sydney in compliment to lord Sydney. The town is now becoming considerable in extent and population; and it has a legislative council, which was first held July 13, 1829. See *New South Wales; Convicts, &c.*

SYNAGOGUE. Authors are not agreed as to the time when the Jews first had synagogues. Some refer it to the time of the ceremonial law, and others to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. There are in London six synagogues.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*). National, were those of one nation only. The first of this kind held in England was at Hertford, A. D. 673: the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Henry VIII., 1533.

SYNOD OF DORT. The famous, or general assembly of Dort in Holland, to which deputies were sent from England and all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon the points of justification and grace, 1618. — *Atzema.*

SYRACUSE. Founded by Archias, 732 B. C.—*Eusebius.* 749 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* Taken by Marcellus, when Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, was slain, 212 B. C. (see *Sicily*). Syracuse was destroyed by an earthquake, with many thousands of its inhabitants, January 1693. Again nearly destroyed, Aug. 6, 1757.

SYRIA. Of the early history of ancient Syria, a few particulars are gleaned from Scripture; and it otherwise affords nothing peculiar, being involved in the histories of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires (*which see*). The capital of Syria was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus (the chief of the Seleucidæ) founded the celebrated city of Antioch.

Seleucus, surnamed <i>Nicator</i> , i. e. Conqueror, enters Babylon	B. C. 312	Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father and married by the son.	B. C. 297
Era of the Seleucidæ (<i>which see</i>)	312		
Great Battle of Ipsus, defeat and death of Antigonus	301		
City of Antioch founded	299		

* This is related as one of the most strange events connected with the early history of physic. Erasistratus, the illustrious father of anatomy (jointly with Herophilus), had observed, that when

SYRIA, *continued.*

Battle of Cyropædion	B.C. 281	Noureddin conquers Syria	A.D. 1169
Seleucus is foully assassinated by Ce- raunus.— <i>Lenglet.</i>	280	Saladin puts an end to the power of the Fatimite dynasty	1171
Antiochus defeats the Gauls, and takes the name of <i>Soter</i> , or Saviour	275	The Tartars overrun all Syria	1259
Reign of Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians <i>Theos</i> , or God!	261	Recovered by the sultans of Egypt, who expel the Crusaders	1291
Seleucus II. makes a treaty of alliance with S yrna and Magnesia	243	Syria overrun by Tamerlane	1400
Reign of Seleucus III., surnamed <i>Ce- raunus</i> , or Thunder	226	Conquered by the Turks under Selim .	1517
Battle of Raphia, in which Antiochus III. is signally defeated	217	After the conquest by Selim, Syria contin- ued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French, July 1, 1798	1798
Antiochus' conquest of Judea	204	Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss	Aug. 6, 1798
War with the Romans begins	192	He overruns the country, and takes Ga- za and Jaffa	1798
Reign of Antiochus IV., who assumes the title of <i>Theos-Epiphanes</i> , or the Illustrious God!	175	Siege of Acre	March 6 to May 27, 1799
He sends Appolonius into Judea; Jeru- salem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed; and 40,000 more sold as slaves	170	Bonaparte returns to France from E- gypt	Aug. 23, 1799
Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand	124	Egypt is evacuated by the French army Sept. 10, 1801	1801
Reign of her son Antiochus Grypus, whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself	123	Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria, 1831-32	1831-32
Reign of Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch	111	Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the ar- my of the grand signior	July 30, 1832
Defeat of Tigranes by Pompey, who en- ters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus, about	65	[Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success.]	
Conquest of Syria	A.D. 970	Ibrahim Pacha defeats the Turkish ar- my, making 10,000 prisoners, June 25, 1839	1839
[This conquest is made by the Fatimite caliphs who rule in Egypt.]		The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria and places itself at the disposal of Mehemet Ali	July 14, 1839
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus	1067	The Five Powers propose to the Porte to negotiate with Mehemet Ali, July 16, 1839	1839
The emirs of Aleppo revolt	1063	Death of the celebrated lady Hester Stanhope	June 23, 1840
The Crusades from Europe commence (see article <i>Crusades</i>)	1095	Treaty of London (not signed by offend- ed France)	July 15, 1840
[The Christians ultimately conquer that part of Syria called the Holy Land.— See <i>Jerusalem.</i>]		Capture of Sidon	Sept. 27, 1840
		Fall of Beyrout (see <i>Beyrout</i>)	Oct. 10, 1840
		Fall of Acre (see <i>Acre</i>)	Nov. 3, 1840

After much expostulation with the sultan, the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, prevail upon him to make the pachalic of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali, who surrenders to the Turkish fleet, and whose troops evacuate Syria. A treaty to that effect signed at London, between the representatives of those powers, July 13, 1841. This result conciliates France, and promises peace in the East, and its continuance among the great powers of Europe.

ever the queen appeared, the young prince her step-son blushed, a tremor overspread his frame, his pulse quickened, and his voice grew weak. She was of his own age, and of exceeding beauty. On discovering the true cause of his patient's disorder, Erasistratus adopted an expedient which was the foundation of his great fame. He informed the king that his heir must die, as he languished under a hopeless passion. "Who," asked Seleucus, "is the object of his love?" "*My wife*," answered the physician. "Then resign her to him," said the king. "But if," said Erasistratus "it were the queen he loved, would you, Seleucus, yield up the idol of your affections to another?" "Yes," replied Seleucus, "I would readily relinquish both my queen and kingdom to save my son's life." "Then be at ease," Erasistratus rejoined, "for the object of his love is *Stratonice!*"—*Biog. Dict.*

* This treaty was engraved on a marble column, now in the court of the Theatre of Oxford. It was presented to Oxford by the earl of Arundel in the reign of Charles II.

T.

- TAHITI.** The French, or abbreviated name for Otaheite. See *Otaheite*.
- TALAVERA, BATTLE OF,** between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army, amounting to 47,000, commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani, July 27 and 28, 1809.
- TALMUD.** There are two books of the doctrine of the religion and morality of the Jews,—the Talmud of Jerusalem, and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the second century; the second, being commentaries, &c., by succeeding rabbis, were collected by Ben Eliezer, about the sixth century. Abridged by Maimonides in the twelfth century.
- TAMERLANE.** The conqueror of Persia, India and Egypt, and plunderer of Bagdad, Delhi, and Cairo. He subdued the renowned warrior Bajazet, sultan of the Turks, whom he exposed in a large iron cage, the fate the latter had destined for his adversary if he had been the victor. Bajazet dashed his head against the bars of this prison, and killed himself, 1403.—*Chalcondila's Hist. Turk.*
- TANNING.** Was early practised by various nations. The use of tan was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees, It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Since then, tan has been in general use in gardening. Great improvements were made in tanning in 1795, *et seq.*
- TAPESTRY.** An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands.—*Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV., by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I., 1619.—*Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelin Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.
- TARENTUM, WAR OF.** The war which the people of Tarentum supported against the Romans, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which is greatly celebrated in history. This war, which had been undertaken B. C. 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbors, was terminated after ten years; 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome.
- TARTARY.** This name is given to several nations of the East. The Tartar race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians. It was during the decline of the Roman empire that these tribes began permanently to forsake their own plains, in search of more fertile regions; and the first of these ravagers whose terror and fame reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern race of Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Jenghis Khan, A. D. 1206. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia, became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, again broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, 1402, and founded a dynasty in India, which formed the most splendid court in Asia, till the close of the eighteenth century.
- TAVERNS.** In England, were places of entertainment, under various names,

in ancient times. Taverns, as so called, may be traced to the 13th century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third *only three taverns* were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbroke, and the other in Lombard-street."—*Sir Henry Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of sir John Falstaff's merriment.—*Shakspeare, Henry IV.* Of little less antiquity is the *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480: this house was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were restrained by an act of Edward VI., 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

TAXES. The first levied on the people was by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B. C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* English money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, which was a land-tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B. C.—*D'Eon's Histoire des Finances*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, corn, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377.—*Camden*. First taxation of the British colonies in America, 1764; produced active resistance, 1765; stamp act repealed, 1766: re-enacted 1767. See *Income, Revenue, Cost of Government, &c.*

TE DEUM. A kind of hymn or song of thanksgiving used in the church, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about A. D. 390; and is sung in the Romish church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity on some happy event, such as a national thanksgiving for a great victory or for a bounteous harvest.

TEA. First known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch, 1610. Brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade.—*Anderson*. Green tea began to be used in 1715. The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767. This tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, November 1773, and was one of the causes of the Revolutionary war.

TEAS IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND OR CHARGED WITH DUTY IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1726.	lbs.	700,000	1805.	lbs.	24,133,000	1825.	lbs.	27,803,668
1766.	-	7,000,000	1810.	-	25,414,000	1830.	-	30,544,404
1792.	-	13,185,000	1815.	-	26,368,000	1835.	-	44,360,550
1800.	-	23,723,000	1820.	-	25,662,474	1840.	-	38,068,555

In England, the duty derived on tea is now about 4,000,000*l.* annually. Millions of pounds weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England.—*Report of the House of Commons*, 1818. The consumption of the whole civilized world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000.—*Evidence in the House of Commons*, 1830. The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company, Aug. 19, 1834. The value of teas imported into the United States for one year, ending July 1, 1847, was \$4,278,463; while that of coffee was \$9,102,872.

TEA-TREE. *Thea Bohea*. Brought to England from China, about 1768. The finest tea-plant known in England was raised in Kew Gardens; but the first that ever flourished in Europe was one belonging to the duke of Northumberland at Sion.

TELEGRAPHS. They were early in use. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information *pyrsie*, because the signals were always made by fire. The most ingenious of the moderns had not thought of such a machine as a telegraph until 1663, when the plan was suggested by the marquis of Worcester. The first idea of a telegraph on the modern construction was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. It was not till 1793 that the instrument was applied to useful purposes: M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French. Two erected over the admiralty-office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals, by telegraph, enable 400 previously-concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses; and also to spell any particular words, letter by letter. See *Electric Telegraph*.

TELESCOPES. This invention is noticed by Leonard Digges, about 1571. Roger Bacon, about A. D. 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkamaer, and Jansen, of Middleburgh, made them about the same time; the latter from an accidental discovery made by his children, 1590—1609. Galileo imitated their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes became very popular, and were improved by Zucchi, Huygens, Gregory, and Newton; and finally by Martin, Hall, Dolland, and Herschel. Achromatic telescopes were made by More Hall, about 1723. A telescope was made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l.* in 1802; but the Herschel telescope, made 1789—1795, is superior: it has the great speculum 48 inches in diameter, 3½ inches thick, weighs 2118 lbs., and magnifies 6400 times. See *Herschel Telescope*.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. It is to the credit of the American people that the first great public movement in behalf of temperance was made in this country. Temperance societies began to be formed in 1825-6. One of the most prominent of the first promoters of the reform was the Rev. Dr. Hewitt of Connecticut, who was worthily styled the Apostle of Temperance. The exertions of this and other energetic advocates of temperance and total abstinence have effected a wonderful change for the better in the general habits of the people. Several thousand temperance societies, under various names, have been formed, and a large number of vessels now sail from various ports of the United States, the crews of which are unsupplied with spirituous liquors of any kind. The movement has spread to some extent in Europe, but by far the most successful of its promoters has been the Rev. Theobald Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman in Ireland, who has administered the "total abstinence" pledge to about two millions of his countrymen. He commenced his ministry in this cause in 1830. In Germany there were 300 temperance societies in 1846.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in A. D. 1118 by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem. The templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England in 1185. The order was suppressed by the council of Vienna, and its revenues were bestowed upon other orders in 1312. Numbers of the order were burnt alive and hanged, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe, particularly in France

in the reign of Philip of Valois, 1342. They were several times suppressed in England, and finally in 1340.

TEMPLE, LONDON. Thus called, because it was anciently the dwelling house of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order, it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple.

TEMPLES. They originated in the sepulchres built for the dead.—*Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—*Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.—*Apollonius*. For temple of Belus, see *Babel*. The temple of Jerusalem, built by Solomon, 1012 B. C. Fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 587 B. C. Rebuilt, 536 B. C. Pillaged by Antiochus, 170 B. C. Rebuilt by Herod, 18 B. C. Destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70.—The temple of Apollo, at DELPHOS, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophorius, about 1200 B. C. Burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B. C. A new temple raised by the family of the Alcæonidæ, about 513 B. C.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B. C. Fired by Erostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B. C. To rebuild it, employed 220 years. Destroyed by the Goths, A. D. 260.—The Temple of Piety was built by Aclius, on the spot where once a woman had fed w. th her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments.—*Val. Max.* Temple of Theseus, built 480 years B. C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.—The heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, A. D. 331. See *Heathen Temples*.

TENNESSEE. One of the United States; was originally included in the charter of North Carolina by Charles II. in 1664; first settlement on Wetanga river, 1757; attacked, and 200 men, women, and children massacred by the Indians in 1760; the Indians chastised next year, but continued frequent contests with the colonists for several years. The territory ceded by North Carolina to the United States in 1790; admitted into the Union as a State, 1796. Population in 1790, 35 691; in 1810, 261,727; in 1830, 681,904; in 1840, 829,210, including 183,059 slaves.

TEST ACT. The statute of Charles II., directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c., was enacted March 1673; repealed, 1828.

TEUTONI, OR TEUTONES. A people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius, and an infinite number made prisoners, 101 B. C. See *Cimbri*.

TEUTONIC ORDER. The order of military knights established in the Holy Land towards the close of the twelfth century. The institution arose in the humanity of the Teutones to the sick and wounded of the Christian army under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Cælestine III., A. D. 1191. See *Prussia, &c.*

TEWKSBURY, BATTLE OF, in which Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., and her son, were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475, by the French king, Lewis XI. for 50 000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, May 4, 1471. See *Roses*.

TEXAS. One of the United States; first settled by the Spaniards at San Francisco in 1690; made one of the federal States of Mexico, in conjunction with the adjacent State of Coahuila, on the formation of the Mexican republic—an unpopular Union to the Texans, and productive of the first disagreement with the central government; colonization of Texas by emigrant from the United States, commenced 1821; war with Mexico for independence commenced 1833, and ended by the defeat and capture of the Mexican president, Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, 21st April, 1836, which secured the independence of Texas; admitted into the Union as a State (the 28th), after active opposition with reference to the exclusion of slavery, Feb. 20, 1845. Population at that time about 200,000. [The first treaty for its annexation was rejected by the United States Senate, 35 to 16, June 8, 1844.]

THAMES TUNNEL. Projected by Mr. Brunel, to form a communication between the two sides of the river, at Rotherhithe and Wapping, the most extraordinary construction of ancient or modern times. The shaft was begun in 1825. At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft the first irruption took place, May 18, 1827. The second irruption, by which six workmen perished, Jan. 12, 1828. The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including footpath, about 14 feet; thickness of earth beneath the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet. The tunnel was opened throughout for foot passengers, March 25, 1843.

THANE. A title much in use anciently, and which sometimes signified a nobleman, sometimes a freeman, and sometimes a magistrate; but most properly, an officer under the king. The Saxons had a nobility called thanes, and the Scots also. The title was abolished in England at the Conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system. Abolished in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philo, 420 B. C., was the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was built about 80 B. C. Theatres were afterwards numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of August 24, A. D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A. D. 1533. The first royal license for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. See *Globe*. But long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were, gallery, 2d.; lords' room, 1s.—*Dickens*. The first play-bill was dated April 8, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majestie, his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury Lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humorous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened in 1695. The first attempt at theatrical performances in the United States was the acting of Otway's *Orphan*, in Boston, in 1750; but all such exhibitions were immediately afterwards prohibited there. A strolling company acted in a sail-loft in New York in 1758. The first regular theatre was in New York in 1793; the second in Boston; and the third in Philadelphia soon after. Dunlap's History of the American Theatre was published in New York, 1832. See *Drama, Plays, &c.*

THEBES. The ancient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos, on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor, it extended above twenty-three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred

gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal.—*Plutarch*. Also Thebes, the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Bœotia. See *Bœotia*. Thebes was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, the founder of the city. It rose to a celebrated republic, styled the Theban, about 820 B. C. It was dismantled by the Romans, 145 B. C.—*Livy*; *Thucydides*.

THEFT. This offence was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*d.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The laws against theft, until lately, were very severe in England; they were revised by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel's acts, 9 and 10 George IV.

THEISTS. The sect so called came in with the Restoration, about 1660, and they taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worship and exterior forms of religion. They maintained that their religion was better because older and more simple than that which was given by God to the Hebrews.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS. The first in the United States was that at Andover, founded 1808.

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific person all about the same time. Invented by Drebbel of Alcaer, A. D. 1609.—*Boerhaave*. Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609.—*Fulgentio*. Invented by Sanctorio in 1610.—*Borelli*. Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726; and the scale called Reaumur's soon after, 1730. The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently.

THERMOPYLÆ BATTLE OF. Leonidas at the head of 300 Spartans, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstands the whole force of the Persians during three days, when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brings them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, devote themselves to the good of their country, and perish gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. Of 300 heroes who engaged in this conflict with hundreds of thousands of the Persians, one man only returned home, and he was received with reproaches and insults for having fled from a battle in which his brave companions, with their royal leader, had fallen. Twenty thousand Persians perished by the hands of the Spartans, Aug. 7, 480 B. C.—*Vossius de Græc. Hist.*

THESSALY. This country is much celebrated in classical history, as being the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greece. From Thessaly the most powerful tribes of Greece derived their origin, as the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country, are the deluge of Deucalion, 1503 B. C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263. See them severally.

THRACE. So called from Thrax, the son of Mars. Conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B. C.; and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B. C. Byzantium was the capital of Thrace, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built. The Turks took the country under Mahomet II., A. D. 1453.—*Priestley*.

THRASHING-MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Miekles, in 1776.

THRASYMENEUS, BATTLE OF. A most bloody engagement between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B. C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. And about 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds.—*Livy; Polybius.*

THUMB-SCREW. An inhuman instrument which was commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. It was in use in England also. The Rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was given him as a present by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold! hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess any thing."

THURSDAY. The fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday, or Thors-day, has been rendered into Latin by *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B. C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic War. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, A. D. 1598; but the honor of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, who laid hold of this class of phenomena to prove universal gravitation, about 1683.

TILSIT, PEACE OF. The memorable treaty concluded between France and Russia, when Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognized the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following.

TILTS AND TOURNAMENTS. Were greatly in vogue in England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Notwithstanding many edicts against them, and anathemas from Rome, they were not abolished till the reign of Henry IV., about A. D. 1400.—*Rapin.* They first took their rise in Italy upon the suppression of the gladiators in the fifth century. They were suppressed in France in 1560.—*Voltaire's Gen. Hist.*

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the British navy, in war, is 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which thirty-five will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A seventy-four gun ship consumes 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of fifty-seven acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumes 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum.—*Allnut.* England imports about 800,000 loads of timber annually, exclusively of masts, yards, staves, lathwood, &c., together with about 8,000,000 of deals and deal-ends.—*Parl. Ret.*

TIME-MEASURE. That of Scipio Nasica was invented 159 B. C. Early authors inform us that Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; but as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, A. D. 887. The ancients had three time-measures: hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom. See *Clocks, Watches, &c.*

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin-mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III.; a charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the stannary laws, laying a duty on the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tanners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1535. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin-mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin-mines in Europe, A. D. 1240.—*Anderson.* Discovered in Barbary 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. England exports at present, on an average, 1500 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin-plates, of the value of 400,000*l.*

TITHES AND TENTHS. Were first given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.—*Josephus.* For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary.—*Wickliffe.* "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy."—*Blackstone.* The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, A. D. 786. Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate for the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, A. D. 794.—*Burn's Eccles. Law.* Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A. D. 844.—*Henry's Hist. of Eng.* They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800.—*Henault.* Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215.—*Rainaldi.*

TITLES, ROYAL. The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege" conferred upon him, 1399. The title of "Excellent Grace" was conferred upon Henry VI., 1422. Edward IV. had that of "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII. had the title "Highness," 1485; and Henry VIII. had the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509, *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520.—See *Field of the Cloth of Gold.* Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TOBACCO, *Nicotiana Tabacum.* This plant received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain. Some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribees; others, from Tabasco, in the gulf of Florida. It was first observed at St. Domingo, A. D. 1496; and was used freely by the Span-

iards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first carried to England, 7 Elizabeth, 1565, by sir John Hawkins; but sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it there. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years.—*Stowe's Chron.* In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. King James I. issued his famous Counter-Blast against Tobacco in 16 . The star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II. An act laying a duty on the importation was passed, 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland 1779. The tax was increased, and put under the excise, 1789.—*Anderson; Ashe.* Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds.—*Chan. of the Ex.* In 1840, the quantity had reached to forty millions of pounds.—*Parl. Ret.* In the United States, tobacco is grown chiefly in Maryland and Virginia; but to some extent in all the southern states. The value of the crop exported in 1848 was \$7,551,122. Tobacco is produced also in France, in India, &c.; that of the United States is considered the best in flavor, but that of Cuba is preferred for smoking. Several works have been published on the evil effects and *bad taste* of this weed.

TOBAGO. Settled by the Dutch, A. D. 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814.

TOLERATION ACT. To William III. is due the honor and wisdom of the first toleration act known in the history of this country, passed in 1689. The dissenters have ever since enjoyed the benefits of this act without interruption, though their liberties were greatly endangered in the latter end of queen Anne's reign.

TOLLS. They were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, A. D. 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341. Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every wagon that passed through a certain manor. Toll-gates or turnpikes were used in 1663.

TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE. An ancient duty levied on wine and other goods, commenced in England about 21 Edward III. 1346. The first granted to the kings of England for life, 5 Edward IV., 1465. *Cunningham's Hist. Taxes.*

TONTINES. Loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, so called from the inventor Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, A. D. 1653.—*Voltaire.* The late celebrated Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100l. share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000l. *per annum.* He died worth 2,115,244l., aged 103 years, June 19, 1798.—*Haydn.*

TOPLITZ, BATTLE OF. A battle was fought at Toplitz between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated, 1762. Battle of Toplitz, August 30, 1813. Here the allied sovereigns had their head-quarters a considerable time in this latter year. Treaty of Toplitz, being a triple

alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Sept. 9, 1813. Treaty of Toplitz, between Austria and Great Britain, Oct. 3, same year.

TORTURE. It has disgraced humanity in the earliest ages in every country. It was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the Catholic church against heretics. Occasionally used in England so late as the 1st Elizabeth, 1558; and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by order of Louis XVI., in 1780, although it had not been practised there some time before. Ordered to be discontinued in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. It yet continues in other countries.

TORY. Various authors have differently described this term. It is said to be derived from an Irish word, originally signifying a savage, or rather a collector of tithes and taxes.—*Encyclop.* The names of Cavaliers and Roundheads, which existed in the time of Charles I. were changed, some tell us, into those of Tories and Whigs. The Tories were those who vindicated the divine right of kings, and held high notions of their prerogatives; while "the Whigs" denoted a friend to civil and religious liberty.—*Ashe.* The name of Tory was given by the country party to the court party, comparing them to Popish robbers; and arose out of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*), in 1679. The terms are defined by extreme politicians, as of two parties in the aristocracy: the Whigs, who would curb the power of the crown; and the Tories, who would curb the power of the people.—*Phillips.* In our revolutionary war the term was applied to the royalists; but, oddly enough, at the time of president Jackson, it was given to the ultra democratic party, while the other great party called themselves *Whigs*. See *Whigs*.

TOULON, FRANCE. In 1706 this town was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered, August 23, 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov. 15, 1793. Toulon was evacuated by the British, Dec. 19, same year, when great cruelties were exercised towards inhabitants as were supposed to be favorable to the British.

TOULOUSE, FRANCE. Founded about 615 B. C. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, A. D. 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about A. D. 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours*.

TOULOUSE, BATTLE OF. The final battle between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington and the French—one of the most bloody that had been fought from the time lord Wellington had received the command of the troops in Portugal. The French were commanded by marshal Soult, whom the victorious British hero forced to retreat, after twelve hours fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the British forcing the French intrenched position before Toulouse. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded was between four and five thousand men; that of the French exceeded 10,000. At the period of this battle Bonaparte had abdicated the throne of France; but neither of the commanders was aware of that fact, or the close of the war at Paris. Fought April 10, 1814.

TOURNAMENTS OR JOUSTS. Some authors refer them to Trojan origin, such as Ascanius instituted among the Romans. The tournament is a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform, to show

their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round," because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility, both of horse and man, was necessary. They were much practised A. D. 890; and were regulated and countenanced by Henry I., emperor, about 919. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the 12th century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count de Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 29, 1559. Tournaments were from this event abolished in France, and with them "the age of chivalry is fled." A magnificent and costly feast and splendid tournament took place at Eglinton castle, August 29, 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty," as fairest of the female throng. But this festivity is not likely to lead to a revival of the old tournament.

TOURNAY. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, by the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other, the former victorious, May 8, 1793. Another battle was fought between the British and French, when the latter were repulsed, at Rousalaer, losing 200 men and three field-pieces, May 6, 1794.

TOURS, BATTLE OF. One of the glorious victories of Charles Martel, and that which most established his fame, gained over the Saracens near Tours, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. We are told that but for this timely victory of Charles Martel, all Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, must have become Mahomedan; October 10, A. D. 732.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Genesis xi.*), 2247 B. C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B. C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B. C. Towers were built early in England; and the round towers in Ireland may be reckoned among the most ancient curiosities. They were the only structures of stone found in Ireland before the first arrival of the English, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers were tall, hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, high above the ground, and covered with conical roofs of the same materials. Of these productions of old Irish masonry, fifty-six still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high.

TOWER OF LONDON. Anciently a royal palace, and consisted of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1076, commenced in 1078, and completed by his son William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad, deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638 the White Tower was rebuilt; and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armory, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest; and here were many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders. See *England*.

TOWTON, BATTLE OF. This great battle is supposed to be the most fierce and bloody that ever happened in any domestic war. It was fought between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter

of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 of his subjects fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner and confined in the Tower; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders: fought March 29, 1461.

TRAFALGAR, BATTLE OF, the greatest naval victory ever obtained by England, fought by the British, under command of the immortal Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British twenty-seven ships. After a bloody and protracted fight, admiral Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. But the hero of England lost his life in this memorable battle; and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal on going into the engagement, was "England expects every man to do his duty." Oct. 21, 1805.

TRAGEDY. That of Alcestis was the first represented by Thespis, the first tragic poet at Athens, 536 B. C.—*Arund. Marbles*. Prizes instituted, and the first gained by Æschylus, 486 B. C.—*Ibid.* Another prize carried by Sophocles, 470 B. C.—*Ibid.* Another by Euripides, 442 B. C.—*Ibid.* Another by Astydamus, 377 B. C.—*Ibid.* See *Drama; Plays; Theatres*.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR. Erected A. D. 114, by the directions of the emperor Trajan, and executed by Apollodorus. This column, which still exists at Rome, was built in the large square called the *Forum Romanum*; it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order, and commemorates the victories of the emperor.

TRANSFUSION OF THE BLOOD. It began to be practised in the fifteenth century, and was successful in France, where Louis XI., when dying, went farther still, and drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of prolonging life, A. D. 1483.—*Henault*. After trials of the efficacy of transfusion upon animals, M. Denis revived the practice in Paris, where, out of five persons upon whom he operated, two died, and the magistracy prohibited the experiment upon human bodies afterwards, 1668. Lower, an English physician, who died in 1691, practised in this way.—*Friend's Hist. of Phys.* Transfusion again attempted in France, in 1797; and recently in Great Britain, but seldom with success. See article *Blood*.

TRANSPORTATION OF FELONS IN ENGLAND. The first criminals were ordered for transportation instead of execution, A. D. 1590; but banishment for lighter offences than those adjudged death was much earlier. England is reproached abroad for transporting persons whose offences are comparatively venial. John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper, Nov. 1, 1771.—*Phillips*. More recently, the reverend Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank, (10*d.* postage) Sept. 9, 1818. The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May 1787; they arrived at the settlement in January 1788. Returning from transportation was punished with death until 1834, when an act passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. This doctrine was first introduced by a friar, about A. D. 840. It became a confirmed article of Christian faith about 1000. It was opposed in England about 1019; but the English church admitted the doctrine before 1066. Belief in it as necessary to salvation was finally established by the council of Placentia, 1095. The word "transubstantiation" was first used by Peter of Blois about 1165. John Huss, in subsequent times, was the first opposer of this doctrine; he was burnt by order of the council of Constance, A. D. 1415.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

TRAPPISTS, OR MONKS OF LA TRAPPE. A French order in the department of Orne, famed in the days of superstition for their austerity of discipline, and for keeping a perpetual silence. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and 64 English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Painbœuf, Nov. 19, and were landed from the *Hébé* French frigate at Cork, Nov. 30, 1831. They have established themselves at Mount Melleray, county of Waterford; but do not maintain there the extreme rigor of their order.

TRAVELLING ABROAD. See article *Absentees*. In order to discourage English subjects from travelling to foreign countries and spending money there, a tax was levied (but of very inadequate amount) by way of license for going abroad, and paid to the crown, 10 Charles I., 1635.—*Rapin*.

TREAD-MILL. An invention of the Chinese, and used in China to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The tread-mill lately introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is of a more complicated construction. It is the invention of Mr. Cubitt of Ipswich. The first was erected at Brixton jail, 1817. This punishment has not been introduced in the United States.

TREASON. See *High Treason*. It was punished in England only by banishment till after Henry I.—*Baker's Chronicle*. Ascertained by law, Edward III., 1349. Trials regulated, and two witnesses required to convict. 1695. The laws relating to treason are numerous, and formerly the punishment was dreadful—hanging, quartering, beheading, &c., and even burning alive. Mr. Martin brought in a bill for the abolition of burning alive for treason, which passed both houses in 1788. **PETTY TREASON** may happen three ways: a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by statute 25 Edward III., 1350.

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made by England with any foreign nation was entered into A. D. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edward, 1272; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308.—*Anderson*. The chief treaties of the principal civilized nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index to them. See *Conventions; Coalitions; Leagues, &c.*

Abo, peace of	- 1743	Carlsbad, congress of	- 1814
Aix-la-Chapelle	- 1668	Cateau-Cambresis, peace of	- 1559
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of	- 1748	Chaumont, treaty of	- 1814
Akermann, peace of	- 1826	Chunar, India	- 1781
Alt Radstadt	- 1706	Cintra, convention of	- 1802
America, peace with	- 1783	Closterseven, convention of	- 1751
Amiens, peace of	- 1802	Coalition, first, against France	- 1792
Armed Neutrality	- 1800	Coalition, second, ditto	- 1799
Arras, treaty of	- 1435	Coalition, third, ditto	- 1805
Arras, ditto	- 1482	Coalition, fourth, ditto	- 1806
Augsburgh, league of	- 1686	Coalition, fifth, ditto	- 1802
Baden, peace of	- 1714	Coalition, sixth, ditto	- 1813
Barrier treaty	- 1715	Concordat	- 1801
Basle, peace of	- 1795	Confians, treaty of	- 1465
Bassein, India	- 1802	Constantinople, peace of	- 1712
Bayonne, treaty of	- 1808	Constantinople, treaty of	- 1833
Belgium, treaty of London	- 1839	Copenhagen, peace of	- 1660
Belgrade, peace of	- 1739	Cressy	- 1544
Berlin, peace of	- 1742	Dresden	- 1745
Berlin decree	- 1806	Family compact	- 1761
Berlin convention	- 1808	Fontainebleau, peace of	- 1679
Breda, peace of	- 1667	Fontainebleau, treaty of	- 1785
Bretigny, peace of	- 1360	Fontainebleau, concordat at	- 1813
Bucharest, treaty of	- 1812	Friedwald, treaty of	- 1551
Cambray, league of	- 1508	Fuessen, peace of	- 1745
Cambray, peace of	- 1529	Ghent, pacification of	- 1576
Campo-Formio, treaty of	- 1797	Ghent, peace of America)	- 1814
Carlowitz, peace of	- 1699	Golden Bull	- 1356

TREATIES, *continued.*

Grand Alliance	1689	Pyrenees, treaty of the	1659
Greece, treaty of London	1829	Quadruple Alliance	1718
Hague, treaty of the	1659	Radstadt, peace of	1714
Hague, treaty of the	1669	Radstadt, congress of	1797
Halle, treaty of	1610	Ratisbon, peace of	1630
Hamburgh, peace of	1762	Ratisbon, treaty of	1806
Hanover treaty	1725	Religion, peace of	1555
Holland, peace with	1784	Rhine, Confederation of the	1806
Holy Alliance	1815	Ryswick, peace of	1697
Hubertsberg, peace of	1763	St. Germain's, peace of	1570
Interim	1548	St. Germain-en-Laye	1679
Kiel, treaty of	1814	St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with France	1795
Laybach, congress of	1721	Seville, peace of	1792
League	1576	Siöröd, peace of	1613
Leipsic, alliance of	1631	Smalcald, league of	1529
Leoben, peace of	1797	Spain, pacification of (London)	1534
Lisbon, peace of	1668	Sietin, peace of	1570
London, treaty of (Greece)	1829	Stockholm	1630
London, convention of (Turkey)	1840	Stockholm, peace of	1719
Lubeck, peace of	1629	Stockholm, treaty of	1724
Luneville, peace of	1801	Stockholm, treaty of	1813
Madrid, treaty of	1526	Temeswar, truce of	1664
Methuen treaty	1703	Teschen, peace of	1779
Milan decree	1807	Teusin, peace of	1595
Munster, peace of	1648	Tilsit, peace of	1807
Nantes, edict of	1598	Tolentino, treaty of	1793
Naumberg, treaty of	1554	Toplitz, treaty of	1813
Nice, treaty of	1518	Triple Alliance	1717
Nimeguen, peace of	1678	Triple Alliance of the Hague	1668
Noyon, treaty of	1516	Troppau, congress of	1820
Nuremberg, treaty of	1532	Troyes, treaty of	1420
Olivia, peace of	1660	Turkmauchay, peace of	1828
Paris, peace of (see <i>Paris</i>)	1763	Ulm, peace of	1620
Paris, treaty of	1796	Utretht, union of	1579
Paris, peace of (Sweden)	1810	Utrecht, peace of	1713
Paris, capitulation of	1814	Valençay, treaty of	1813
Paris, treaty of	1814	Verona, congress of	1822
Paris, peace of	1815	Versailles, peace of	1783
Paris, treaty of	1817	Vienna, treaty of	1725
Partition, first treaty	1698	Vienna, treaty of alliance	1731
Partition, second treaty	1700	Vienna, definitive peace	1737
Passarowitz, peace of	1718	Vienna, peace of	1809
Passau, treaty of	1552	Vienna, treaty of, March 23	1815
Petersburgh, peace of	1762	Vienna, treaty of, May 31	1815
Petersburgh, treaty of	1772	Vienna, treaty of, June 4	1815
Petersburgh, treaty of	1805	Vossem, peace of	1673
Petersburgh, treaty of	1810	Warsaw, treaty of	1768
Peterswalden, convention of	1813	Warsaw, alliance of	1683
Pilnitz, convention of	1791	Westminster, peace of	1674
Poland, partition of	1795	Westminster (with Holland)	1716
Pragmatic Sanction	1439	Westphalia, peace of	1648
Pragmatic Sanction	1713	Wilna, treaty of	1561
Prague, peace of	1653	Worms, edict of	1521
Presburg, peace of	1805	Wurtzburg, treaty of	1610
Public good, league for the	1464		

TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Some of the most important:

Alliance with France	Feb. 6, 1779	Treaty with Great Britain, by Monroe and Pinckney—rejected by the Ame- rican government	1806
Treaty of Paris (independence secured) Sept. 3, 1783		Treaty of Ghent, with Great Britain, signed by J. Q. Adams, Gallatin, and H. Clay, for the United States, closing the "war of 1812," but leaving the original dispute much as before	1814
Treaty of commerce with Prussia	1785	Ratified by the United States, Feb. 17, 1815	
Treaty with Morocco	1787	Treaty with the Choctaws and Chere- kees	1816
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain (Jay's)	1794	Treaty with the republic of Colombia	1825
Treaty with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes	1794	Treaty with the Creeks, Osages, &c.	1825
Treaty with Spain, by Pinckney; and Algiers, by Humphries	1795	Treaty with Great Britain, indemnify- ing American citizens for spoiliations	
Treaty with Tunis; with Prussia (by J. Q. Adams)	1799		
Treaty with France, by Ellsworth, Pa- trick Henry, &c.	Sept. 30, 1800		

TREATIES, *continued.*

during the war with Napoleon	Nov. 13, 1826	Cushing; ratified by the senate	Jan. 16, 1845
Treaty with <i>Brazil</i>	March 18, 1829	Treaty of peace with Mexico, signed at	Guadaloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848;
Treaty with Turkey	May 7, 1830	ratified by the senate (with modifica-	tions); ratified at Queretaro by Amer-
Treaty with Mexico (commercial)	April 5, 1831	ican commissioners Sevier and Clif-	ford, and Mexican minister Rosas
Treaty with do.	April 5, 1832		May 30, 1843
Treaty with Naples	Oct. 14, 1832	Treaty with Great Britain, respecting	Nicaragua, on the isthmus between
Treaty with Russia (commercial)	Dec. 18, 1832	North and South America; signed	at Washington by Sir H. L. Bulwer
Treaty with Great Britain, respecting		and J. M. Clayton	June, 1850
the N. E. boundary, signed at Wash-			
ington by Lord Ashburton and Mr.			
Webster; ratified by the senate (39			
to 9)	Aug. 20, 1842		
Treaty with China, negotiated by C.			

TREES, AGE OF. Among others mentioned in an article in the *American Almanac* for 1838, p. 102, are,

The Wallace oak at Ellerslie, Scotland,	700 years.	Elms, in Switzerland, 335 years.
(Some oaks are supposed to have lived 1,500	years.)	<i>Cedars</i> on Lebanon, 800 years.
<i>Oak</i> on estate of James Wadsworth, Gene-	seo, New York, 500 years.	<i>Olives</i> , in the Garden of Olives, Jerusalem,
<i>Yew</i> trees at Fountain's Abbey, England,	1,200 years; and in Scotland, said to be	800 years.
2,500 years.		<i>Banians</i> , in Hindostan, 3,000 years.
		<i>Cypresses</i> , at Grenada, 800 years.
		[For proofs and details see the article re-
		ferred to.]

TRENT, COUNCIL OF. This celebrated council is reckoned in the Catholic church as the eighteenth or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. The first council assembled A. D. 1545, and continued (but with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., to 1563, when the last council was held.

TRIALS. Alfred is said to have been the contriver of trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors; confirmed, too, by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn, of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate.—*Phillips*.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE. *Tribuni Plebis.* Magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 492 B. C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after chosen for the election.

TRINIDAD. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercrombie, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbor. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1832. See *Colonies*.

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. The doctrine of the Trinity is received by all Christian sects except those called Unitarians (*which see*). Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defence of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546.—*Watkins*.

An order of the Trinity was founded, A. D. 1198, by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. An act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity was passed in England in 1813.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE. This celebrated treaty of alliance was ratified between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 28, 1668.

TRIUMPHS. The triumph was a solemn honor done generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence and public acclamations. Among the Romans there were two sorts—the great, that was called simply the triumph; and the little, styled the ovation. They also distinguish triumphs into land and sea triumphs, accordingly as the battles were fought. See *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRI. Three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. These officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different pursuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The first triumvirate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who at the expiration of their office kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate, B. C. 43, was under Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Augustus disagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himself absolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for about 12 years. See *Rome*.

TROUBADOURS or JONGLEURS. They first appeared in the ninth century, and were so encouraged by the patronage of the court of Poitou, and by several powerful princes, that they spread in process of time throughout Europe. They cultivated poetry and music, and refinement followed in their steps, greatly improving the taste and temper of the times. To the troubadours we owe Latin and French poetry.

TROY. The history of Troas, or Phrygia Minor, is at best but obscure, and more particularly so in times prior to the reign of Dardanus, who came hither from Italy (or Crete) about the year 1506 B. C., and married the daughter of Teucer, prince of the country, whom he succeeded. Dardanus built a city, and named it, after himself, Dardania: Troas, the second in succession from Dardanus, changed the name to Troy; and Ilus, his successor, converted it into Ilium.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor.— <i>Blair</i>	B. C. 1546	War of Hercules and Laodemon	B. C. 1224
Teucer succeeds his father	1502	Reign of Priam or Podarces	1224
Dardanus succeeds Teucer, and builds the city of Dardania	1480	Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy.— <i>Homer's Iliad</i> , book xxiv., line 964, <i>Pope's edit.</i>	1204
Reign of Erichonius	1449	Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen	1193
Reign of Troas, from whom the people are called Trojans	1374	Troy taken and burned in the night of the 11th of June, <i>i. e.</i> 23d of the month Thargelion.— <i>Parian Marbles</i> . 408 years before the first Olympiad.— <i>Apollodorus</i>	1184
The rape of Ganymede	1341	Aeneas arrives in Italy.— <i>Lenglet</i>	1183
Ilus, son of Troas, reigns	1314		
Reign of Laomedon	1260		
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia; Hesione delivered from the sea-monster.— <i>Blair, Usher</i>	1225		

Some time after the destruction of old Troy, a new city was built, about thirty stadia distant from the old site; but though it bore the same name, and received ample donations from Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expe-

dition, it never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins.—*Priestley*.

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain.—*Arbutnot*. The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, A. D. 1095. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name; and is used to weigh gold, silver and precious stones. The troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618.

TROYES, TREATY OF, between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 24, 1420. The French were driven from Troyes by the allied armies, Feb. 7; it was retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23; and was finally reoccupied by the allies, March 4, 1814.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shells of fish, sounded like trumpets, were the signals of primitive wars.—*Potter*. The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B. C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, A. D. 790. Speaking-trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652. Made by Salland, 1654. Philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TUESDAY. The third day of the week, so called, as it is supposed, from *Tuisco*, or *Tiw*, a Saxon deity, that was particularly worshipped on this day. Tuesday, in Latin *Dies Martis*, was called the third day among the Jews. See *Week Days*.

TUILERIES, PARIS. One of the royal palaces of that city, commenced by Catharine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de Lorme, A. D. 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was the scene of great events during the three memorable revolutions, particularly those of 1789 and 1848.

TULIPS. They came to England from Vienna, A. D. 1578, and have always been among our most esteemed flowers. They became an object of commerce in the 16th century; and it is recorded in the register of the city of Alcaer, in Holland, that in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and in particular, that one of them, called the *viceroi*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous passion for flowers. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was carried to England from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS. The celebrated springs here were first discovered by Dudley lord North, who had retired into the neighborhood in the last stage of consumption, and became perfectly restored to health by the use of its waters, A. D. 1606.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI. The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the celebrated Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B. C. Besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, under Solyman the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V.; but the country was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II. Taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, or the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1656.

TURBAN. The head-dress of many of the Eastern nations, consisting of two parts, a cap and a sash, the latter artfully wreathed about the head. The sash of the Turk's turban is white linen; that of the Persians, red woollen. These are the distinguishing marks of their different religions. Sophi, king of Persia, being of the sect of Ali, was the first who assumed the red color, to distinguish himself from the Turks, who are of the sect of Omar.

TURIN. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, when they restored it to the king of Sardinia.

TURKEY. The Turks themselves were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by reason of the number of people whom they conquered, and with whom they became incorporated, the modern Turks must be regarded as a mixture of many races of men.

Birth of Mahomet the prophet, at Mecca (see <i>Mecca</i>)	- A. D. 571	[Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign]
His imposture commenced (see <i>Mahometanism</i>)	- 604	The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Schah Abbas
The Koran written (see <i>Koran</i>)	- 610	- A. D. 1585
Flight to Medina (see <i>Medina</i>)	- 622	Bloody reign of Mahomet III.
Æra of the Hegira (see <i>Hegira</i>)	- 622	- 1595
Death of Mahomet	- 631	Great fire in Constantinople
Holy wars begun (see <i>Crusades</i>)	- 1095	- 1606
The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bythinia	- 1298	Reign of Amurath IV., who strangles his father and four brothers
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople	- 1360	- 1624
Amurath I. institutes the Janizaries, a guard composed of Christian slaves bred Mahometans	- 1362	The Turks defeat the Persians, and take the city of Bagdad
Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire	- 1389, <i>et seq.</i>	- 1639
He lays siege to Constantinople; but is at length taken by Tamerlane (see <i>Tamerlane</i>)	- 1403	The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege
The Turks invading Hungary, are repelled by Huniades	- 1450	- 1669
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire	- 1453	Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV., but relieved by John of Poland
Greece made subject to the Mahometans (see <i>Greece</i>)	- 1458	- 1683
The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe	- 1480	Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janizaries; he murders his father, brothers, and their sons	- 1512	- 1699
He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians	- 1514	Mustapha III. deposed
He overruns Syria	- 1515	- 1703
Adds Egypt to his empire	- 1516	The Morea retaken by the Turks
Solyman II. takes Belgrade	- 1521	- 1715
Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, who go to Malta	- 1522	Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azoff
Solyman II., with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna	- 1529	- 1739
Cyprus taken from the Venetians	- 1571	Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish
Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power (see <i>Lepanto</i>)	- 1571	- 1770
Amurath II. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers	- 1574	The Crimea falls to Russia
		- Jan. 1783
		[This ends the disastrous war with Russia and Austria (begun in 1787), the Turks having lost more than 200,000 men.— <i>Ashe.</i>]
		War against Russia
		- Dec. 30, 1806
		Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss (see <i>Dardanelles</i>)
		- Feb. 19, 1807
		The sultan Selim is deposed and murdered, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne
		- May 29, 1807
		Treaty of Bucharest (<i>which see</i>)
		- May 28, 1812
		A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 only were saved
		- Aug. 9, 1812
		Subjection of the Wachabees
		- 1819
		Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent
		- 1820
		Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia
		- March 6, 1821
		The Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople
		- April 23, 1821

TURKEY, *continued*.

Horrible massacre at Scio; the most dreadful in modern history (see note to <i>Greece</i>) -	April 23, 1822	Russians retreat from before Schumla,	October 16, 1828
Sea-fight near Mytilene -	Oct. 6, 1824	Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French -	Oct. 30, 1828
New Mahometan army announced to be organized -	May 29, 1826	Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians	Nov. 10, 1828
Insurrection of the Janizaries at Constantinople -	June 14, 1826	Victory of the Russians at Kulertsa near Schumla -	June 11, 1829
Firman of the sultan abolishing the Janizaries -	- 1826	Adrianople is entered by the Russian troops -	Aug. 20, 1829
Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes -	August 30, 1826	Armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies -	Aug. 29, 1849
Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (see <i>Navarino</i>)	Oct. 20, 1827	Treaty of peace -	Sept. 14, 1829
Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers, from the Turkish empire -	January 5, 1828	Treaty with the U. States -	May 7, 1830
War with Russia -	April 26, 1828	St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha son of Mehemet Ali -	July 2, 1832
The emperor Nicholas takes the field against the Turks -	May 20, 1828	He defeats the army of the sultan in Syria, with great loss -	July 30, 1832
The Russian emperor arrives before Varna -	Aug. 5, 1828	A series of successes brings the army of Ibrahim Pacha within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia -	Jan. 1833
Battle of Akhalzic -	Aug. 24, 1828	A Russian force enters the Turkish capital -	April 3, 1833
Fortress of Bajazet taken -	Sept. 9, 1828	Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive -	July 8, 1833
The sultan leaves his capital for the camp, bearing with him the sacred standard -	Sept. 25, 1828	Office of grand vizier abolished by the sultan -	March 30, 1838
Dardanelles blockaded -	Oct. 1, 1828	Insurrection in Wallachia -	June 18, 1848
Surrender of Varna -	Oct. 15, 1828	Mehemet Ali dies at Alexandria -	Aug. 2, 1849

TURKISH EMPERORS.

1296 Osman, or Ottoman I.	and his uncle restored.
1325 Orchan, his youngest son.	1622 Mustapha I.; again deposed and succeeded by his grandson.
1359 Amurath I., his son; assassinated.	1623 Amurath IV., succeeded by his brother.
1388 Bajazet I., his son; died in prison.	1640 Ibrahim, strangled by the Janizaries, succeeded by his son.
1397 Isa Belis; killed by his brother.	1655 Mahomet IV., deposed; succeeded by his brother.
1403 Solyman; killed by his brother.	1687 Solyman III.; succeeded by his brother.
1410 Musa; strangled by his brother.	1691 Achmet II.; succeeded by his nephew.
1413 Mahomet I.; succeeded by his son.	1695 Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV., deposed and succeeded by his brother.
1421 Amurath II.; succeeded by his son.	1703 Achmet III.; deposed.
1451 Mahomet II.; left the empire to his two sons.	1730 Mahomet V.; succeeded by his brother.
1481 Co-tactus, his grandson; succeeded by his father.	1754 Osman II.; succeeded by his brother.
1481 Xemin; obliged to abdicate in favor of his brother.	1757 Mustapha III.; succeeded by his brother.
1481 Bajazet II.; deposed by his son.	1774 Abelhamet, or Achmet IV.
1520 Solyman, the Magnificent.	1789 Selim III.
1566 Selim II.; succeeded by his son.	1807 Mustapha IV.
1574 Amurath III.; succeeded by his son.	1808 Mah. Khan II.
1595 Mahomet III.; succeeded by his son.	1839 Abdul-Medjid, June 27.
1604 Achmet; succeeded by his brother.	
1617 Mustapha I.; succeeded by his nephew.	
1617 Osman I.; strangled by the Janizaries,	

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS. First brought to England A. D. 1524, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were, consequently, unknown to the ancients. Mr. Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds; evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa; a circumstance since placed beyond controversy, by the researches of Mr. Beckmann. Wild turkeys are met with in flocks of some thousands in parts of the new world, and except being larger do not differ from ours.—*Smyth*.

TURNING. According to Pliny this art was known to the ancients, by whom articles of wood, ivory, iron, and gold were formed, The precious vases,

tract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

U.

UBIQUARIANS. A sect of Lutherans which arose and spread through Germany and other countries, and who believed the natural body of Christ to be every where present. This sect arose under Brentius, about A. D. 1540.

UKRAINE. The name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, these states divided the Ukraine in 1693. Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. But the whole country (the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary) was assigned to Russia by the treaty of Partition in 1795.

ULM, PEACE OF, by which Fredrick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously), July 3, 1620. Ulm was taken by the French in 1776. Great battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss, by marshal Ney, whose victory was consummated by the surrender of Ulm, and 36,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17, 19, 1805. From this time the ruin of the confederates, and grandeur and power of Napoleon, had their date.

UMBRELLA. Described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient: it appears, by the carvings at Persepolis, that umbrellas were used at very remote periods by the Eastern princes. Niebuhr, who visited the southern parts of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old china-ware in our pantries and cupboards show the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.*

UNCTION, EXTREME. Uction was frequent among the Jews. At their feasts, and other times of rejoicing, they anointed sometimes their whole body, and at other times their head or feet only: their kings and high priests were anointed at their inauguration; they also anointed the vessels of the temple to consecrate them. None of the emperors, it is said, were anointed before Justinian, Aug. 1, A. D. 527. As a religious rite, extreme unction was in common use, A. D. 550. St. Asaph was the first who received unction from the pope, 590.—*Bayle*. It is administered in dying cases as *extreme unction*. See *Anointing*.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular man-

* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without incurring the brand of effeminacy. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tatler* advertises "The young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from Wilks's Coffee-house, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's pattens." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us, that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach!'" The fact was, the hackney-coachmen and chairmen, joining with the true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against this portentous rival. The footman in 1778, gives us some farther information. "At this time, there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's louses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day from the abuse he drew down on himself and his umbrella. But he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

ner," by Louis XIV., 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted. For an account of naval uniforms, see *Naval Uniforms*.

UNIFORMITY, Act of. An Act of Uniformity passed 1 Elizabeth, 1559. But the statute known as the Act of Uniformity was passed 13 and 14 Charles II., 1661, 2. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. This act caused upwards of 2000 conscientious ministers to quit the Church of England, and take their lot among the dissenters, who thereby received so large an addition to their numbers that they may be considered as the fathers of the dissenting interest.

UNION OF THE CROWNS. The crowns of England and Scotland were united by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted in 1604, but the project failed. It was again attempted, but again failed, in 1670. In the reign of Anne it was once more tried, and in the end with better success. Commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards by the peers, July 22, 1706, and ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16, 1707. It became a law, May 1, same year.

UNION WITH IRELAND. The UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799. The act passed in the British parliament, July 2, 1800.

UNITARIANS. This sect began A. D. 1550. The Unitarians believe in and worship only one self-existent God, in opposition to those who, besides the Father, worship his Son Jesus. They arose under Servetus. This learned man, excited by the discussions of the reformers, began to read the Scriptures, and conducted his researches with so free a spirit, that he printed a tract in disparagement of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity. In 1533, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy: and refusing to retract his opinions, he was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, October 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. In the United States, especially in New England, the Unitarians form a large, intelligent, and influential portion of the community. The celebrated philanthropist and eloquent writer, Dr. W. E. Channing, was a Unitarian.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The British realm was so named, on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when a new imperial standard was hoisted on the Tower of London and Castle of Dublin. See *Union*.

UNITED PROVINCES, THE SEVEN. Established by throwing off the Spanish yoke. A. D. 1579. The revolted states, with William, prince of Orange, at their head, after long deliberations at the Hague, published an edict excluding king Philip from any sovereignty, right, or authority over the Netherlands. The deputies from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland, met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579; signed a treaty for their mutual defence; appointed the prince of Orange as their stadtholder; and formed the alliance ever since known as the "Union of Utrecht," the basis of the commonwealth so renowned by the appellation of the "Seven United Provinces." Their independence was acknowledged in 1607. United to France in 1796. Louis Bonaparte was crowned king by the authority of Napoleon, June 5, 1806. Louis abdicated.

July 1, 1810. Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed Nov. 18, 1813. Belgium separated from Holland, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected king, July 12, 1831. See *Holland* and *Belgium*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. See *America*; and the separate States, *Maine*, &c. The first colonial Congress, for the redress of grievances, consisting of delegates from the several colonies, met at New York, June 7, 1765. The Continental Congress at Philadelphia adopts Declaration of Rights, 1774; revolutionary war commenced at Lexington, April 19, 1775. See *War*. Declaration of Independence adopted by the Congress, July 4, 1776. The title of "*United States*" adopted by Congress, Sept. 9, 1776. Independence acknowledged by Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23, 1783. Constitution adopted Sept. 17, 1787. War against Great Britain declared by Congress, June 19, 1812. Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Dec. 3, 1814. War with Mexico commenced April, 1846. Treaty of peace signed May 30, 1848. See *Wars of the United States*, &c.; also *Naval Battles*; also *Administrations*, *Exports*, *National Debt*, *Treaties*, *Population*, &c. [The various occurrences in the history of the United States are given more at large under that head in the *Tabular Views* in this vol., page 122, *et. seq.*]

UNIVERSALISTS. Those who believe in the final salvation of all men. Sects of Universalists existed in various countries and ages. The learned and celebrated Dr. Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation.—*Johnson*. Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments, involved this doctrine.

UNIVERSITIES. They sprang from the convents of regular clergy, and from the chapters of cathedrals in the church of Rome. The most ancient universities in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. The British universities were vested with the lands of ex-Catholics, and permitted to send members to Parliament by James I. The following are the principal universities in Europe:

Aberdeen founded	-	-	-	1494	Dublin	-	-	-	-	1591
Abo, Finland	-	-	-	1640	Edinburgh, founded by James VI.	-	-	-	-	1582
Aix, 1409; re-established	-	-	-	1603	Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	-	-	-	-	1390
Alba Julia, Transylvania	-	-	-	1629	Florence, Italy; enlarged	-	-	-	-	1438
Altorf, Franconia	-	-	-	1581	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	-	-	-	-	1506
Andrew's, St., Scotland	-	-	-	1411	Fribourg, Germany	-	-	-	-	1460
Angers, chiefly law	-	-	-	1398	Geneva	-	-	-	-	1365
Anjou, 1349; enlarged	-	-	-	1364	Glasgow	-	-	-	-	1450
Avignon, France	-	-	-	1388	Gottingen	-	-	-	-	1734
Bamberg	-	-	-	1585	Granada, Spain	-	-	-	-	1537
Baale, Switzerland	-	-	-	1458	Gripswald	-	-	-	-	1547
Berlin	-	-	-	1812	Groningen, Friesland	-	-	-	-	1614
Besançon, Burgundy	-	-	-	1540	Halle, Saxony	-	-	-	-	1694
Bologna, Italy	-	-	-	423	Heidelberg	-	-	-	-	1346
Bruges, French Flanders	-	-	-	1665	Ingoldstadt, Bavaria	-	-	-	-	1573
Caen, Normandy	-	-	-	1417	Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	-	-	-	-	1548
Cambridge, began, 626—according to others, 900. See <i>Cambridge</i> .	-	-	-		Kiel, Holstein	-	-	-	-	1665
Cambridge, New England, projected	-	-	-	1630	King's College, London	-	-	-	-	1829
Cologne, in Germany, re-founded	-	-	-	1389	Konigsberg, Prussia	-	-	-	-	1544
Compostella, Spain	-	-	-	1517	Leipsic, Saxony	-	-	-	-	1409
Coimbra, Portugal	-	-	-	1301	Leyden, Holland	-	-	-	-	1575
Copenhagen, 1497; enlarged	-	-	-	1539	Lima, in Peru	-	-	-	-	1614
Cordova, Spain	-	-	-	968	Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra	-	-	-	-	1391
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged	-	-	-	1402	London University	-	-	-	-	1826
Dijon, France	-	-	-	1722	Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged	-	-	-	-	1427
Dillingin, Swabia	-	-	-	1565	Lyons, France	-	-	-	-	830
Dole, Burgundy	-	-	-	1426	Mechlin, Flanders	-	-	-	-	1440
Douay, French Flanders	-	-	-	1562	Mentz	-	-	-	-	1482
Dresden, Saxony	-	-	-	1694	Montpelier	-	-	-	-	1196
					Moscow	-	-	-	-	1754

UNIVERSITIES, *continued.*

Munster	- 1491	Saltzburg	- 1623
Naples	- 1216	Saragossa, Arragon	- 1474
Orleans, France	- 1312	Seville	- 1531
Oxford (see <i>Oxford</i>)	- 886	Sienna	- 1387
Paderborn	- 1592	Siguenza, Spain	- 1517
Padua, Italy	- 1179	Sorbonne, Paris	- 1253
Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca	1249	Strasbourg	- 1538
Paris, 792; renovated	- 1100	Toledo, Spain	- 1518
Parma	- 1599	Treves, Germany	- 1473
Pavia, 791; enlarged	- 1361	Tubingen, Wirtemberg	- 1477
Perpignan	- 1349	Turin	- 1405
Perugia, Italy	- 1307	Upsal, Sweden	- 1477
Petersburgh	- 1747	Utrecht, Holland	- 1636
Pisa, 1339; enlarged	- 1552	Valence, Dauphiné	- 1475
Poitiers	- 1430	Valencia in the thirteenth century.	
Prague	- 1348	Valladolid	- 1346
Rheims, 1145; enlarged	- 1560	Venice	- 1592
Rome <i>Sapienza</i>	- 1303	Vienna	- 1236
Rostock, Mecklenburgh	- 1419	Wirtemberg	- 1502
Salamanca	- 1240	Wittenberg	- 1502
Salerno	- 1233	Wurtzburg	- 1403

UNIVERSITIES IN UNITED STATES. See *Colleges.*

UNKNOWN TONGUE. A disturbance in the Rev. Mr. Irving's chapel, in London, occasioned by a Miss Hall interrupting a discourse on prophecy, by holding forth in what was denominated the "*Unknown Tongue.*" She was removed to the vestry. On the same evening, a Mr. Taplin rose, and commenced, with the permission of Mr. Irving, a violent harangue in the same unknown language. A scene of most alarming confusion ensued, the whole congregation rising from their seats in affright, and the females screaming, while Mr. Irving listened with the most profound attention to the ravings of the *inspired teacher*, October 16, 1831. From this period, much of the same mummery, followed by a translation into English rhapsody, was played off; and large crowds assembled, not on Sundays only, but as early as six o'clock on the mornings of week-days also, some to be edified by prophetic spirits, and some to laugh at the ravings of fanatics.—*Ann. Register.*

URANUS. This planet, with its satellites, was discovered by Herschel, by whom it was called the Georgian planet, in honor of his majesty George III. The name of Herschel is also given to it, in compliment to its illustrious discoverer, by the astronomers of Great Britain; but by foreigners it is usually called Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn; and was discovered on the 13th March, 1781.

USURY. Forbidden by parliament, 1341. Two shillings per week were given for the loan of twenty, in 1260. This was at the rate of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for 100*l.*, which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews. Until the fifteenth century no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and, therefore, often banished and persecuted (see Jews). By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute confirmed by the 13th Elizabeth, 1570. Reduced to 8 per cent., 21 James I., 1623, when the word *interest* was first used for the word *usury*. Reduced to 5 per cent., 13 Anne, 1714. See *Interest.*

UTRECHT, TREATY OF, &c. The Union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), A. D. 1579. The celebrated Treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, as well as of all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire. The most important stipulations of this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the

French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies, April 11, 1713. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; and was possessed by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

V.

VACCINE INOCULATION. *Variola vaccina*, discovered by Dr. Jenner. He made the first experiment in vaccination, by transferring the pus from the pustule of a milk-maid, who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, to a healthy child, in May 1796. Dr. Jenner subsequently published the result to the world, and the cure became general in 1799. The cure was introduced Jan. 21, in that year. The genuine cow-pox appears, in the form of vesicles, on the teats of the cow. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* for the discovery from parliament in 1802; and the first national institution for the promotion of the cure, called the Royal Jennerian Institution was founded Jan. 19, 1803. Vaccination was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816.

VAGRANTS. After being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Henry VIII., 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Henry VIII., 1535; and a third time convicted, death. By 1 Edward III., a vagabond to be marked with a V. and be a slave for two years. Vagrants were punished by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 14 Elizabeth, 1571. The milder statutes were those of 17 George II.; 32, 35, and 59 George III. The laws against vagrancy are still very severe in England, and operate unequally as respects the character of the offender.

VALENCIA. Its university was founded, it is said, in the 13th century, and was revived in 1470. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but was soon lost again. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French, under Suchet, with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, Jan. 9, 1812.

VALENCIENNES, SIEGE OF. This city was besieged from May 23 to July 14, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York, 1793. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants made prisoners, with immense stores, viz. —300 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, eight millions of florins in specie, six millions of livres, 1000 head of cattle, and vast quantities of other provisions, Aug. 30, 1794.

VALENCAY, TREATY OF, between Napoleon of France and Ferdinand VII. of Spain, whereby the latter was put in full possession of that kingdom, on agreeing to maintain its integrity. This celebrated treaty was signed December 8, 1813.

VALENTINE'S DAY. The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of the custom has been much controverted; it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A. D. 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing Valentines or particular friends on the feast of Valentine.

VALENTINIANS. This sect of enthusiasts were followers of the opinions of one Valentine, a priest, who, upon being disappointed of a bishopric,

forsook the Christian faith, and published that there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the second century, and published a gospel and psalms: to these his followers added several other errors, declaring there was no obligation to suffer martyrdom; some declared against baptism, and others practised it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged themselves in licentiousness.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans being determined on, he was appointed to command it. He sailed in 1790, and returned September 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the Northwest coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS. The Vandal nations began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, A. D. 406-414. Their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411. They invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, under Genseric, who took Carthage, Oct. 24, 489. They were driven out, and attacked in turn by the Saracen Moors. The Vandali overran a vast portion of Europe and spread devastation wherever they appeared.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. This country was discovered by Tasman in 1633. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773; by captain Cook in 1777; and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland until 1799. A British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government, 1804.

VASSALAGE. See *Feudal Laws* and *Villanage*. Vassalage was introduced by the Saxons, and its slavery increased under William I. Under the Norman princes there were vassal boors and free boors; those who were sold with the land, and those who were free to choose an employer. To this day the distinction prevails in some countries, and particularly in Russia, where the vassal boors are divided into classes; as boors belonging to the sovereign; mining boors, who are sold with the property; and private boors, who belong to the nobility, and perform the labor on their estates. In England, a vassal did homage to a lord on account of land, &c., held of him in fee. Vassalage was abolished in Hungary in October 1785; in Holstein, in May 1797; and Courland, in Sept. 1818.

VATICAN. The magnificent palace of the pope at Rome, adjoining St. Peter's, said to contain 7000 rooms. In this palace, the library, founded A. D. 1448, is noted for its collection of MSS., but the number of books is comparatively moderate. See *Libraries*. The phrase "thunders of the Vatican," was first used by Voltaire, 1748.

VENEZUELA. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state declared in a congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, in July 1814. It separated from the federal union and declared itself sole and independent in 1830. See *Colombia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.—"I came, I saw, I conquered." This well-known sentence formed the whole of Cæsar's dispatch to the Roman senate when he vanquished Pharnaces, king of Cimmerian Bosphorus, 47 B. C. See *Zela*, *Battle of*.

VENICE. So called from the Venetii who inhabited its site, when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B. C. Marcellus con-

quired it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B. C. The islands on which the city is built began to be inhabited, A. D. 421, by Italians, who fled here as a place of safety from the Goths, and other barbarous nations, when they ravaged Italy. The first house was erected on the morass by Entinopus, by whom the people of Padua were assisted in building the eighty houses which first formed the city.—*Priestley*. Venice was first governed by a doge (Anafesto Paululio), A. D. 697. The republic was not completely founded until 803. The city reduced to ashes, 1101. The ceremony of the doges of Venice marrying the Adriatic was instituted by pope Alexander III. in 1173. Venice carried on a vast commerce until the discovery of America, and a passage to the East Indies by the Cape, gave it another direction, about 1500. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the territory to the north and west of the Adige were ceded to Austria, and the rest was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine Republic, 1797. This disposition was altered by the treaty of Presburg, and the whole country annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1805. Venice returned under the power of Austria in 1814. The city declared a free port, Jan. 24, 1830.

Venice declares herself an independent republic	Aug. 18, 1848
Provisional government decrees an assembly with full powers to be elected by universal suffrage, 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants	Dec. 29, 1848

Venice, after a gallant resistance, capitulates to Marshal Radetzky, and is again in the power of Austria,	Aug. 22, 1849
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VENTRILOQUISM. Persons who had this art were by the Latins called Ventriloqui, and by the Greeks, Engastrimythoi, *i. e.* people that speak out of their bellies, or who have the art of throwing out the voice in an extraordinary manner. Exhibitors of this kind have appeared in England in various ages, but some of extraordinary capabilities in their art exhibited in the last century. Mr. Thomas King is said to have been the first man whose experimental philosophy, shown in this line, excited great wonder, about 1716. One of the most accomplished professors of ventriloquism that ever appeared in France or England, was M. Alexandre, about 1822.

VENUS. This planet's transit over the sun, it was ascertained by Horrox, in 1633, would take place Nov. 24, 1639. He was the first who predicted, or rather calculated this passage, from which he deduced many useful observations. Maskelyne was sent to St. Helena to observe her transit, in Jan. 1761. Captain Cook made his first voyage, in the *Endeavor*, to Otaheita, to observe a transit of Venus, in 1769. See NOTE to article *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1712. This planet will not be again so brilliant as in 1769 to our globe until 1874.

VERMONT, one of the United States, first settled by colonists from Massachusetts, 1723. The territory was claimed by New Hampshire, from 1741 to 1764: claimed also by New-York, and granted to that colony by parliament in 1664. Owing to these conflicting claims, the state was not admitted into the confederacy during the Revolution, but it still performed its part in that struggle. The British defeated at Bennington by gen. Stark, in 1777. Claims of New-York withdrawn on payment of \$30,000, in 1790. The state admitted into the Union, 1791. Population in 1790, was 85,589; in 1810, 217,895; in 1830, 280,679; in 1840, 291,948.

VERSAILLES, PALACE OF. In the reign of Louis XIII., Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat in 1630. Louis XIV., in 1687, enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was finished in 1708, and was the usual residence of the kings of France till 1789, when Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris. Louis Philippe appropriated the whole of the immense building

to a grand national museum of paintings and statues, dedicated *a tous les gloires de France*; and freely opened to the public.

VERSAILLES, PEACE OF. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Paris; when the latter power was admitted to be sovereign and independent. On the same day, the definitive treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Sept. 3, 1783. In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalle at the same time restored to the Dutch.

VERSE, BLANK. Blank verse and the heroic couplet, now in general use for grave or elevated themes, are both of comparatively modern date. Surrey translated part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse, which is the first composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language; and the other measure was but little affected till the reign of Charles II. The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima*, as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser (in his *Faery Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso, the Italian language being at that time in high repute. Boccaccio first introduced it into Italy in his heroic poem *La Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*.—*Metropolitan*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508.—*Vossius*. See *Poetry*.

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on March 28, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.—*Annual Register*.

VESTALS. Priestesses of the goddess Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the vestals. Æneas is supposed to have first chosen the Vestals. Numa, in 710 B. C., first appointed four, to which number Tarquin added two. They were always chosen by the monarchs; but after the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was intrusted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were chosen young, from the age of six to ten; and if there was not a sufficient number that presented themselves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were selected and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become priestesses. The vestal Minutia was buried alive for violating her virgin vow, 337 B. C. The vestal Sextilia was buried alive for incontinence, 274 B. C.; and the vestal Cornelia Maximiliana on the same charge, A. D. 92.—*Bibliothèque Universelle*.

VESUVIUS, MOUNT. The dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when it emitted such a quantity of flame and smoke that the air was darkened, and the cities of *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum* were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. More than 250,000 persons perished by the destruction of those cities; the sun's light was totally obscured for two days throughout Naples; great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air and fell dead upon the ground, and the fishes perished in the neighboring waters, which were made hot and infected by it; this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and many curious articles have been dug from the ruins since that time; but every thing combustible had the marks of having been burned by fire. Numerous eruptions have occurred, causing great devastation and loss of lives. In 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov. 24, 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the thirty-fourth from the the time of Titus, when

Pompeii was buried. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. There have been several eruptions since.

VETOES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. The power of cancelling acts of Congress by executive veto, was exercised as follows:—by Washington, twice; Madison, four times; Monroe, once; Jackson, five times; Tyler, three times; Polk, twice. Bill relating to steam-vessels in the navy vetoed by president Tyler, and afterwards passed by vote of two thirds of both houses, and became a law: the first instance of the kind, February 20, 1845. River and Harbor bill, vetoed by president Polk, August 3, 1846. French Spoliation Indemnity bill, by the same, Aug. 8, 1846.

VIENNA. The former capital of the German empire, and from 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Vienna was made an imperial city in 1136, and was walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.*, in 1194. Besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men: but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops, 1529. Again besieged in 1683, when the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army of 100,000, which had cannonaded the city from July 24 to the beginning of November. Vienna was taken by the French, under prince Murat, Nov. 14, 1805; and evacuated January 12, following. They again captured it, May 13, 1809; but restored it once more on the conclusion of peace between the two countries, Oct. 14, same year. Conference of the ministers of the allies and France, September 28, 1814. Congress of sovereigns, Oct. 2, 1814. See *Austria* and *Hungary*. See next articles.

VIENNA, TREATY OF, WITH SPAIN. The celebrated treaty signed between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, April 30, 1725.

VIENNA, TREATY OF ALLIANCE, between the emperor of Germany, the king of Great Britain, and Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22d of July); signed March 16, 1731.

VIENNA, TREATY OF WITH FRANCE. A definitive treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and king of France, by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France; signed Nov. 18, 1738.

VIENNA, PEACE OF, between Napoleon of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaging to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia, October 14, 1809.

VIENNA, TREATIES OF. The treaty of Vienna between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814; signed March 23, 1815. The treaty of Vienna between the king of the Low Countries on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the other, agreeing to

the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange, May 31, 1815. The treaty of Vienna: Denmark cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg, June 4, 1815. The federative constitution of Germany signed at Vienna, June 8, 1815.

VILLAIN. The name of a vassal under the Norman princes, his hard labor being the tenure by which he lived upon the land. Of and pertaining to the *vill* or lordship; was a servant during life, and was devisable as chattels in the feudal times. Queen Elizabeth gave the principal blow to this kind of severe service, by ordering her bondsmen of the western counties to be made free at easy rates, A. D. 1574.—*Stowe's Chron.*

VIMEIRA, BATTLE OF, between the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the whole of the French and Spanish forces in Portugal, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, whom the British signally defeated, August 21, 1808. For this victory the British hero and the officers and soldiers under his command were voted the thanks of parliament, the first of many similar honors that marked sir Arthur's (now duke of Wellington's) triumphant career.

VINCENOT'S, Sr. This was long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779 they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Scouffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812.

VINE. The vine was known to Noah. A colony of vine-dressers from Phoecea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B. C. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, A. D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. It was planted in England in 1552; and in the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes*, and *Wine*.*

VINEGAR. Known nearly as soon as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers, into which they might dip their bread, and kindly inviting Ruth to share with them in their repast: hence we may infer that the harvesters, at that period, partook of this liquid for their refreshment; a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy. It is conjectured that the vinegar which the Roman soldiers offered to our Saviour at his crucifixion was that which they used for their own drinking.

* The following is a tradition in relation to the vine:—When Adam planted the first vine, and left it, Satan approached it, and said, "Lovely plant! I will cherish thee;" and thereupon taking three animals, a lamb, a lion, and a hog, he slayed them at the root of the tree, and their blood has been imbibed by the fruit to this day. Thus, if you take one goblet of wine, you are cheered by its influence, yet are mild and docile as the lamb; if you take two goblets, you become furious, and rave and bellow like the lion; and if you drink of the third goblet, your reason sinks, and, like the hog, you wallow in the mire.—*Ashle*.

There was, however, a kind of potent vinegar, which was not proper for drinking till diluted.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. As the lyre of the Greeks was the harp of the moderns, so the viol and vielle of the middle ages became the modern violin. The viol was of various sizes formerly, as it is at present, and was anciently very much in use for chamber airs and songs. That of three strings was introduced into Europe by the jugglers of the thirteenth century. The violin was invented towards the close of the same century.—*Abbé Lenglet*. The fiddle, however, is mentioned as early as A. D. 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II.

VIRGIN. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, August 15, A. D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin, is a feast celebrated November 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the eleventh century; its institution in the West is ascribed to Gregory XI., 1372. A distinguished writer says: "The Indian incarnate god Chrishna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin-mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B. C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet; at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Cingalese relate nearly the same things of their Budda."—*Sir William Jones*.

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamored of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favorites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it into Virginia's breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my daughter! I can give thee, to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant." No sooner was the blow given than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were astonished and incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs, who had not opposed the tyrant's views, killed himself also; and Marcus Claudius, the favorite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, 449 B. C.

VIRGINIA. One of the United States; sometimes called the "Old Dominion," having been settled, April, 1607, at Jamestown, on James river—the first white settlement in the United States. Named Virginia in honor of queen Elizabeth, who had granted the country to Sir Walter Raleigh. A settlement attempted by Raleigh but failed, and the grant was vacated on his attainder and execution. The country granted by James I. to two companies, the London and the Plymouth. Jamestown settled by the former, and named in honor of their royal patron. The colony suffered much from the Indians, and by various disasters; proved loyal during the English revolution; was the first to proclaim Charles II. on his restoration; established the Church of England by law, 1662; took an early and prominent part in the struggle for independence. Surrender of the British army under Cornwallis, at Yorktown, October 19, 1782. Constitution of the United States adopted June 25, 1788, by 89 to 79. Virginia has given birth to six presidents of the United States, viz: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe,

Harrison, and Taylor; and also, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, and many distinguished patriots. Population in 1790 was 747,610; in 1810, 974,322; in 1830, 1,211,272; in 1840, 1,239,737, including 448,937 slaves.

VISIER OR VIZIER, GRAND. An officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed in 1370. Formerly this officer governed the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior; he is sometimes called the grand seignior's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire; at his creation, the prince's seal is put into his hand, upon which is engraven the emperor's name, which he places in his bosom, and carries away with him.—*Knolles*.

VITTORIA, BATTLE OF. One of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of England, obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Jerome Bonaparte and marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 wagons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his baton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun!

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth's surface, there are above 200 volcanoes, which have been active in modern times. The eruptions of Mount Etna are recorded as early as 734 B. C. by authentic historians. See *Etna*. The first eruption of Vesuvius was in A. D. 79. See *Vesuvius*. The first eruption of Hecla is said to have occurred A. D. 1004. For an account of the awful eruption of this volcano in 1783, see *Iceland*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discolored the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

VOLUNTEERS. This species of force armed in England, in apprehension of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. Besides their large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, England subsidized 40,000 Germans, raised the militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000 men, of which 70,000 were Irish. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. In the United States, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, Congress authorized the enlistment of 50,000 volunteers. A much larger number responded, but less than 30,000 were actually needed or enrolled.

VOYAGES. The first great voyage, or voyage properly so called, was by order of Necho, pharaoh of Egypt, when some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabic Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B. C.—*Blair, Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Island in a skirmish) in 1519–20. The era of voyages of discovery was the end of the eighteenth century. See *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage*.

W.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen in England were first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edward III., 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tylers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money); and their

servants $1\frac{1}{2}d.$.—*Viner's Statutes*. By the the 23d Henry VI., 1441, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd. 20s., clothing 4s.; common servant of husbandry. 15s., clothing 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing 4s. By the 11th Henry VII., 1495, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tyler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day, without meat and drink; or with meat and drink 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra. The following were the

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.	s. d.	Year.	s. d.	Year.	s. d.
In 1350	<i>per diem.</i> 0 1	In 1688	<i>per diem.</i> 0 8	In 1788	<i>per diem.</i> 1 4
In 1460	ditto 0 2	In 1716	ditto 0 9	In 1794	ditto 1 6
In 1568	ditto 0 4	In 1740	ditto 0 10	In 1800	ditto 2 0
In 1632	ditto 0 6	In 1760	ditto 1 0	In 1840	ditto 3 0

WAGRAM, BATTLE OF, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious, and the former entirely overthrown. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia, July 5, 1809. This battle led to an armistice, signed on the 12th; and on Oct. 24, to a treaty of peace, by which Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense. The emperor was obliged also to yield a part of his plunder of Poland in Galicia to Russia. The emperor also acknowledged Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain.

WAKEFIELD, BATTLE OF, IN ENGLAND, between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret; but, the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of his son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war that was continued from that time devastated all England. This battle was fought December 31, 1460.

WAKES. Every church at its consecration received the name of some particular saint; this practice existed among the Romans and Britons, and was continued among the Saxons.—*Whitaker*. Women were hired among the ancient Romans to weep at funerals: they were called *Carinae*. The Irish howl originated from this Roman outcry at the decease of their friends. They hoped thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive.

WALDENSES. The persecution of this sect in the beginning of the thirteenth century led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. had commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence; but the Catholic bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates. A. D. 1203-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateaufort, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighboring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenes were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. Neither sex, age, nor condition was spared; the country became a wilderness, and the towns heaps of smoking ruins. Such was the era of the Inquisition. Dominic de Guzman was constituted first inquisitor-general, 1208.

WALES. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain, and he invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain, and most of the ancient Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in its inaccessible mountains, about A. D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157: and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Llewellyn, the last prince. The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward with great policy styled him prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. See *Britain*.

WALES. PRINCE OF. The first prince of this title was Edward, the son of Edward I., who was born in Carnarvon castle on the 25th April. 1284. Immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying, "This is your countryman and king." These words were afterwards changed, or corrupted, as some historians assert, to "*Ich Dien*," which is the motto attached to the arms of the prince of Wales to this day. Owing to the premature death of his elder brother, this prince succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of Edward II., in 1307.—*Myvyrian Archaeology. Hist. Wales.* For another and very different account of the origin of the motto "*Ich Dien*," see the article under that head.

WALLOONS. The people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain. On account of the duke's religious proscriptions, those countries revolted from Philip, 1566.—*Mariana's Hist. of Spain.* The Walloons were well received in England. A large Protestant church was given to them by queen Elizabeth, at Canterbury, and many of their posterity still remain in this part of England.—*Pardon.*

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford) became first lord of the treasury in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. Resumed as head of the ministry, on the earl of Sunderland retiring, in 1721; and continued as premier until 1742, when his administration was finally shaken by its unpopular endeavors for some time previously to maintain peace with Spain.

WANDERING JEW. The following is the strange account given of this personage:—His original name was Calaphilus, Pontius Pilate's porter. When they were dragging Jesus out of the door of the Judgment-hall, he struck him on the back, saying, "Go faster, Jesus! go faster; why dost thou linger?" Upon which Jesus looked on him with a frown, and said, "I am indeed going; but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon after he was converted, and took the name of Joseph. He lives for ever; but at the end of every hundred years falls into a fit or trance, upon which when he recovers, he returns to the same state of youth he was in when our Saviour suffered, being about thirty years of age. He always preserves the utmost gravity of deportment. He was never seen to smile. He perfectly remembers the death and resurrection of Christ.—*Calmet's Hist. of the Bible.*

WARS. War is called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Scriptural writers date the first war as having been begun by the impious son of Cain 3563 B. C. Osymandyas of Egypt was the first warlike king; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B. C.—*Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. The most famous siege recorded in the annals of antiquity was that of Troy, 1193—1184 B. C. The longest siege was that of Azoth, 647 B. C. The most famous sortie was that of the Plataeans from their city, 428 B. C. It is computed that from the beginning of the world to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle, being about seven times as many of the human species as now inhabit our whole earth.

WARS, CIVIL, OF GREAT BRITAIN. The most remarkable civil wars of Great Britain are the following:—That of A. D. 1215–16. The war of the barons against Henry III., 1565; of the usurpation of Henry IV., 1400; of the White and Red Roses, or houses of York and Lancaster, from 1452 to 1471. The war between Richard III. and Henry VII., 1485. The war against Charles I. from 1642 to 1651. The Scottish civil war under the Pretender, 1715–16; that under the Young Pretender, 1745. In Ireland, that under Tyrone, 1599; under O'Neill, 1641; and that produced by the great rebellion, 1798.

WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN. The wars in France, in which England was involved for nearly two centuries, arose from the dukes of Normandy being kings of England. They held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France; and when William I. conquered England, it became an English province, but was lost in the reign of king John, 1204. The wars with France were many; the English princes gained bloody victories at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt; but they were finally driven out of France in the reign of Henry VI., and lost Calais, by surprise, in the reign of Mary. It was to the English people a fortunate loss; but the rival policy and interests of the two governments have, ever since then, caused half as many years of war as peace. See the countries respectively, *Battles*, &c.

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	Year	Peace	Year	War with	Year	Peace	Year
Scotland,	1068		1092	Scotland,	1542		1546
France,	1116		1118	Scotland,	1547		1550
Scotland,	1138		1139	France,	1549		1550
France,	1161		1186	France,	1557		1559
France,	1194		1195	Scotland,	1557		1560
France,	1201		1216	France,	1562		1564
France,	1224		1234	Spain,	1588		1604
France,	1294		1299	Spain,	1624		1629
Scotland,	1296		1323	France,	1627		1629
Scotland,	1327		1328	Holland,	1651		1654
France,	1339		1360	Spain,	1655		1660
France,	1368		1420	France,	1666		1668
France,	1422		1471	Denmark,	1666		1668
France,	1492	same year		Holland,	1666		1668
France,	1512		1514	Algiers,	1669		1671
France,	1522		1527	Holland,	1672		1674
Scotland,	1522		1542	France,	1689		1697

The general peace of Ryswick between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain, was signed by the ministers of these powers, at the palace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. It concluded this last war.

THE GREAT MODERN AND EXPENSIVE WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

War of the <i>Succession</i> , commenced May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.	War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1748.
War with Spain, Dec. 15, 1713. Peace concluded 1721.	War; the <i>Seven years' war</i> , June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.
War; the <i>Spanish War</i> , Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.	War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. General peace of Feb. 10, 1763.

WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

War with the United States, July 14, 1774.	War of the <i>Revolution</i> , Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.
Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.	
War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 20, 1783.	War against Bonaparte, April 29, 1803. Finally closed, June 18, 1815.
War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time, Jan 20, 1783.	War with the United States, June 18, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.
War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace signed Sept. 2, 1783.	For the wars with India and China, see these countries respectively.

In the war against Bonaparte, the great powers of Europe leagued sometimes with, and sometimes against Great Britain. England spent 65 years in war, and 62 in peace, in the 127 years previous to the close of the last war in 1815. In the war of 1688, she spent 36 millions sterling; in the war of the *Spanish Succession*, 62 millions; in the *Spanish war*, 54 millions; in the *Seven Years' war*, 112 millions; in the *American war*, 136 millions; in the war of the *French Revolution*, 464 millions; and in the *war against Bonaparte*, 1159 millions; thus forming a total expenditure for war, in 127 years (from the Revolution in 1688 to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815), of 2023 millions of pounds sterling. M. de Pradt estimates the loss of life sustained by the French forces in the six campaigns of the Peninsular war at six hundred thousand men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies was probably as great. During the war many districts of the Peninsula were from time to time laid waste by the contending armies, and the inhabitants were victims to all the calamities and horrors thus produced. The total destruction of human beings in this last war must have amounted to one million two hundred thousand.

WAR, REVOLUTIONARY, ending in the independence of the United States, commenced by the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. See *Battles*. Ended by the Treaty of Paris, 1783. This war cost \$135,193,700.

WAR, THE, OF 1812, between the United States and Great Britain:

First difficulty respecting the search of American vessels - - - - - 1806	War declared - - - - - June 19, 1812
Chesapeake United States frigate fired on - - - - - 1807	Gen. H. Dearborn appointed commander-in-chief.
Non-intercourse act passed - - - - - 1809	[See <i>Battles and Naval Battles</i> .]
United States frigate President, engaged the British sloop-of-war Little Belt May 16, 1811	The war opposed in New England, and levies of troops refused by Mass., Conn., and R. I.
President Madison's war message to congress - - - - - June 1, 1812	Treaty of peace ratified - Feb. 17, 1815

WAR AGAINST ALGIERS, to punish piracies, &c., declared by the United States, 1815. Commodores Decatur and Bainbridge captured two Algerine vessels and "conquered a peace," July 4,

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. [The annexation of Texas to the United States having been completed by the vote of the senate of Texas, Dec. 22, 1845.]

American army of occupation, (3500) under Gen. Taylor took post on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras, March 28, 1846	already existed, by act of that power, and authorizing 50,000 volunteers May 12, 1846
First collision—a reconnoitring party of 70 from American army under Col. Thornton, fired upon and taken prisoners by the Mexicans - April 24, 1846	Monterey taken by Com. Sloat, July 6, 1847
Gen. Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Palo Alto, loses 48 killed and 126 wounded. Mexicans, 262 killed and 355 wounded - - - - - May 8-9, 1846	Santa Fe occupied by Gen. Kearney Aug. 18, 1846
Bill passed both houses of Congress U. S., declaring that war with Mexico	Mexican ports on the Pacific blockaded by Com. Stockton - - - - - Aug. 19, 1846
	Battle of Monterey, 4700 Americans under Taylor, 10,000 Mexicans under Ampudia. Monterey surrendered. American loss, 120 killed 363 wounded, Mexican much greater - Sept. 21-23, 1846

WAR WITH MEXICO, *continued.*

- Stevenson's California regiment sailed from New-York - Sept. 26, 1846
- Tobasco bombarded by com. Perry, Oct. 25, 1846
- Tampico occupied by com. Connor, Nov. 14, 1846
- Col. Doniphan with 450 Missouri volunteers defeated 1100 Mexicans at Barito, the latter losing 63 killed and 150 wounded. American loss 6 wounded.
- Gen. Kearney defeats the "revolted" Californians, at San Gabriel, &c. Jan. 8, 1847
- Major Borland, Cassius M. Clay, Major Gaines, and 80 men, taken prisoners by the Mexicans at Encarnacion, Jan. 23, 1847
- Revolt against Americans in N. Mexico, American governor Bent and five others murdered - Jan. 14, 1847
- 1500 N. Mexican Indians and Mexicans defeated by col. Price - Jan. 24, 1847
- Battle of Buena Vista: Americans 4759 mostly volunteers, under gen. Taylor and gen. Wool; and Mexicans 22,000 under Santa Anna; latter defeated and loss 6000 killed and wounded; American loss 267 killed and 456 wounded, Feb. 22-23, 1847
- Battle of Sacramento; American col. Doniphan, 924 men, defeated 4000 Mexicans under Herridea, latter loss 300 killed, 300 wounded and 40 prisoners; American loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded - Feb. 28, 1847
- Vera Cruz surrendered to gen. Scott and com. Perry; American loss 65 killed and wounded - March 29, 1847
- Alvarado surrendered to lieut. Hunter, April 2, 1847
- Battle of Cerro-Gordo; Americans 8500 under gen. Scott, defeat 12,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna; 5 generals and 3000 men, taken prisoners by Scott: American loss 250, Mexican 350.
- Taspan taken by com. Perry, April 18, 1847
- Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, American gen. Smith drives the Mexicans from these fortified posts towards Mexico, losing 1066 killed and wounded; Mexican loss 6000 - Aug. 20, 1847
- Armistice agreed upon; broken by the Mexicans. Hostilities recommenced Sept. 7, 1847
- Battle of Molino del Rey; American gen. Worth carried the fortifications defended by 14,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. American loss, 787 killed and wounded; Mexican loss 3000, Sept. 8, 1847
- Battle of Chapultepec, a height near Mexico, carried by American generals Worth, Quitman, and Pillow, (under gen. Scott) after a loss of 862 Sept. 12-13, 1847
- This was followed by the surrender of the city of Mexico - Sept. 14, 1847
- Col. Childs with 400 men and 1800 sick in hospitals besieged 28 days at Puebla, but compelled the Mexicans to raise the siege - Oct. 12, 1847
- Contribution of \$600,000 levied in Mexico for protecting public property in the city - Sept. 17, 1847
- City of Huamantla captured by American gen. Lane, who defeats Santa Anna. American loss, 24 killed and wounded; Mexican loss 150, Oct. 9, 1847
- Port of Guayamas bombarded and captured by American frigate Congress, and sloop Portsmouth - Oct. 20, 1847
- A tax levied upon the states of Mexico, and duties &c. laid to the amount of about \$3,000,000 - Dec. 31, 1847
- Gen. Scott superseded by Gen. Butler, Feb. 18, 1848
- Treaty of peace ratified at Queretaro, by the Hon. A. H. Sevier and N. Clifford, for the United States, and the foreign Mexican minister, Signor De la Rosa - May 30, 1848
- American troops finally withdrawn from the city of Mexico, - June 12, 1848

WARSAW. Late the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow, in 1556. Warsaw surrendered to Charles XII. in 1703. It has been a great prey to war of late years. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view; but this garrison was expelled by the citizens, with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon, April 17, 1794. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July 1794, but was compelled to raise the siege in September, same year. It was taken by the Russians in the November following. See *next article*. Warsaw was constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony in August, 1807; but the duchy was overrun by the Russians in 1813, and soon afterwards Warsaw again became the residence of a Russian viceroy. The late Polish revolution commenced here, November 29, 1830. See *Poland*.

WARSAW, BATTLES OF. The Poles suffered a great defeat in a battle with the Russians, Oct. 10, 12, 1794; and Suwarow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, Nov. 8, 1794. The battle preceding the

surrender was very bloody; of 26,000 men, more than 10,000 were killed, nearly 10,000 were made prisoners, and 2000 only escaped the fury of the merciless conqueror. Battle of Growchow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men, Feb. 20, 1831. Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians. Great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin. This last battle was fought Sept. 7 and 8, 1831.

WARSAW, TREATIES OF. The treaty of alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed March 31, 1683. Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland, February 24, 1768.

WASHINGTON. The capita. of the United States, founded in 1791, and first made the seat of government in 1800. The house of representatives was opened for the first time, May 30, 1808. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under general Ross, when the Capitol and the President's house were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, August 24, 1814. General Ross was soon afterwards killed in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12, following. See *United States*.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Born Feb. 22, 1732; in the expedition of Braddock against fort Du Quesne 1755; appointed commander-in-chief of the American army 1775; elected president of Convention for forming Constitution 1787; elected President of the United States 1789; again in 1793; died 1799. Washington monument at New York, corner-stone laid Oct. 19, 1847. National monument to Washington, corner-stone laid July 4, 1848; oration by Robt. C. Winthrop. Virginia monument to Washington, corner-stone laid by President Taylor, Feb. 22, 1849.

WATCHES. They are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, A. D. 1477; although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about A. D. 1310. Watches were first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500. Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530. Watches were first brought to England from Germany in 1577.—*Hume*. Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huygens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clockmaker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch. The time of this invention was about 1658; as is manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., viz., "Rob. Hooke inven. 1658. T. Tompion fecit, 1675." Repeating watches were invented by Barlowe, 1676. Harrison's time-piece was invented in 1735; improved 1739, 1749, 1753. In 1759, he made the time-piece which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.*, offered by the Board of Longitude, 1763. Watches and clocks were taxed in 1797. The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, looked upon water (as also did Homer, and several of the ancient philosophers) as being the original principle of every thing besides. about 594 B. C.—*Stanley*. It is the universal drink of man. The ancients usually diluted their wines with much water; and Hesiod prescribes three measures of water to one of wine in summer.—*Madame Dacier*. In the Roman church water was first mixed

with the sacramental wine, A. D. 122.—*Lenglet*. “Honest water is too weak to be a sinner; it never left a man in the mire.”—*Shakspeare*.

WATER-CLOCKS. The first instruments used to measure the lapse of time, independently of the sunshine, were *clepsydræ* or water-clocks. These were most probably vessels of water, with a small hole through the bottom; through this hole the water ran out in a certain time, possibly an hour; after which the vessel was again filled to be emptied as before. This invention was a manifest improvement on the old sun-dials, whose perpendicular gnomon gave hours of different length at the various seasons of the year. Something similar to the hour-glass was occasionally used; and Alfred the Great, probably ignorant of these methods, adopted the burning of a taper as a measure of time.

WATER-MILLS. Used for grinding corn, invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, A. D. 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented; which were turned by men and beasts with great labor; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WATER TOFANA, OR WIVES' POISON. See article *Poisoning*. The poison so freely administered by Italians in the 17th century, called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallized arsenic. The secret of its preparation was conveyed to Paris, where the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers; and she with many others was executed, and the preparers burnt alive.—*Phillips*.

WATERLOO, BATTLE OF. The greatest victory ever won by British arms, and the most decisive and happy in its consequences. In this great battle the French army, with Napoleon as its chief, was signally overthrown by the British and allies under the duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815. Napoleon attacked the British, whom he expected to overwhelm by superior numbers, but they maintained their ground, and repulsed the enemy from about nine in the morning till seven at night, when the French line began to waver. The commander then gave orders to charge; a total rout ensued, and Blucher, who opportunely came up at this juncture, joined in the pursuit. On both sides the carnage was immense; but that of the French was double the amount of the British. Napoleon quitted the wreck of his flying army, and returned to Paris, where he attempted, after the destruction of three great armies, to raise a fourth; but finding this impossible, his abdication followed. See *Bonaparte* and *France*.

WATER-SPOUT. Whirlwinds and water-spouts proceed from the same cause, the only difference being that water-spouts pass over the water, and whirlwinds over the land.—*Dr. Franklin*. Two water-spouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach, and many other villages; a prodigious number of houses were destroyed, and many persons perished, July 13, 1827. A water-spout at Glanflesk, near Kil-

larney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, and destroyed his cottage, two other farmhouses, and other buildings, of which not a vestige remained. In this catastrophe seventeen persons perished. August 4, 1831.

WAX. This substance came into use for candles in the twelfth century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. Wax candles are made very cheap in America, from the berry of a particular species of myrtle, which yields excellent wax, of a green color. Sealing-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1556. The wax-tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.

WE. The common language of kings is *we*, which plural style was begun with king John, A. D. 1199.—*Coke's Insbit*. Before this time sovereigns used the singular person in all their edicts.—*Idem*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about A. D. 1200.—*Henault*. It is now the style royal of all monarchs. In the articles of public journals they also adopt the plural, indicating that what they write proceeds from a plurality of pens.

WEALTH. This is a relative term; for as there is only a certain amount of property in a country, so the possession of a large share by one man is the poverty of others. The wealth of individuals is therefore no benefit to the country, while as to others it is the cause of their poverty. The instances of wealth in the early ages are many and most extraordinary. The mightiest conflagration of wealth on record is that of Sardanapalus, where riches amounting to one thousand four hundred millions sterling were destroyed.—*Athenæus*. Cæcilius Isidorus died at Rome possessed of 4116 slaves, 3600 oxen, 200,000 head of other cattle, and three millions of our money in coin, 8 B. C.—*Univ. Hist*.

WEAVING. The art of weaving appears to have been practised in China from the earliest antiquity—more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. Poets assign the art to the spider. Women originally spun, wove, and dyed; and the origin of these arts is ascribed, by ancient nations, to different women as women's arts. The Egyptians ascribed it to Isis; the Greeks, to Minerva; and the Peruvians, to the wife of Manco Capac. In most eastern countries, the employment of weaving is still performed by the women. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. Perhaps, says Dr. Doddridge, this curious garment might be the work and present of some pious women who attended him, and ministered unto him of their substance, *Luke* viii. 3. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Cabmet's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments*.

WEAVING IN ENGLAND. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects." 1331. Flemish dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567.

WEDGWOOD WARE. A fine species of pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, 1762. The manufactories for this ware employed 10,000 families in England. Previously to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenwares were imported from France.

WEDNESDAY. The fourth day of the week, so called from a Saxon idol, called Woden, supposed to be Mars, worshipped on this day. The name given to our Wednesday by the Saxons was Woden's day, which was afterwards corrupted to Wednesday. See *next article*.

WEEK. The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day; they had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon;—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>	<i>Presided over by</i>
Dies Saturni,	Saturday,	Saterne's day,	Saturn.
Dies Solis,	Sunday,	Sun's day,	The sun.
Dies Lunæ,	Monday,	Moon's day,	The moon.
Dies Martis,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Mars.
Dies Mercurii,	Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mercury.
Dies Jovis,	Thursday,	Thor's day,	Jupiter.
Dies Veneris,	Friday,	Friga's day,	Venus.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These, and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B. C. *et seq.*—*Arundelian Marbles.* Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain.—*Chalmers.* The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, A. D. 972. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 8 Richard I., 1197. A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3d Edward II., 1309.—*Stowe.* The first statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, is that of 24 Henry VIII., 1532.—*Philosophical Transactions, vol. 65, art. 3.* The French adopt the metre of 3.28084, or the 10 millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator, as the standard of measure; and the kilogramme, equal to 2,255 pounds avoirdupois, as the standard of weight.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS. A large body of Christians, whose sect was founded by an excellent and pious man, John Wesley. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them. Mr. Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, he commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers; but the churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Mr. Wesley was indefatigable in his labors, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He died in London in 1791.

WEST INDIES. Discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the new world, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct., 1492. See the *Islands respectively.*

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the western portion, or Rome, properly so called, A. D. 364. Odoacer, a chief of the Heruli, entered Italy, defeated Orestes, took Rome and Ravenna, deposed Augustulus, and assumed the title of king of Italy, August 23, which ended the Western empire, 507 years after the battle of Actium, A. D. 476. See *Eastern Empire.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. As regards this magnificent cathedral, the miraculous stories of monkish writers and of ancient historians have been que-

tioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians, agreeably to the legend, have fixed the era of the first abbey in the sixth century, and ascribed to Seburt the honor of erecting it. This church becoming ruinous, it was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, between A. D. 1055 and 1065; and he stored it with monks from Exeter. Pope Nicholas II. about this time constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. The church was once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings were erected. The western parts of the nave and aisles were rebuilt by successive monarchs, between the years 1340 and 1483. The west front and the great window were built by those rival princes, Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the magnificent chapel which bears his name, and the first stone of which was laid Jan. 24, 1502-3. The abbey was dissolved, and made a bishopric, 1541; and was finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth, 1560.

WESTMINSTER HALL. One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000.—*Stowe*. The courts of law were established here by king John.—*Idem*. Westminster-hall is universally allowed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, and 74 broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802.

WESTPHALIA. This duchy belonged, in former times, to the duke of Saxony. On the secularization of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, created December 1, 1807, and Jerome appointed king. Hanover was annexed March 1, 1810. This kingdom was overturned in 1813.

WESTPHALIA, PEACE OF, signed at Munster and at Osnaburgh, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised: Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate; the civil and political rights of the German States established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, October 24, 1648.

WHALE FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES. In 1845 this trade employed 650 vessels, aggregate tonnage 200,000 tons,—cost, \$20,000,000; manned by 17,500 officers and seamen. "Commercial history furnishes no parallel to this whaling fleet—it is larger than those of all other nations combined."—*Speech of Mr. Grinnell*.

WHEAT AND FLOUR. The amount exported by the United States, from 1790 to 1838, was 10,283,471 bushels.—average, 209,666 bushels per annum. In 1845 the amount exported was valued at \$5,735,372; in 1846, \$13,350,644. This was exclusive of Corn, Rye, &c. The amount was greatly increased by the scarcity in Europe, especially in Ireland.

WHITE FRIARS. These were an order of Carmelite mendicants, who took

their name from Mount Carmel, lying southwest of Mount Tabor, in the Holy Land. They pretended that Elijah and Elisha were the founders of their order, and that Pythagoras and the ancient Druids were professors of it. At first they were very rigid in their discipline, but afterwards it was moderated, and about the year 1540 divided into two sorts, one following and restoring the ancient severities, and the other the milder regimen. They had numerous monasteries throughout England: and a precinct in London without the Temple and west of Blackfriars, is called *Whitefriars* to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

WHITEHALL, LONDON. Originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th. century. It afterwards devolved to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Greenwich, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, CAMDEN informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:—

“ The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars did *tears* let fall.
More clung about the barge: fish under water
Wept out their *eyes of pearl*, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;
For howsoe'er, thus much my thoughts have scann'd,
She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*.”

In 1697, the whole was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banquet-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel, 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITSUNTIDE. The festival of Whitsunday is appointed by the church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: in the primitive church, the newly-baptized persons, or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whi'sunday. This feast is movable, and sometimes falls in May and sometimes in June; but is always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week is the week before Whitsunday; it is said to have been first instituted by the bishop of Vienne in France, and called Rogation week upon account of the many extraordinary prayers and preparatory petitions made for the devotion of Holy Thursday for a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and for averting the dismal effects of war and other evils.

WICKLIFFITES. The followers of John Wickliffe, a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. He was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being the first who opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church, in 1377. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, Dec. 31, 1384, in his 60th year.—*Mortimer*.

WILDFIRE. An artificial fire, which burns under water. The French call it *feu Grecquois*, because it was discovered by the Greeks, by whom it was first used, about A. D. 660. Its invention is ascribed to Callinicus of Heliopolis.—*Novv. Dict.* See article *Greek Fire*.

WILKES' NUMBER. The designation given to the 45th number of a paper styled the *North Briton*, published by John Wilkes, an alderman of London. He commenced a paper warfare against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in this particular copy, printed April 23, 1763, made so free a use of royalty itself, that a general warrant was issued against him by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and he was committed to the Tower. His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels; but he obtained £1,000 damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He further experienced the vengeance of the court of King's Bench, and both houses of parliament, for the libel, and for his obscene poem "An Essay on Woman;" and was expelled the commons and outlawed; he was, however, elected a fifth* time for Middlesex in October 1774, and the same year served the office of lord mayor; but was overlooked in a subsequent general election, and died in 1797.

WILLS, LAST, AND TESTAMENTS. Wills are of very high antiquity. See *Genesis*, c. 48. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B. C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. The Romans had this power, and so had the native Mexicans; so that it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B. C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will or testament of the owner, was confirmed to English subjects, 1 Henry I., 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system; which were taken off by the statute of Henry VIII., 1541.—*Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II., 1399. Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066.

WIND-MILLS. They are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman invention; but certainly we are indebted for the wind-mill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades.—*Baker*. Wind-mills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299.—*Anderson*. Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. See *Glass*. There were windows in Pompeii, A. D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, A. D. 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported 1177.—*Anderson*. In England about 6000 houses now have fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 have ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 have seven windows, or less than seven. The window-tax was first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold, 7 William III., 1695.

WINDSOR CASTLE. A royal residence of the British sovereigns, originally built by William the Conqueror, but enlarged by Henry I. The monarchs who succeeded him likewise resided in it, till Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham. He likewise built St. George's chapel. Instead of alluring workmen by contracts and wages, Edward assessed every county in England to send him so many masons, tilers, and carpenters, as if he had been levying an army. Several additions were made to this edifice by succeeding sovereigns; the last by George IV.

WINES. The invention of wine is given to Noah.—*Abbé Lenglet*. The art of

making wine from rice is ascribed by the Chinese to their king, Ching Nong, about 1998 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.* The art of making wine was brought from India by Bacchus, as other authorities have it. Hosea speaks of the wine of Lebanon as being very fragrant.—*Hosea*, xiv. 7. Our Saviour changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee.—*John* ii. 3, 10.

“The conscious waters saw their God, and blush’d.”—*Addison*.

No wine was produced in France in the time of the Romans.—*Bossuet*. Spirits of wine were known to the alchemists.—*Idem*. Concerning the acquaintance which our progenitors had with wine, it has been conjectured that the Phœnicians might possibly have introduced a small quantity of it; but this liquor was very little known in our island before it was conquered by the Romans. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in A. D. 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of ‘wine for the king’ so early as 1249; and we are even sent to a much earlier period for its introduction and use in Britain. In 1400 the price was twelve shillings the pipe. A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned for being adulterated, were staved and emptied into the channels of the streets by Rainwell, mayor of London, in the 6th of Henry VI., 1427.—*Stowe’s Chron.* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490. The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1661. In 1800 England imported 2,307,460 gallons of all kinds of wine. In 1815 the United Kingdom imported 4,306,528 gallons. In 1830 were imported 6,879,558 gallons; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1840, were imported 9,909,056 gallons, of which 7,000,486 were for home consumption.—*Parl. Ret.*

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, A. D. 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663.—*Mortimer*. The astonishing ductility which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire. A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire two yards of which only weigh one grain; so that 98 yards of the wire weigh no more than 49 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 98 yards; and the thousandth part of a grain is above one-eighth of an inch long.—*Halley*. Eight grains of gold covering a cylinder of silver are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long; yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even a microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath.—*Boyle*.

WIRTEMBERG. One of the most ancient states of Germany, and most populous for its extent. The dukes were Protestant until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Catholic. Wirtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat Oct. 23, 1796. The prince of Wirtemberg married the princess royal of England, daughter of George III., May 17, 1797. This state obtained new acquisitions in territory in 1802 and 1805. The elector assumed the title of king Dec. 12, 1805, and was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1806. His majesty, as an ally of France, lost the flower of his army in Russia, in 1812. The kingdom obtained a free constitution in 1819. The king granted liberty of the press, March 2, 1848.

WISCONSIN. One of the western United States was organized out of the North West Territory, and received a territorial government in 1836; admitted into the Union as a state Feb. 9, 1847. Population in 1830, 30,945: chiefly emigrants from the northern and middle states.

WITCHCRAFT. The punishment of witchcraft was first countenanced by the

church of Rome; and persons suspected of the crime have been subjected to the most cruel and unrelenting punishments. In tens of thousands of cases, the victims, often innocent, were burnt alive, while others were drowned by the test applied; for if, on being thrown into a pond, they did not sink, they were presumed witches, and either killed on the spot, or reserved for burning at the stake. Five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in three months, in 1515. One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in a year. An incredible number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates. Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine, between 1580 and 1595. One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburg, between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant. At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany. Grandier, the parish priest of Loudun, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634. In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1654. Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683. Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749. At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt Jan. 17, 1775.—*Ann. Reg.* Five women were condemned to death by the Bramins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed Dec. 16, 1802.—*Idem.*

WITCHCRAFT AND CONJURATION IN ENGLAND. Absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in Great Britain in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons suffered both by the public executioners and the hands of the people. A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Henry VIII., 1541. Again, 5 Elizabeth, 1562. and 1 James, 1603. Barington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30 000. The English condemned and burnt the beautiful and heroic Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, as a sorceress A. D. 1431. See *Jean of Arc*. Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664. Three thousand were executed in England under the long parliament. Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties. Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, while the *Spectator* was in course of publication in London, and five others seven years afterwards. In 1716, Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon. In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. This king published his *Dialogues of Dæmonologie* first in Edinburgh, and afterwards in London.* The last sufferer in Scotland was in 1722, at Dornoch. The laws

* All persons at court who sought the favor of James, praised his *Dæmonologie*; and parliament, to flatter him, made its twelfth law against witchcraft in 1603. By this statute death was inflicted on sorcerers in these words: "If any person shall use any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit—shall entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil or cursed spirit—take up any dead body to employ in witchcraft, sorcery, or enchantment—or shall practise, or shall exercise, any sort of witchcraft, sorcery, &c., whereby any person shall be killed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed." This being the law of the land, no person presumed to doubt the existence of witchcraft; hence Shakspeare gave countenance to the error, and the learned bishop Hall mentions a place where, he said, there were more witches than houses. Allaying of ghosts, driving out evil spirits, and abjuring witches became in consequence, for a century, a profitable employment to the clergy of all denominations. Witch-finders existed, too, as public officers; and, besides the public executions, which disgraced every assizes, multitudes of accused were destroyed by popular resentment.—*Phillips.*

against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person, attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 George II., 1736.—*Viner's Abridgment*.

WITENA-MOT, OR WITENA-GEMOT. Among our Saxon ancestors, this was the term which was applied to their deliberations, and which literally signified the assembling of the wise men in the great council of the nation. A witena-mot was called in London, A. D. 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. This name was dropped about the period of the Norman conquest, and that of parliament adopted. See *Parliament*.

WOLVES. These animals were very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A. D. 961, by which step they were totally destroyed.—*Carte*. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, A. D. 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828–9. When wolves cross a river, they follow one another directly in a line, the second holding the tail of the first in its mouth, the third that of the second, and so of the rest. This figure was, on this account, chosen by the Greeks to denote the year, composed of twelve months following one another, which they denominated *Lycabas*, that is, the march of the wolves.—*Abbé Pluche*.

WOMAN. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, women seem to have been considered merely as objects of sensuality and domestic convenience, and were commonly devoted to seclusion and obscurity; it was not until the northern nations had settled themselves in the provinces of the Roman empire that the female character assumed new consequence. They brought with them the respectful gallantry of the North, and a complaisance towards females which inspired generous sentiments hitherto little known to the polished nations of antiquity, and which ultimately led to the institution of chivalry. England is called the paradise of women; Spain, their purgatory; and Turkey, their hell. The following lines beautifully describe Adam's first sight of Eve:

“ He laid him down and slept—and from his side
A woman in her magic beauty rose;
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman ‘bride,’
And his first sleep became his last repose.”—*Besser, translated by Bowring*.

The following distinguished men, though married, were unhappy in that state: Aristotle, Socrates, Pittacus, Periander, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Among the moderns: Boccaccio, Dante, Milton, Steele, Addison, Dryden, Molière, Racine, Sterne, Garrick, and lord Bacon.—*Woman; as she is, and as she should be*. Among the most beautiful eulogies on woman is the following, addressed to a lovely Italian nun by an English nobleman:

“ Die when you will, you need not wear,
At heaven's court, a form more fair
Than beauty at your birth has given;
Keep but the lips, the eyes we see,
The voice we hear, and you will be
An angel ready-made for heaven!”—*Lord Herbert*.

WOOD-CUTS, OR WOOD-ENGRAVING. See article *Engraving on Wood*. The invention is ascribed by some to a gun-smith of Florence; by others, to Reuss, a German, A. D. 1460; but it has an earlier origin, as shown in the article referred to. Brought to perfection by Durer and Lucas. Brought

to great perfection by Bewick, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., in 1789–1799; and more recently by Cruikshank, and others.

WOOL. Dr. Anderson, in a memorial subjoined to the “Report of the Committee of the Highland Society,” proves, from indisputable records, that from the earliest times down to the reign of queen Elizabeth, the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and that even in the times of the Romans, a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. In later times, wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned in A. D. 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of the English wool manufactures, Edward III., 1331.—*Rymer's Fœdera.* The exportation prohibited, 1337. The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited, 1696. The non-exportation law repealed, 1824.

WOOLLEN CLOTH. The manufacture of cloth was known, it is supposed, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him. They were made in England before A. D. 1200, and the manufacture became extensive in the reign of Edward III., 1331. They were then called Kendal cloth, and Halifax cloth. See preceding article. Blankets were first made in England about A. D. 1340.—*Camden.* No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England, 1463. The art of dyeing brought into England, 1608. See article *Dyeing.* Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made, 1614. Manufacture of fine cloth begun at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarine, 1646. British and Irish woollens prohibited in France, 1677. All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Charles II., 1678. The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers, 1688. Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 William III., 1698. The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England, 1701. English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 George I., 1715. Greater in Yorkshire in 1785, than in all England at the Revolution.—*Chalmers.*

QUANTITY AND DECLARED VALUE OF CLOTHS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

Quantity.	1800.	1825.	1830.	1840.
Pieces . . .	1,022,838	1,741,933	1,747,036	2,143,796
Yards . . .	4,213,677	7,798,610	5,561,877	8,170,642
Declared value	£3,914,661	£6,194,926	£4,608,592	£5,921,116

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, in the Civil War, fought between the Royalist army and the forces of the parliament, the latter commanded by Cromwell. A large body of Scots had marched into England with a view to reinstate Charles II., but Cromwell signally defeated them; the streets of the city were strewed with the dead, the whole Scots army having been either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle afforded Cromwell what he called his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. Of 8000 prisoners, most were sent to bond-service in the American colonies. September 3, 1651.

WORLD. According to Julius Africanus, as quoted by Gibbon, the world was created September 1, 5508 B. C. Most chronologers, however, mention the year 4004 B. C. as the period of its first existence. The Jews celebrate the 19th of September as the day of the creation, and some suppose that it was created in spring. Its globular form was first suggested by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B. C. The first geographical table and map of the world was

made by Anaximander, about 560 B. C.—*Pliny*. Discoveries of Pythagoras and his system, about 539 B. C.—*Stanley*. The magnitude of the earth calculated by Eratosthenes, 240 B. C. The system of Copernicus promulgated, A. D. 1530. Map of the world on Mercator's projection, in which the earth is taken as a plane, 1556. The notion of the magnetism of the earth started by Gilbert, 1583. Magnitude of the earth determined by Picart, 1669.

WORMS, DIET OF. The celebrated imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. But Frederick the Wise advised him to seclude himself to save his life, which he did for about ten months, and his triumph was afterwards complete.

WORSHIP. Athotes, son of Menès, king of Upper Egypt, is said to have been the author of religious worship: he is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth* or *Hermes* of the Greeks; the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B. C.—*Usher*. Religious worship had an origin in most tribes and nations, in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena. Benefits were ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one. This primary idea was enlarged and diversified by dreaming during imperfect sleep, or thinking while the volition was torpid, and by illusions of the senses, which led to belief in ghosts, signs, and omens, and these causes were augmented by enthusiasts.—*Phillips*. In all nations, whether civilized or barbarous, worship prevails, but is purest in Protestant states.—*Sherlock*.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. In England were many forms of worship at the period of the Roman invasion. The first Saxons were idolaters, and dedicated to their gods groves of the tallest trees and thickest forests, and there worshipped them without building any temples to them, or representing them by any figures or images. Our days of the week are named after Saxon divinities—the Sun, Moon, Tuesco, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Saturn. Easter is named from their goddess Eostre; and Christmas was from their great festival Geoli. Faul, or Fola, was their dreaded enemy; and they believed in elves and fairies, sorcery and witchcraft. The Saxon religion was afterwards mingled with the Christian; but the former was in time wholly superseded by the latter, and in the end, the Reformation introduced our present pure and simple mode of worship. In Scotland, the benign influence of the Reformation soon put aside all other forms. The following is a remarkable document, given in M'Crie's *Life of John Knox*, (Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1831,) relating to the removal of images from Catholic places of worship in Scotland, at the period of the Reformation:—

"To our traist friends, the Lairds of Arntilly and Kinvaid.

"Traist friends, after maist hartly commendacion, we pray you faill not to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kyrkzard, and burn thaym oppinly. And siclyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ye faill not to do, as ze will do us singular empleseur;

and so committis yow to the protection of God. From Edinburgh, the xii of August 1560.

"Faill not, bot ze tak guid heyd that nei ther the dasks, windocks, nor durris, be ony ways hurt or broken—either glassin wark or iron wark.

"AR. ERGYLL,
"JAMES STEWART
"RUTHVEN."

WORSTED. A species of woollen fabric, being spun wool, which obtained its name from having been first spun in a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edward III., 1340.—*Anderson*. Worsted-stocking knave is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING. The wreckers of Cornwall are the inhabitants of a few parishes, on the rocky coast, between Mount's Bay and the Lizard. When a wreck takes place, thousands assemble with axes, hatchets, crow-bars, &c.; and many women and children fight, by habit, for the plunder, utterly regardless of the sufferers.—*Phillips*. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's List*, that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The annual loss varies; but it is always many hundreds.

SOME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE SHIPWRECKS.

Of the *Thunderer*, 74 guns; *Stirling Castle*, 64; *Phœnix*, 44; *La Blanche*, 42; *Laurel*, 28; *Andromeda*, 28; *Deal Castle*, 24; *Scarborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14; *Cameleon*, 11; *Endeavour*, 14; and *Victor*, 10 guns; British vessels of war, all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in October, 1780

Of the *Royal George*, capsized in Portsmouth harbor, England, when 1,000 persons perished - June 28, 1782

Of the steamer *Home*, from New York to Charleston; 100 lives lost, Oct. 9, 1837

Of the *Forfarshire* steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved. See *Forfarshire* - Sept. 5, 1838

Of the *Pennsylvania*, *Oxford*, and *St. Andrew*, packet ships, in a great gale off Liverpool - Jan. 6, 1839

Of the *Poland* from New York to Havre, struck by lightning, May 16, 1840

Of the *President* steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with fifty passengers on board; sailed on March 11, encountered a terrific storm two

days afterwards, and has never since been heard of - March 13, 1841

Of the *Peacock*, one of the United States exploring expedition, at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, mid-day and smooth water - July 18, 1811

Of the *Missouri* United States steam-fragate, by fire, at Gibraltar, Aug. 27, 1843

Of the United States schooner *Shark*, wrecked at same place - Sept. 10, 1846

Of the *Great Britain* iron steam-ship. This stupendous vessel grounded in Dundrum bay, on the east coast of Ireland - Sept. 22, 1816

Of the United States sloop of war *Boston*, on the Bahamas - Nov. 15, 1846

Of the United States brig *Somers*, capsized in a squall, off Vera Cruz; 39 drowned - Dec. 8, 1846

Of the West India mail packet *Tweed*; about 90 souls perished - Feb. 19, 1847

Of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, of Boston, burnt near Liverpool; 170 lives lost, Aug. 24, 1848

Of the barque *Charles Bartlett*, run down at sea by steamer *Europa*; 134 lives lost - June 27, 1849

See *Fires*, and *Steam Vessels*.

It is estimated at Lloyd's that about 170 British registered vessels are annually lost; 360 are annually rendered unfit for service; and 1100 experience serious damage, requiring extensive repairs, exclusively of the ordinary wear and tear.

WRITING. Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of hieroglyphics, 2112 B. C.—*Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B. C.—*Thucydides*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B. C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece.—*Vossius*. The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B. C.—*Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used waxed table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known. See *Papyrus*, *Parchment*, *Paper*. "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding

them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty, of the characters they respectively employed."—DR. PARR.

X.

XANTHUS, SIEGE OF, by the Romans under Brutus. After a great struggle, and the endurance of great privations, the inhabitants, being no longer able to sustain themselves against the enemy, and determined not to survive the loss of their liberty, set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and then themselves perished in the conflagration. The conqueror wished to spare them, but though he offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians alive into his presence, only 150 were saved, much against their will; 42 B. C.—*Plutarch*

XENOPHON, RETREAT OF. Xenophon surnamed the *Attic Muse*, led in the memorable retreat of the Greeks, one of the most celebrated events in ancient history. The Greeks were mercenaries of the younger Cyrus, after whose defeat and fall at the battle of Cunaxa, they were obliged to retreat; but Xenophon kept them in a compact body, and retreated through Asia into Thrace. The Greeks proceeded through various fierce and barbarous nations, surmounted all the obstacles and dangers that arose at every step, and accomplished their arduous enterprise, after repeated triumphs over toils, fraud, and force. This retreat is esteemed the boldest and best-conducted exploit on record; 401 B. C.—*Vossius*

XERXES' CAMPAIGN IN GREECE. Xerxes entered Greece in the spring of 480 B. C. with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted, according to some historians, to 5,283,220 souls. But Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry, and the mariners, and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spartans under Leonidas. Xerxes, astonished that such a handful of men should oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were defeated, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer if a base Trachinian, named Ephialtes, had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and suddenly fallen upon the devoted band. The battle of Thermopylæ (*which see*) was the beginning of the disgrace of Xerxes. Aug. 7, 480 B. C. The more he advanced, the more he experienced new disasters. His fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and he hastened back to Persia, leaving Mardonius, the best of his generals, behind, with an army of 300 000 men. The rest that had survived the ravages of war, famine, and pestilence, followed Xerxes on his route home.

XERXES' BRIDGE. The famous bridge of Xerxes across the Hellespont, the strait which joins the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It was formed by connecting together ships of different kinds, some long vessels of fifty oars, others three-banked galleys, to the number of 360 on the side towards the sea, and 318 on that of the Archipelago; the former were placed transversely, but the latter, to diminish the strain on their cables, in the direction of the current, all secured by anchors and cables of great strength. On extended cables between the lines of shipping were laid fast-bound rafters, over these a layer of unwrought wood, and over the latter was thrown earth: on each side was a fence, to prevent the horses and

beasts of burthen from being terrified by the sea, in the passage from shore to shore. This wonderful work was completed, it is said, in one week, 480 B. C.

Y.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year. The Roman year was introduced by Romulus 738 B. C.; and it was corrected by Numa 713 B. C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. See *Calendar*. The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds and 6 decimals, 265 B. C. The siderial year, or return of the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 11 seconds. A considerable variation prevailed generally among the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August; and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of that month. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January. Charles IX. of France, in 1654, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1. See *New Style*, &c.

YEAR, LUNAR. This is the space of time which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 454 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately; and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

YEAR OF OUR LORD. The first sovereign who adopted this distinction was Charles III., emperor of Germany: he added "In the year of our Lord" to his reign, A. D. 879. It was followed by the French kings, and afterwards by the English; and is the mode of designating the year from the birth of the Redeemer in all Christian countries. See *Eras*.

YEAR, PLATONIC. The doctrine of the Platonic year was believed among the Chaldeans, and in the earliest ages. It is that space of time at the end whereof all the planets are to return to the same point from whence they set out, and have the same aspects and configurations one upon another. Some affirm this return to be in 15,000 common years, others in 36,000. The ancient heathens were of opinion, that when this period was completed, the world would be renewed again, and the departed souls re-enter their bodies, and go through a second course of being.

YEAR, SABBATICAL. This was every seventh year, among the Jews. In this year the people were enjoined by the law to let the ground lie fallow and have rest. Every seventh Sabbatical year, or every forty-ninth year was called the **JUBILEE YEAR**, when was joy and rejoicing; all debts were forgiven, and slaves set at liberty, and it was usual to return to the original families all estates and property that had been sold or mortgaged.—*Hist. Jews*.

YEAR, SIBERIAN, AND IN LAPLAND. The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland, is described in the following calendar, as given by a recent traveller:—

June 23, Snow melts.	|	July 25, Plants in flower.
July 1, Snow gone.	|	Aug. 2, Fruits ripe.
July 9, Field quite green.	|	Aug. 10, Plants shed their seed.
July 17, Plants at full growth	|	Aug. 18, Snow.

The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from August 18th of one year, to June 23d of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn, are together only fifty six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time, in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YELLOW FEVER, THE, visited the city of New York in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. The deaths by that disease were as follows: 732 in 1795; 2086 in 1798 (population, 55,000); 670 in 1803; 280 in 1805; 23 in 1819; 366 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000, the whole population) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it at Brooklyn, but New York escaped. Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793, and again in 1798. 4041 persons died in 1793 and 17,000 fled from the city (population, 50,000). In 1798, the mortality was great, and 50,000, out of 70,000 inhabitants, fled. Several thousand died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117. Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819, and 1821. New Orleans and Havana have it annually. In several of the islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It broke out in Spain in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. The yellow fever rages more or less every year or two at Charleston, New Orleans, and other southern cities of the United States. It first appeared at Rio Janeiro in 1849-50, where it proved fatal to many thousands.

YOKE. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it, was first practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B. C. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies.—*Abbé Lenglet, Dufresnoy.*

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England. Here Severus held an imperial court, A. D. 207; and here also Constantius kept a court, and his son Constantine the Great was born, in 274. York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain, 1069. York received its charter from Richard II., and the city is the only one in the British kingdoms, besides London and Dublin, to whose mayors the prefix of *lord* has been granted.

YORK. ARCHBISHOPIC OF, the most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius, about A. D. 180, when Christianity was first, although partially, established in England. But this establishment was overturned by the Saxons driving out the Britons. When the former were converted, pope Gregory determined that the same dignity should be restored to York, and Paulinus was made archbishop of this see, about A. D. 622. York and Durham were the only two sees in the north of England for a large space of time, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as, by pope Gregory's institutions, it was thought he meant, that which ever of them was

first confirmed, should be superior; appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favor of Canterbury; but York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints, and three cardinals; and to the civil state of England, twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII., 1546, at 1609*l.* 1*8s.* 2*d.* per annum.—*Bealson.*

YORK CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND. This majestic fabric was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings, which have again and again been destroyed by fire. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about the year 630. It was burnt for the third time in 1137, along with St. Mary's Abby, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171, but it was by many hands, and with the contributions of many families, and of multitudes who were promised indulgences for their liberality, that this magnificent fabric was completed, about 1361. It was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1829; the damage estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF THE HOUSES OF. The first battle between these houses was that of St. Albans, fought May 22, 1455. The last was that of Tewkesbury, fought May 4, 1471. In these battles the Yorkists, or *White Roses*, were victorious against the house of Lancaster, or the *Red Roses*. But in the sixteen years between these two dates, more than thirty great battles were fought with different success, and half the country was depopulated, and nearly the whole of the nobility exterminated. See *Roses*.

YORKTOWN. A village in Virginia, memorable for the surrender of the British army under lord Cornwallis, consisting of 7000 men, to the Americans and their allies under Washington and count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This event decided the contest for independence in favor of the Americans.

YUCATAN, adopted a constitution as a republic (having declared its independence of Mexico), May 16, 1841.

Z.

ZAMA, BATTLE OF, between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. It was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace which was granted the year after, and closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost but 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost, in killed and prisoners, more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; B. C. 202.

ZANTE. This island, with the rest of the islands now forming the Ionian republic, was subject to Venice prior to the French Revolution; but the whole group were ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), October 17, 1797. They were taken by a Russian and Turkish fleet, and were erected into an independent republic by the name of the Seven Islands, in 1799. They fell into different hands in the course of the succeeding year, and were surrendered to the French by the Russians, together with Ragusa, August 14, 1807. They submitted to the British army, October 3, 1809. In the arrangements at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, they were put under the protection of Great Britain. The treaty was ratified at

- Paris for that purpose, between Great Britain and Russia, November 5, 1815. The new constitution was ratified by the prince regent, February 22, 1817.
- ZANZALEENS.** This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, A. D. 535; he taught that water by baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.—*Ashé.*
- ZE, ZOW, ZIERES.** For *ye, you, and yours.* The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written, for the letter *y*, so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, A. D. 1543.
- ZEALAND, NEW, IN THE PACIFIC.** Discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast, and entered a strait where, being attacked by the natives soon after he came to anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait. The introduction of potatoes into New Zealand has saved many lives, for the natives give this root a decided preference to human flesh, under every circumstance, except that of wreaking vengeance on a chief of the foe whom they have taken in battle. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden-seeds; and in 1777, he found a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil.
- ZELA, BATTLE OF,** in which Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous dispatch to the senate of Rome, in three words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered," so rapidly and easily was his triumph obtained. This battle concluded the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; and Pontus was made a province of Rome, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B. C.—*Sue. Cæs.*
- ZELICHOW, BATTLE OF,** between the Polish and Russian armies, one of the most desperate and bloody battles fought by the Poles in their late struggle for the freedom of their country. The Russians, who were commanded by general Diebitch, were defeated, losing 12 000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and Diebitch narrowly escaped being taken in the pursuit of his flying army, April 6, 1831.
- ZENO, SECT OF** founded by Zeno. This sect also took the name of Stoic, from a public portico, so called from which the philosopher delivered his harangues. It was the most famous portico in Athens, and was called by way of eminence, *Στοα*, the porch. See *Stoics.* In order to form his own school of philosophy, and to collect materials for a new system, Zeno had attended the schools of various masters, and among others he offered himself as a disciple of Polemo. This philosopher, aware of Zeno's object, said, "I am no stranger, Zeno, to your Phœnician arts. I perceive that your design is to creep slyly into my garden, and steal away my fruit." He taught about 312 B. C.
- ZINC.** The discovery of this metal, so far as the fact is known, is due to the moderns. It is said to have been long known in China, however, and is noticed by European writers as early as A. D. 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after

the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*.

ZODIAC. The obliquity of the zodiac was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them in the heavens, by Anaximander, about 560 B. C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos, to whom it has been known from time immemorial.—*Sir William Jones*. The invention of geographical maps, and of sun-dials, belongs also to Anaximander.—*Pliny*.

ZOE, REIGN OF. This extraordinary woman, daughter of the emperor Constantine IX., married Romanus, who, in consequence, succeeded to the throne of the Eastern empire, A. D. 1028. Zoe, after intriguing with a Paphlagonian money-lender, caused her husband Romanus to be poisoned, and afterwards married her favorite, who ascended the throne under the name of Michael IV., 1034. Zoe adopted for her son Michael the Fifth, the trade of whose father (careening vessels) had procured him the surname of Calaphates, 1041. Zoe and her sister, Theodora, were made sole empresses by the populace; but after two months, Zoe, although she was sixty years of age, took for her third husband Constantine X., who succeeded to the empire in 1042. See *Eastern Empire*.

ZOOLOGY. The animal kingdom was divided by Linnæus into six classes, viz:—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, or birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, or fishes; *Insecta*, or insects; *Vermes*, or worms; A. D. 1741. From this period the science of zoology has had many distinguished professors, the most illustrious of whom was the baron Cuvier, who died in Paris, May 13, 1832. The Zoological Gardens of London were opened in April 1827; the society was chartered March 27, 1829.

ZUINGLIANS. The followers of Ulrichus Zuinglius. This zealous reformer, while he officiated at Zurich, declaimed against the church of Rome and its indulgences, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther had for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorized to proceed, and by the second the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius, who began as a preacher, died in arms as a soldier: he was slain in a skirmish against the Popish opponents of his reformed doctrines, in 1531. The reformers who adhered entirely to Zuinglius were called after his name and also Sacramentarians.

ZURICH. It was admitted to be a member of the Swiss confederacy, of which this canton was made the head, A. D. 1351. Cession of Uznach, 1436. This was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, in consequence of the opposition given by Zuinglius to a Franciscan monk sent by Leo X., to publish indulgences here, 1519, *et seq.* A grave-digger of Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives, and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4900 men, June 4, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Sept. 24, 1799. See *Switzerland*.

LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

[From the Companion to the British Almanac, with additions.]

THE following Chronological List of Authors is in extension of the Catalogue furnished in the *Companion* of 1831, differing from it by adding to the name of each author the title of his most important production, or some word expressive of the nature of his works.

In order to show the various literary character of each age the catalogue is divided into three columns: the first containing those authors who have drawn chiefly from their own sources, as poets and novelists; the second those who treat on matters of fact, as history and geography; and the third, the philosophic and scientific writers. Where an author has written in different styles, his name will be found in the column to which his most distinguished productions appertain. The Hebrews having, almost without exception, treated on speculative subjects, the triple division does not extend to them.

The dates of birth and death are appended to each name, where they could be ascertained. In other cases, the situation of the name will show nearly the time when each author has flourished.

HEBREW.

[The words in italics between parentheses are the familiar appellations of the preceding persons; they are formed from the first letters of each word composing their names. For example, the Jews call Maimonides *Ramban*, from the four initial letters of his full name, Rabbi Moses ben Maimon. *J'm n Tof*, in like manner, is called *Ritba*, from the words Rabbi Yom Tof bar Abraham.]

<p>B. C. 1500 Moses, 1572—1452. Phinehas, supposed author of the book of Joshua. 1100 David, 1035—1015. 1000 Solomon, 1033—975. 800 Jonah, <i>d.</i> 761. Amos. Hosea. Joel. Obadiah. Micah. Isaiah, <i>d.</i> 681. Nahum. 700 Habakkuk. Zephaniah. Jeremiah. 600 Baruch. Ezekiel. Daniel. Zechariah. Haggai. 500 Ezra. Nehemiah, <i>d.</i> 430. Malachi. 300 Jesus, son of Sirach.</p>	<p>B. C. 100 Nechoniah ben Hakkanah, 'Sepher habahir,' the illustrious book. The most ancient of Rabbinical books. Cabbalistic. Jonathan, 'Targum,' or Chaldee paraphrase of the Bible. A. D. 0 Onkelos, 'Targum.' Josephus, <i>b.</i> 35. 100 Akiba, <i>d.</i> 120. The Mishna has been incorrectly attributed to him. Shimeon ben Jochai (<i>Rashbi</i>). The 'Zohar,' a celebrated cabbalistic Commentary on the Pentateuch is usually attributed to him, but was composed by his disciples. Jose ben Chilpheta, 'A History of the World.' Nathan of Babylon, 'Pirke aboth,' the sayings of the fathers. Ethics. Eliezer, 'Pirke Eliezer,' the sayings of Eliezer, a History of the World. Judah Hakkadosh, 'Mishna,' the oral traditions of the Jews, which, with the Gemara or Commentary, constitutes the Babylonian Talmud.</p>
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- Raf, supposed author of the 'Siphra,' a commentary on Leviticus, and of the 'Siphre,' a commentary on Numbers and Deuteronomy.
- 200 Ushaya, 'Bereshith Rabba,' a Commentary on the Mishna.
Author of the 'Mechilta,' a Commentary on Exodus.
Jochanan, 'Talmud of Jerusalem.'
- 300 Rabba bar Nachmon, 'Rabboth,' Commentaries on the Bible.
- 400 Rabasha, began the 'Gemara,' a Commentary on the Mishna.
Maraimar, continued the 'Gemara.'
- 500 Abina, completed the 'Gemara.'
- 800 Simeon Hejara, 'Great decisions,' jurid.
Judah bar Nachman (*Ribban*), Compendium of the preceding.
- 980 Saadia Gaon, 'Philosopher's Stone,' 'Book of Faith,' 'Grammar,' &c.
Sherira, 'The Book of Answers,' history.
- 000 Samuel Haccohen, *d.* 1034.
Joseph Ching, Grammarian.
Judah Barzefloni, 'Rights of Women,' juridic.
Joseph ben Gorion (*Ribag*), 'Compendium of Hebrew History.'
- Moses Aben Ezra, *d.* 1080. Grammarian.
Isaac of Cordova, *d.* 1094. 'Chest of Spices.'
- 100 Alphez, *d.* 1103. 'Compendium of the Talmud.'
- Nathan, *d.* 1106. 'Talmudic and Chaldee Lexicon.'
- Solomon Jarchi (*Rashi*), Grammarian, *d.* 1105. 'Tongue of the Learned.'
- Joseph ben Meir (*Ribam*), *d.* 1141. 'Commentary on Talmud.'
- Juda the Levite, 'Sepher Cosri,' philosophical.
- Abraham Aben Ezra, very learned Commentaries on the Bible.
- Tam, *d.* 117. 'Sepher Hajashar,' the Book of Righteousness.
- Samuel ben Meir (*Rashbam*), *d.* 1171. 'Commentary on the Talmud.'
- Benjamin of Tudela, *d.* 1173. 'Travels.'
- Samuel, 'Book of Piety,' Ethics and Theology.
- Isaac bar Abba, Grammarian.
Moses Kimhi, Grammarian.
David Kimhi (*Radak*), Grammarian.
Abraham bar Dior (*Rabad*), *d.* 1199. Cabalist.
- Abraham ben David (*Rabad*), Jurist.
Moses ben Maimon (*Rambam*), 1131-1205. 'Yad Hazaka,' the 'strong hand,' a very celebrated Commentary on the Talmud, &c. (This author is better known by his Latinized name, Maimonides.)
- 1200 Abraham bar Chasdai, Ethics.
Eliakim, Ceremonies.
Baruch Miggarmisa, Laws, Ceremonies.
Eliezer Miggarmisa, Ethics, Commentaries.
Asher, Compendia of Talmud.
Perez Haccohen (*Haraphi*), Cabbalist
Moses ben Nachman (*Ramban*), *d.* 1260. 'Law of Man,' a celebrated book on Ceremonies, &c.
- Moses Mikkotsi, 'Great Book of Precepts,' 'Compendium of Talmud.'
- Isaac ben Solomon, *d.* 1268. 'Proverbs and Fables.'
- Nissim, *d.* 1268. 'Book of Homilies.'
- Isaac ben Joseph, *d.* 1270. 'Book of Precepts.'
- Moses Aben Tybon, Translator of Mathematical and Philosophical works from the Greek and Arabic.
- Solomon ben Adras (*Rashba*), Theology.
Meir, Meditations, on 'Maimonides.'
- Menachem Rekanat, *d.* 1290. 'Reason for the enactment of the Laws of Moses.'
- Bechai, 'Commentary on Pentateuch.'
- 1300 Shimson, *d.* 1312. 'Intro. to the Talmud.'
- Isaac Israeli, 'Foundation of the World,' History.
Judah, son of Benjamin, Ritual.
Mordechai, 'Compendium of Talmud.'
- Isaac Dura, 'On Forbidden and Permitted Food.'
- Aaron Haccohen, 'The Way of Life.'
- Jerucham, 'Book of Rectitude.'
- Jacob ben Asher, 'The Four Orders,' a Ritual of much authority.
David Abudraham, astronomy.
Levi ben Gerson (*Ralbag*), *d.* 1370. 'Commentary on the Law.'
- Menachen Aben Serach, *d.* 1375. Ritual.
Isaac ben Sheshat (*Ribash*), 'Questions and Answers on Various Subjects.'
- Moses Haccohen, 'Help of Faith.'
- Isaac Sprot, 'Aben Bochan,' a polemic work against Christianity.
- Jom Tof bar Abraham (*Ritba*), Commentary on Maimonides.
- Chasdai, *d.* 1396. 'Light of the Lord,' Ethics and Theology.
Simeon bar Zemach, 'Shield of the Fathers.'
- 1400 Jacob Levi, *d.* 1427. A Ritual.
Joseph Albo, the Divine Philosopher,— 'Foundation of Faith.'
- Israel Germanus, 'Questions and Answers on the Law.'
- Joshua Levita, 'Intro. to the Talmud.'
- David Vital, 'Golden Verses.'
- Samuel Sirsa, Grammar.
Isaac ben Arama, 'Com. on the Law.'
- Elias Mirachi (*Rami*), Arithmetic.
Abarbinel, 'Commentary on the Bible.'
- Isaac Abuhaf, Ethics.
- 1500 Abraham Seba, 'Bundle of Myrrh,' a Commentary.
Isaac Yarro, 'Explanations of the Bible.'
- Elias Levi, Grammarian.
Solomon ben Virga, 'History of the Jews.'
- Benjamin Zeef, 'Questions and Answers.'
- Abraham Zaccoth, 'Juchasin,' Sacred and Jewish History.
Moses Iserle, Astrology.
Joseph Karro, 'Com. on Maimonides.'
- Azarias Edomæus, History and Philology.
Gadaliah, 'Cabbalistic Chain,' History and Chronology.
Leo, *d.* 1592. 'Lion's Whelp,' Grammar.
David Gans, History.
- 1600 Moses of Trana, 'Book of God.'
- 1700 Moses Mendelssohn, 1729-1785, Philosophy

AUTHORS OF THE NEW-TESTAMENT.

A. D.

0 St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, Evangelists.
St. Paul, St. Peter, St. James, St. Jude, Epistlers.

GREEK.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
B. C. 900 Homer, 'Iliad,' 'Odyssey,' &c. Hesiod, 'Works and Days,' &c.	B. C. 900	B. C. 900
700 Tyrtæus, Elegies (fragm'ts.) Archilochus, Satires, Elegies (fragments).	700	700
600 Alcæus, Lyrics (fragments). Sappho, Lyrics (fragments). Solon, <i>d.</i> 538. Epimenides. Stesichorus, 633-553 Lyrics (fragments). Mimnermus, Elegies (fragments.) Anacreon, Lyrics.	600	600 Pythagoras, Philosophy.
500 Simonides, 556-467, Lyrics. Æschylus, 525-456, Tragedies. Pindar, 518-439, Odes. Bacchylides, Lyrics. Sophocles, 495-405, Tragedies. Euripides, 480-486, Tragedies. Aristophanes, <i>d.</i> 338, Comedies.	500 Gorgias, Orations (frgts.) Hecateus, Hist. (fragm'ts.) Herodotus, <i>d.</i> 484, History. Thucydides, 471-391, History of Peloponnesian War. Antiphon, Orations. Andorides, Orations. Lysias, 458-378, Orations.	500 Zeno of Elea, Philosophy. Ocellus Lucanus, Philosophy. Anaxagoras, 500-428, Philosophy. Socrates, 468-399, Philosophy.
400 Diphilus, Comedy (frgts.) Menander, 242-291, Comedies (fragments.)	400 Ctesias, History (fragm'ts.) Xenophon, 444-359, History, Philosophy, &c. Isæus, Orations. Isocrates, 536-338, Orations. Dinarchus, Orations. Lycurgus, Orations. Demosthenes, 382-322, Orations. Æschines, 389-314, Orations.	400 Hippocrates, 460-357, Medicine. Democritus, 450-357, Philosophy. Plato, 429-347, Philosophy. Aristotle, 384-322, Philosophy, Criticism. Theophrastus, <i>d.</i> 288, Ethics. Epicurus, 341-270, Philosophy.
300 Bion, Idyls. Moschus, Idyls. Lycophron, 'Cassandra.' Callimachus, Hymns and Epigrams. Theocritus, Idyls. Aratus, Poem on Astronomy. Cleanthes, Hymns. Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautics.'	300 Manetho, History (fragm'ts.)	300 Euclid, Geometry. Zento of Citium, <i>d.</i> 263, Philosophy. Apollonius, Conic Sections. Archimedes, <i>d.</i> 212, 'Sphere and Cylinder,' &c. Eratosthenes, Philosophy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
200 Nicander, <i>Theriaca</i> .	200 Polybius, 206-124, <i>Universal History</i> . Apollodorus, ' <i>Bibliotheca</i> ,' <i>Mythology</i> .	200
100 Meleager, <i>Epigrams</i> .	100 Conon, <i>Mythology</i> . Scymnus, <i>Poetical Geogr.</i> Dionysius <i>Halicarnassus</i> , ' <i>Roman Antiquities</i> .' Dionysius <i>Periegetes</i> , <i>Geography?</i> Diodorus <i>Siculus</i> , <i>General History</i> .	100
0	0 Strabo, <i>Geography</i> . Pausanias, <i>Description of Greece</i> . Plutarch, <i>Biography, Morals &c.</i> Dion Chrysostom, <i>Orations</i> .	0 Dioscorides, <i>Botany and Medicine</i> . Epictetus, ' <i>Enchiridion</i> ,' <i>Philosophy</i> .
A. D. 100 Iamblichus, ' <i>Rhodos and Sinonides</i> , a novel. Lucian, <i>Dialogues</i> . Oppian, <i>Poems on Hunting and Fishing</i> . Athenæus, <i>d.</i> 194, ' <i>Deipnosophistæ</i> , anecdotes.	A. D. 100 Aelian, <i>d.</i> 140. <i>Varieties</i> . Appian, <i>History</i> . Ptolemy, <i>Geog., Astron.</i> Arrian, ' <i>Expedition of Alexander</i> .'	A. D. 100 Justin Martyr, <i>d.</i> 163, <i>Theology</i> . Polycarp, <i>d.</i> 167, <i>Theology</i> . Galen, 103-193, <i>Medicine</i> . Athenagoras, <i>d.</i> 172, ' <i>On the Resurrection</i> .' Phavorinus, <i>Lexicon</i> . Hermogenes, <i>d.</i> 161, <i>Rhetoric</i> . Polyænus, <i>Strategy</i> . M. Aurelius Antoninus, <i>Philosophy</i> . Nephestion, ' <i>On Metres</i> .' Max. Tyrius, <i>Philosophy</i> . Julius Pollux, ' <i>Onomasticon</i> ,' <i>Rhetoric</i> .
200	200 Diogenes Laertius, <i>d.</i> 222, ' <i>Lives of Philosophers</i> .' Philostratus, <i>d.</i> 244, <i>Life of Apollonius</i> . Dion Cassius, <i>History of Rome</i> . Herodian, <i>History of Rome</i> . Porphyrius, 233-304, <i>Life of Pythagoras, Philosophy</i> .	200 Ammonius, <i>Philosophy</i> . Origen, <i>d.</i> 254, <i>Theology</i> . Hesychius, <i>Lexicon</i> . Iamblichus, <i>Philosophy</i> . Longinus, <i>d.</i> 273, ' <i>On the Sublime</i> .'
300 Achilles Tatius, ' <i>Clitophon and Leucippe</i> ,' novel. Xenophon, ' <i>Anthea and Abrocome</i> ,' novel.	300 Eusebius, <i>d.</i> 340, <i>Ecclesiastical History</i> . Iiabanius, <i>Orations and Epistles</i> .	300 Julian, <i>d.</i> 363, <i>Philosophy</i> . Athanasius, 298-371, <i>Theology</i> . Greg. Nazianzen, 318-389, <i>Theology</i> .

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
300	300 Eunapius, 'Lives of Philosophers.'	Gregory Nyssæus, <i>d.</i> 396, Theology. Cyril, 315-386, Theology. Diophantus, Mathematics.
300 Aristænetus, 'Erotic Letters.' Heliodorus, 'Theagenes & Charicleæ,' novel. Chariton, 'Chæreus and Calirrhoe,' novel.	300	300 Chrysostom, 354-407, Theology.
400 Longus, 'Daphnis and Chloe,' novel. Nonnus, 'Conquest of India by Bacchus.' Stobæus, 'Literary Collections.' Quintus Smyrnæus (commonly called) Calabar, 'Contin. of Homer.' Musæus, Poem of Hero and Leander? Eumathius, 'Ismenæus & Ismenæa,' novel. Coluthus, Poem on 'Rape of Helen.' Tryphindorus, Poem on 'Destruction of Troy.'	400 Synesius, Oration & Epistles. Zosimus, 'Hist. of Roman Emperors.' Socrates, 389-446, Ecclesiastical History. Sozomen, <i>d.</i> 450, Ecclesiastical History. Theodoret, <i>d.</i> 450, Ecclesiastical History.	400 Nemesius, 'Nature of Man,' Philosophy. Cyril, <i>d.</i> 443, Homilies. Proclus, <i>d.</i> 445, Theology. Proclus, <i>d.</i> 500, Platonist.
500	500 Stephanus, Geography. Procopius, 'Hist. of Reign of Justinian.' Olympiodorus, 'Hist. of Honorius.' Cos. Indicopleustes, Topography. Evagrius, Ecclesiast. Hist. Agathias, Byzantine Hist.	500 Simplicius, 'Comments on Aristotle.' Tribonianus, Jurist.
600	600 Menan, Protector, Chron. Theophanes, Byzant. Hist. Theophylactus Simocatta, Byzantine History.	600 Philoponus, Grammarian.
700	700	700 Damascenus, <i>d.</i> 750, Theology.
800	800 Nicephorus, 758-828, Hist. Syncellus, History. John Malalas, History.	800 Theodorus Studites, 759-826, Sermons. Photius, <i>d.</i> 891, 'Bibliotheca.'
900	900 Leontius, History. Genesius, History.	900 Leo VI., <i>d.</i> 911, 'On Christian Faith.'

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
900	900 Const. Porphyrogenneta, 905-959, Hist. Selections. Sim. Metaphrastes, Lives of Saints.	900
1000	1000 George Cedrenus, History. John Xiphilinus, <i>d.</i> 1080, Abridg. of Dion Cassius. John Scylitza, History.	1000 Theophylactus, Theology. Michael Psellus, Mathematics.
1100 C. Theo. Prodrumus, 'Rhodanthe and Dosicles,' novel.	1100 Nicephorus Bryennius, <i>d.</i> 1137, Byzant. Affairs. Anna Comnena, Reign of her father Alexius. Const. Manasses, History. Zonaras, History of Romans, History of Jews. Will. of Tyre, 1100-1184, History. John Tzetzes, History in Verse. Cinnamus, History.	1100 Euthymius Zygabenus, Theology. Suidas, Lexicon. Eustathias, Commentaries on Homer. Isaac Tzetzes, Commentary on Lycophron.
1200	1200 Joel, History. Michael Glycas, History. George Acropolita, Hist. Nicetas Acominatus, Hist. George Pachymer, Hist.	1200 Nicephorus Blemmidas, Theology.
1300 Manuel Philes, 1275-1340, Poems. Maximus Planudes, Anthology. Leo Pilatus, Literature.	1300 Theod. Metochita, <i>d.</i> 1312, History. Callistus Xantopulus, Ecclesiastical History. Niceph. Gregoras, History. John Cantacuzenus, Hist. George Codinus, Hist. Michael Ducas, History.	1300
1400 Demet. Pamperes, Tales. Marullus Tarchoniota <i>d.</i> 1500, Poems.	1400 Theodore Gaza, <i>d.</i> 1478. Origin of Turks. Laonicus Chalcondyles, History of Turks. George Phranza, History.	1400 Eman. Chrysolorus, <i>d.</i> 1415, Grammar. Geo. Gemistius, or Pletho, <i>d.</i> 1450, Philosophy. Eman. Moscopulus, Notes on Hesiod. Bessarion, 1395-1472. Theology. Geo. of Trebizond, 1396-1468, Aristotelian. John Argyrophilus, Aristotelian.
1500	1500	1500 Demetrius Chalcondyles, 1453-1513, Philology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1600	1600	1600 Panagioti, <i>d.</i> 1763, Theology.
1700 Kallinikus, Poems. Nicholas Caradza, Translation of Voltaire.	1700 Alexander Maurocordato, History of the Jews. Meletius, Geography.	1700 Dorotheus, Aristotelian. Marcus Tharbores, Mechanics.
1700 Riga, <i>d.</i> 1796, Lyrics, Natural Philosophy.	1700 Ducas, Translation of Thucydides.	1700 Bulgaris, Mathematics.
1800 N. Piccolo, Tragedy. Christopulus, Anacreontics, Opera. Calvos, Lyrics. Harion, Translation of Sophocles.	1800 D. Philippides, <i>d.</i> 1827, Hist. of Wallachia, &c. Paliuris, Hist. of Greece. Perrevo, History of Suli and Parga. Gr. Demetrius, Geography.	1800 Psalidas, Metaphysics. Coray, Commentaries, Lexicon. Cumas, Dictionary. Neophitus, Bamba, Ethics.

LATIN AND ITALIAN.

[The Latin ceased to be a spoken language about the sixth century, but was in almost universal use throughout Europe as the language of composition until the thirteenth century, when the modern languages began to appear.

As long as the literature of the West was almost exclusively confined to Italy we have arranged all authors who wrote in Latin under the same head; but about the sixth century they will be found under those countries where their works were published, whatever the language in which they wrote.]

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
B. C. 200 M. A. Plautus, Comedies. Q. Ennius, Epics (Fragts). P. Terentius, Comedies.	B. C. 200	B. C. 200 M. P. Cato, <i>De Re Rustica</i> .
100 T. Lucretius, <i>b.</i> 95, <i>De Rerum Natura</i> . Catullus, 86-40, Lyrics. P. Virgilius, 70-19, <i>Eneid</i> . Q. Horatius, 65-8, <i>Odes</i> , <i>Satires</i> . Propertius, 59-16, <i>Elegies</i> . A. Tibullus, 43 B. C.—17 A. D., <i>Elegies</i> . Ovid, 43 B. C.—17 A. D., <i>Metamorph.</i> <i>Fasti</i> , &c. Hyginus, <i>Poeticon Astro-nomicon</i> .	100 T. Pomponius Atticus, 110-33, <i>Letters</i> . M. T. Cicero, 107-43, <i>Orator and Philosopher</i> . Julius Cæsar, 98-46, <i>Commentaries</i> . Hirtius Pansa, <i>Gallie War</i> . C. Sallustius, 85-35, <i>Jugurthine War</i> . Corn. Nepos, <i>Biography</i> . T. Livius, 59 B. C.—19 A. D., <i>History of Rome</i> .	100 Varro, 115-28, <i>De Re Rustica Lingua Latina</i> . Vitruvius, <i>Architecture</i> . Verrius Flaccus, <i>d.</i> 4, <i>Fasti Capitolini</i> .

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>A. D. 0</p> <p>Phædrus, Fables.</p> <p>Persius, 34-62, Satires. Lucan, 38-65, 'Pharsalia.' Petronius Arbiter, <i>d.</i> 67, Satyricon. Valerius Flaccus, Argonautics. Silius Italicus, 'Punic War.' Sulpicia, Satires, &c. Statius, <i>d.</i> 99, 'Thebais,' 'Achilleis.' Martial, 29-104, Epigrams. Juvenal, 48-128, Satires. Pliny the Younger, 61-113, Epistles.</p>	<p>A. D. 0</p> <p>Vel Paterculus, 19 B. C.—30 A. D., Hist. of Rome. Pomp. Mela, Geography. Valerius Maximus, Anecdotes of Great Men.</p> <p>Quintus Curtius, History of Alexander.</p>	<p>A. D. 0</p> <p>C. Celsus, De Medicina. Columella, Agriculture.</p> <p>L. A. Seneca, 12-65, Philosopher, Tragic Poet. Pliny the Elder, 23-79, Natural History. Quintilian Criticism.</p>
<p>100</p> <p>L. Apuleius, Golden Ass.</p>	<p>100</p> <p>Tacitus, History. Suetonius, Biography. Florus, History of Rome.</p> <p>Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ. C. Jul. Solinus, Polyhistor. Justin, History.</p>	<p>100</p> <p>Valer. Probus, Grammar. Frontinus, Strategy.</p> <p>Terentianus Maurus, De Arte Metricâ.</p> <p>Pompei. Festus, Grammar.</p>
<p>200</p> <p>Nemesianus, Cynegetica. Jul. Calpurnius, Eclogues.</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>200</p> <p>Ulpian, <i>d.</i> 228, Law. Tertullian, <i>d.</i> 220, 'Apology for Christianity.' Minutius Felix, Dialogue in favor of Christianity. Julius Obsequens, 'De Prodigiiis.' Censorinus, 'De Die Natali.' Cyprian, <i>d.</i> 258, Theology.</p>
<p>300</p> <p>Aquilinus Juvencus, Gospel in Verse.</p> <p>M. Victorinus, Hymns.</p> <p>Festus Avienus, Geographical Poem. D. M. Ausonius, Idyls.</p> <p>A. T. Macrobius, Saturnalia. Symmachus, Epistles.</p>	<p>300</p> <p>El Spartianus, History. Jul. Capitolinus, History. Æl. Lampridius, History. Vul. Gallicanus, History. Trebellius, Pollio, History. F. Vopiscus, History. Aurelius Victor, History.</p> <p>F. Eutropius, History of Rome. Amm. Marcellinus, History of Rome.</p>	<p>300</p> <p>Arnobius, 'Adversus gentes.' Lactantius, <i>d.</i> 325, Defence of Christianity.'</p> <p>Æl. Donatus, Grammar. F. Maternus, Astronomy Theology.</p> <p>Ambrosius, Theology.</p> <p>Jerom. 329-420, Version of Bible. Rufinus, <i>d.</i> 410, Ecclesiastical History. T. Vegetius Renatus, De Re Militari. Augustin, 354-430, Theology.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
300 C. Claudianus, Poems. A. Prudentius Clemens, Christian Poems.	300	300
400 Sedulius, Poetical Life of Christ. Martianus Capella, De Nup- tius Phil. et Merc. Paulin. Pretocorius, Poem, on Martin of Tours. Sidonius Apollinaris, <i>d.</i> 488, Poems. Ennodius, <i>d.</i> 521, Christian Poems.	400 Vib. Sequester, Geography. Sulpitius Severus, <i>d.</i> 420, Sacred History. Orosius, Hist. of World. Victorius, History of Church in Africa. Idacius, Chronicles to 468.	400
500 Boethius, Poet and Philo- sopher. Arator, 490-556, Acts of Apostles in Verse.	500 Cassiodorus, 481-562, His- tory. Jornandes, Hist. of Goths. Evagrius, Eccl. History.	500 Priscianus, Grammar. Fulgentius, 468-533, The- ology. Dionysius Exiguus, <i>d.</i> 536, Christian Era. Non. Marcellus, Grammar.
600	600 Secundus, <i>d.</i> 615, History of Lombards.	600
700	700 Paul Warnefrid, History of Lombards.	700 Cresconius, Collection Canons, Verses.
800	800 Erchempert, History of Lombards. Anastasius, Lives of Popes.	800
900	900 Luitprand, History of his Times.	900
1000	1000	1000 Papias, Grammar. Lanfranc, <i>d.</i> 1089, Theol.
1100 Donizo, Latin Poetry. Ciullo d' Alcamo, Sicilian Poetry.	1100 Falcandus, Hist. of Sicily.	1100 Gratian, Canonist. Campanus, Mathematics.
1200 Guido of Colonna, Poetry, History. Brunetto Latina, <i>d.</i> 1294, 'Il Tesora.' Guido Cavalcanti, <i>d.</i> 1300, Poems. John XXII, Poem on Me- dicine.	1200 Pietro dalle Vigne, <i>d.</i> 1249, History. Marco Polo, Travels. G. de Voragine, <i>d.</i> 1298, Legends of Saints.	1200 Accursius, 1182-1260, Law Thomas Aquinas, 1224- 1274, Theology. Bonaventura, Scholastic. G. Durand, Law. Pietro d'Albano, 1250-13 Astrology, Physics. Torregiano Rusticelli, Commentaries.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1300 Dante, 1265-1321, <i>La Divina Commedia</i>, <i>Vita Nova</i>, <i>Convito</i>, &c. F. Barberino, 1264-1348, <i>Poems</i>. Petrarca, 1304-1374, <i>Sonnets</i>, <i>Epic</i>, <i>Literature</i>. Boccaccio, 1313-1375, '<i>Il Decamerone</i>,' <i>Poems</i> and various works in Latin and Italian.</p>	<p>1300 Dino Compagni, 1265-1323, <i>Chronicles</i>. Giovanni and M. Villani, <i>Chronicles</i>. Ferreti, 1356-1429, <i>History of his Times</i>.</p>	<p>1300 Mon. de Luzzi, <i>Anatomy</i>. Arn. Villanovan, <i>d.</i> 1313, <i>Alchemy</i>. Cecco d'Ascoli, <i>d.</i> 1327, <i>Astronomy</i>. G. Andreas, <i>d.</i> 1348, <i>Cannons</i>. Bartolus, <i>Law</i>. Domenico Cavalca, <i>Ascetic and Translat. of Lives of Saints</i>.</p>
<p>1400 A. Beccadelli, 1374-1471, '<i>Hermaphroditus</i>.' Poggio, 1380-1459, <i>Literature</i>. Lorenzo Valla, 1407-1457, <i>Literature</i>. D. Burchiello, <i>Sonnets</i>. Pulci, 1432-1487, '<i>Morgante Maggiore</i>.' Franc. Philadelphus, 1393-1481, <i>Poetry and Ethics</i>. Loren. de Medici, <i>d.</i> 1492, <i>Poetry, Literature</i>. Angelo Poliziano, 1454-1494, <i>Poetry, Drama</i>. Marsilius Ficinus, 1433-1499, <i>Translat. Plato</i>.</p>	<p>1400 Leonardo Bruni, <i>History of Florence</i>. Guarino, 1370-1460, <i>Translation of Plintarch</i>. B. Accolti, 1415-1466, <i>History of Holy War</i>. Flav. Blondus, 1388-1463, <i>History of Venice</i>, &c. Æn. Sylvius, 1400-1464, <i>History, Poetry</i>, &c. Beccat, Panormita, 1393-1471, <i>Biography</i>. Bart. Platina, 1421-1481, <i>Lives of Popes</i>. F. Buonaccorsi, 1437-1496, <i>Biography</i>. Pomp. Lætus, 1425-1495, <i>Lives of Cæsars</i>, &c. Franc. Berlinghieri, <i>Geography</i>. G. Pontano, 1426-1563, <i>Wars of Ferdinand I</i>. Bonfinius, <i>d.</i> 1502, <i>History of Hungary</i>.</p>	<p>1400 Leonard of Pisa, <i>Algebra</i>. Nicholas Tedeschi, <i>Law</i>. Mich. Savonarola, <i>d.</i> 1462, <i>Medicine</i>. Bar. Montagnana, <i>d.</i> 1460, <i>Baraterius, Law</i>. Gianozzo, Manetti, 1396-1479, <i>Orientalist</i>. Paul Toscanello, <i>d.</i> 1482, <i>Astronomy</i>. Pico de Mirandola, 1463-1494, <i>Metaphysics</i>. Luca di Burgo, <i>Mathem.</i></p>
<p>1500 G. Ruccellai, 1475-1526, '<i>Le Api</i>.' Alexander ab Alexandro, 1461-1523, <i>Dies Genitales</i>. M. Boiardo, '<i>Orlando Innamorato</i>.' Sanazaro, 1453-1530, <i>Arcadia</i>. Berni, <i>d.</i> 1530, <i>Satires, Burlesque, and Orlando Innamorato</i>. Ariosto, 1474-1533, '<i>Orlando Furioso</i>,' <i>Satires, Comedies</i>. F. M. Molza, <i>d.</i> 1544, <i>Poems</i>. Trissino, 1478-1550, '<i>Italy Delivered</i>,' <i>Epic, Tragedy</i>.</p>	<p>1500 R. Accolti, 1455-1532, <i>History</i>. Giambullari, 1495 - 1555, <i>History of Europe</i>. Machiavelli, 1492-1523, <i>History of Florence</i>, &c. Guicciardini, 1482 - 1540, <i>History of Italy</i>. Bembo, 1470-1547, <i>History of Venice</i>. L. Alberti, <i>d.</i> 1552, <i>History of Bologna</i>.</p>	<p>1500 Ant. della Torre, <i>d.</i> 1512, <i>Anatomy</i>. L. da Vinci, 1452-1520, '<i>Treatise on Painting</i>,' &c. G. Abrosi, <i>Astronomy</i>. A. Acchillini, 1472-1512, <i>Medicine</i>. B. Castiglione, 1478-1529, '<i>The Courtier</i>.' G. Fracastoro, 1483-1533, <i>Medicine and Latin Poems</i>. And. Alciato, 1492-1550, <i>Law</i>. Nic. Tartaglia, <i>Mathem.</i></p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1500 Hier. Vida, <i>d.</i> 1566, Latin Poetry. Mic. Angelo Buonaroti, <i>d.</i> 1564, Poems. Giovanni della Casa, 1508-1556, Il Galateo, &c. G. Anguillara, <i>b.</i> 1517, Tragedy. L. Dolce, 1508-1568, Tragedy, Epic, History. Bernardo Tasso, 1493-1575, 'Amadis,' Sonnets, and Letters. Greg. Giraldi, 1504-1573, Tragedy.</p> <p>A. F. Grazzini, <i>d.</i> 1583, Comedies. Torq. Tasso, 1544-1595, 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' Sonnets, Drama, &c. G. Bagnoli, <i>d.</i> 1600, Tragedy. Guarini, 1538 - 1613, 'Il Pastor Fido.'</p> <p>Ottavio Rinuccini, Opera. F. Bracciolini, 1566-1605, 'La Croce Racquistata.' Oraz. Vecchi, Comic Opera G. B. Marini, 1569-1625, Poems. C. Achillini, 1577 - 1640, Poems. A. Tassoni, 1561-1635, 'Sechchia Rapita.'</p>	<p>1500</p> <p>B. Cellini, 1500-1570, Autobiography. B. Varchi, 1503-1566, History of his Times. Segne, 1499-1559, History of Homer.</p> <p>G. Vasari, 1514-1578, Lives of Painters, &c. Sperone Speroni, 1500-1588, Orations. S. Ammirato, 1531-1600, History of Florence. G. Adriani, 1511-1579, History of his Times. B. Davanzati, 1529-1606, Hist. Eng. Reformation. C. Baronius, 1533-1607, Ecclesiastical Annals. P. Paruta, 1540-1593, History of Venice. Possevini, 1533-1611, Description of Muscovy, &c. P. R. Sarpi, 1552-1633, History of Coun. of Trent.</p> <p>E. C. Davila, 1576-1631, Hist. Civil Wars France.</p>	<p>1500 F. Commandido, 1509-1575, Mathematics. Angelo Caninio, <i>d.</i> 1567, Orientalist.</p> <p>And. Vesalio, 1514-1561, Anatomy. Falopius, 1523-1563, Medicine. Eustachi, <i>d.</i> 1576. Do. P. Manut Aldus, 1512-1574, Commentaries. Cardano, 1501-1576, Mathematics. P. Lancelloti, 1511-1591, Law.</p> <p>Andrea Cæsalpino, 1519-1603, Botany. U. Aldrovandi, 1522-1605, Natural History. Orazio Torsellino, 1545-1609, Grammar.</p>
<p>1600 G. Chiabrera, 1552-1637, Poems, Epic, Lyric, &c.</p> <p>Zappi, 1667-1719, Poems.</p> <p>Laur. Lippi, 1606-1664, Comic Poems. Salvator Rosa, 1615-1673, Satires. C. M. Maggi, 1630-1699, Poems. Francisco de Lemene, 1639-1704, Poems. A. Guidi, 1650-1712, Lyric Poems.</p>	<p>1600 G. Bentivoglio, 1579-1644, History Civil Wars of Flanders, and Letters.</p> <p>D. Bartoli, History of the Jesuits in the East Indies, &c., 1608-1685.</p> <p>P. della Valle, 1586-1652, Travels. F. Strada, 1571-1649, Hist. of Wars of Flanders. G. B. Nani, 1615-1671, History of Venice. Oderic Rainaldi, Ecclesiastical Annals.</p>	<p>1600 J. Fabricius, <i>d.</i> 1619, Comparative Anatomy. Bellarmino, 1542-1621, Polemics. Galileo, 1564-1612, Astron. T. A. Campanella, 1563-1693, Philosophy. L. Vanini, 1535-1619, Theology. B. Castelli, <i>d.</i> 1644, Mathematics. B. Cavalieri, <i>d.</i> 1647, Do. Fabio Colonna, 1567-1647, Botany, &c.</p> <p>Forricelli, 1608-1647.</p> <p>F. Redi, 1626-1697, Natural Hist. & Literature. M. Malpighi, 1628-1694, Anatomy.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
<p>1600 Ben. Menzini, 1646-1704, Art of Poetry, Satires. V. Filicaja, 1642-1707, Poems.</p> <p>A. Marchetti, 1633-1714, Poems, Philosophy.</p>	<p>1600 Sforza Pallevicino, 1607-1667, History of Council of Trent, &c.</p>	<p>1600 V. Viviani, 1621-1703, Mathematics. A. Magliabecchi, 1633-1714, Literature. P. Segner, 1624-1694, Ascetic and Sermons.</p> <p>G. D. Cassini, 1625-1712, Mathematics, Astron. D. Guglielmini, 1655-1710, Mathematics.</p>
<p>1700 N. Forteguerra, 1674-1735, Ricciardetto. G. M. Crescembini, 1663-1723, Poetry. Apostolo Zeno, 1669-1750, Operas. S. Maffei, 1675-1755, Tragedy, Comedy, and Antiquities.</p> <p>M. Metastasio, 1693-1782, Dramas, Operas.</p> <p>G. Baretti, 1716-1789, Miscellaneous. C. Gozzi, Dramas, &c.</p> <p>C. Goldoni, 1707-1772, Comedies. C. I. Frugoni, 1692-1763, Poems. G. Gozzi, 1713-1786, Satires, Odes, but chiefly prose — L'Osservatore, Venito, &c. V. Alfieri, 1749-1803, Tragedies, &c.</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>L. Muratori, 1672-1750, Annals of Italy. B. Giannone, 1630-1743, History of Naples.</p> <p>F. X. Quadrio, 1695-1756, History of the Valteline.</p> <p>B. Buonamici, 1710-1761, History.</p> <p>A. Fabroni, 1732-1802, Biography. G. Tiraboschi, 1731-1794, Hist. of Italian Literature.</p> <p>Denina, History of Italian Revolutions, and many other works, chiefly historical.</p>	<p>1700 G. Baglivi, 1663-1706, Medicine. G. V. Gravina, 1664-1718, Law. G. B. Vico, 1670-1744, Philosophy of History.</p> <p>G. Cassini, 1677-1756, Astronomy. G. Morgagni, 1681-1771, Anatomy.</p> <p>A. Genovesi, 1712-1769, Metaphysics. F. Algarotti, 1712-1764, 'Newtonianism.' G. R. Boscovich, 1711-1787, Mathematics, Philology. F. M. Zanotti, 1692-1777, Philosophy. C. Beccaria, 1720-1795, 'Crimes & Punishments.'</p> <p>L. Spallanzani, 1729-1799, Natural History.</p> <p>L. Galvani, 1737-1798, Galvanism. Volta, 1745-1827, Do. G. Filangieri, 1751-1798, Legislation.</p>
<p>1800 Pindemonte, Poems. Monti, Poems. Ugo Foscolo, Drama, Poems.</p> <p>I. da Ponte, Poems, Operas. Manzoni, Tragedies, Poems, and one novel—I Promessi Sposi. Silvio Pellico, Tragedies, &c. G. B. Niccolo, Tragedies, &c.</p>	<p>1800</p> <p>Botta, History of Italy, &c.</p> <p>Colletta, History of Naples. Conti, Universal History, &c.</p>	<p>1800</p> <p>Scarpa, Anatomy.</p> <p>M. Gioja, 1767-1839, Political Economy. Romagnosi, Polit. Science. Galluppi, Metaphysics. Rosmini, Do. Costa, Metaphysics, historical and critical. Cesari, Philology.</p>

BRITISH, &c.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
A. D. 500	A. D. 500 Gildas, Conquest of Britain.	A. D. 500
600 Cædmon, Saxon Poems. Aldhelme, <i>d.</i> 709, Latin Poems.	600 Nennius, Origin of Britons.	600
760	700 Bede, 673—735, Eccl. History of England.	700 Alcuin, <i>d.</i> 804, Theology, History, Poetry.
900 Alfred, 849—901, Saxon Poems, Translations, &c.	800 Asser, <i>d.</i> 909, Life of Alfred, History of England.	800 J. Scot Erigena, <i>d.</i> 883, 'Of the Nature of Things.'
900	900 Ethelwerd, History of Great Britain.	900
1000	1000 Ingulphus, 1030—1109, History of Croyland. Eadmer, Chronicle.	1000
1100 Layamon. Saxon Poetry. Nigellus, Speculum Stultorum. Walter Mapes, Satires, <i>Sol.</i> Jos. of Exeter, Troj. War. War of Antioch, Epics.	1100 Order. Vitalis, 1075—1132, History of England. Florence of Worcester, <i>d.</i> 1118, Chron. of England. Geoffry of Monmouth, History of Britain. William of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i> 1143, Hist. of Britain. Henry of Huntingdon, Chronicles of England. Simeon of Durham, Chronicles of England. John of Salisbury, <i>d.</i> 1181, 'Life of Becket,' &c. G. Cambrensis, Conq. of Ireland, Itin. of Wales. Wm. of Newbury, <i>b.</i> 1136, Chron. of England.	1100 Robert Pulleyn, <i>d.</i> 1150, Theology. Richard of St. Victor, <i>d.</i> 1173, Theology. Ralph Glanville, Collection of Laws.
1200	1200 Roger Hoveden, Chron. of England. Gervase of Canterbury, History of England. Roger of Wendover, Hist. of England. Matthew Paris, <i>d.</i> 1259, History of England.	1200 Alex. Neckham, <i>d.</i> 1227, Theology. Robert Grosseteste, Natural Philosophy. Alexander Hales, <i>d.</i> 1245, Aristotelian. John Peckham, Theology. John Holliwood, <i>d.</i> 1258, Astron., Mathematics.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
Robert of Gloucester, Chronicle in verse. T. Lermont, the Rhymer, Sir Tristrem, Romance.	William Rishanger, History of England.	Roger Bacon, 1214—1292 Chemistry, Optics, &c. Rich. Middleton, Theology.
1300 Adam Davie, Metr. Romance, Life of Alex. Lawrence Minot, <i>d.</i> 1352, Historical Poems. John Barbour, 1326—1396, 'The Bruce.' R. Langlande, 'Pierce Plowman,' a Satire. Geof. Chaucer, 1328—1400. 'Canterbury Tales,' &c. John Gower, <i>d.</i> 1402, Elegies, Romances. &c.	1300 Nicholas Triveth, <i>d.</i> 1328, Hist. Physic, Theology. Richard of Chichester, Chron. of England. Ralph Higden, <i>d.</i> 1360, Chron. of England. Henry Knighton, <i>d.</i> 1370, Chron. of England. Matthew of Westminster, 'Flowers of History.' John Maundeville, <i>d.</i> 1372, Travels. John Fordun, Chron. of Scotland.	1300 Albricus, Theology. Duns Scotus, <i>d.</i> 1308, Philosophy. Walter Burleigh, Philosophy. Gilb. Anghcus, Medicine. R. Aungervile, 1281—1345, Philobiblion. J. Wicliffe, 1324—1384, Theology, Translation of Bible. H. de Bracton, Law.
1400 John Lydgate, 1330—1440, Poems. James I. of Scotland, 1395—1437, 'King's Quhair,' &c. Harry the Minstrel, 'Sir W. Wallace.' Stephen Hawes, 'Passe-tyme of Pleasure.' John Skelton, <i>d.</i> 1529, Satires, Odes.	1400 Andrew of Wyntoun, Chron. of Scotland. T. Walsingham, <i>d.</i> 1440, History of Normandy. John Hardyng, Chron. of England. Lord Berners, Trans. of Froissart. W. Caxton, Translations. Douglas of Glastonbury, Chron. of England.	1400 John Fortescue, Laws of England. Thomas Littleton, <i>d.</i> 1487, Law.
1500 Wm. Dunbar, 1465—1530, 'Thistle and Rose.' Gawin Douglas, 1475—1522, Trans. Virgil. Thomas More, 1480—1535, 'Utopia.' Thomas Wyatt, <i>d.</i> 1541, Sonnets. John Heywood, <i>d.</i> 1565, Drama. Earl of Surrey, <i>d.</i> 1546—7, Poems. Geo. Gascoigne, <i>d.</i> 1577, Drama.	1500 R. Fabyan, <i>d.</i> 1512, Chron. of England and France. T. Halls, <i>d.</i> 1547, Hist. of Houses of York and Lancaster. John Leland, <i>d.</i> 1552, English Antiquities. W. Cavendish, 1505—1557, 'Life of Wolsey.' J. Ball, 1495—1563, 'Lives of British Writers.' Ralph Hollingshed, <i>d.</i> 1581, Chronicles. Geo. Buchanan, 1506—1582, History of Scotland.	1500 Thos. Linacre, 1460—1524, Philology, Medicine. Anth. Fitzherbert, Husbandry. Thomas Elyot, Philology. H. Latimer, 1475—1555, Sermons. Roger Ascham, 1515—1562, 'The Schoolmaster.' Thomas Wilson, <i>d.</i> 1591, Logic and Rhetoric. Thomas Tusser, <i>d.</i> 1580, Husbandry.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>Philip Sidney, 1554—1586, 'Arcadia.'</p> <p>Christ. Marlowe, <i>d.</i> 1593, Drama.</p> <p>Edm. Spenser, 1553—1598, 'Faery Queen.'</p> <p>W. Shakspeare, 1564—1616, Drama.</p> <p>John Lylie, 1550—1600, 'Euphues.'</p> <p>John Fletcher, 1576—1625, Drama.</p> <p>F. Beaumont, 1586—1615, Drama.</p>	<p>J. Fox, 1517—1587, Book of Martyrs.</p> <p>N. Fitzherbert, 1550—1612, Biography.</p> <p>John Stowe, 1527—1605, Chronicles, Topography.</p> <p>Sir T. North, Translations of Plutarch.</p>	<p>J. Jewel, 1522—1570, Divinity.</p> <p>R. Hooker, 1553—1600, Ecclesiastical Polity.</p> <p>W. Gilbert, 1540—1603, 'On the Loadstone.'</p> <p>L. Andrews, 1565—1626, Sermons.</p>
<p>1600 John Owen, <i>d.</i> 1612, Latin Epigrams.</p> <p>Sir H. Wotton, 1568—1639, Poet.</p> <p>J. Ford, <i>b.</i> 1586, Drama.</p> <p>Ben Jonson, 1574—1637, Drama.</p> <p>P. Massenger, 1585—1639, Drama.</p> <p>J. Harrington, 1561—1612, Trans. Ariosto.</p> <p>E. Fairfax, <i>d.</i> 1632, Trans. Tasso.</p> <p>M. Drayton, 1563—1631, Poems.</p> <p>G. Sandys, 1577—1643, Translations, Poems.</p> <p>J. Daniel, 1562—1619, Poems.</p> <p>W. Drummond, 1585—1649, Poems.</p> <p>John Donne, 1573—1662, Satires, Essays.</p> <p>Geo. Wither, 1588—1667, Satires.</p> <p>James Shirley, 1594—1666, Drama.</p> <p>Sir J. Suckling, 1609—1641, Poems.</p> <p>John Denham, 1615—1668, Tragedies, Cooper's Hill.</p> <p>Samuel Butler, 1612—1688, Hudibras.</p> <p>John Milton, 1608—1674, 'Paradise Lost.'</p> <p>Edm. Waller, 1605—1687, Poems.</p> <p>A. Cowley, 1618—1667, Poems.</p> <p>A. Maxwell 1620—1678, Poems.</p>	<p>1600 J. Pitts, 1560—1616, Biog. of Kings, Bishops, &c.</p> <p>Richard Knolles, <i>d.</i> 1610, History of the Turks.</p> <p>Wm. Camden, 1551—1623, Antiquities.</p> <p>R. Hackluyt, 1553—1616, Naval Histories.</p> <p>W. Raleigh, 1552—1617, History of the World.</p> <p>Samuel Daniel, 1567—1619, History of England.</p> <p>John Hayward, <i>d.</i> 1627, English History.</p> <p>J. Speed, 1555—1629, Hist. of Great Britain.</p> <p>Henry Spelman, 1562—1641, Antiquities.</p> <p>R. B. Cotton, 1570—1631, Antiquities.</p> <p>S. Purchas, 1577—1628, Collection of Voyages.</p> <p>Thomas Roe, 1580—1641, Travels in the East.</p> <p>E. (Lord) Herbert, 1581—1633, History of Henry VIII.</p> <p>R. Baker, <i>d.</i> 1645, Chron. of England.</p> <p>Thomas Fuller, 1608—1661, History, Biography.</p> <p>Clarendon, 1608—1673, History of Rebellion.</p> <p>Thomas May, <i>d.</i> 1650, History of Parliament.</p> <p>Izaak Walton, 1593—1683, Biography.</p> <p>B. Whitlocke, 1605—1676, History.</p> <p>Mrs. Hutchinson, Biography.</p> <p>W. Prynne, 1660—1667, History, Politics.</p>	<p>1600 Edward Coke, 1550—1634, Law.</p> <p>John Napier, 1550—1617, Logarithms.</p> <p>Robert Burck, 1576—1639, 'Anat. of Melancholy.'</p> <p>Francis Bacon, 1560—1626, Philosophy, History.</p> <p>Wm. Harvey, 1578—1657, Circulation of Blood.</p> <p>John Selden, 1584—1654, Antiquities, Law, Hist.</p> <p>J. Harrington, 1611—1677, 'Oceana.'</p> <p>James Usher, 1580—1656, Divinity, Sermons, Hist.</p> <p>Thos. Hobbes, 1588—1679, Metaphysics</p> <p>W. Dugdale, 1605—1686, Antiquities, History.</p> <p>W. Chillingworth, 1602—1644, Theology.</p> <p>Isaac Barrow, 1630—1677, Divinity, Mathematics.</p> <p>J. Pearson, 1612—1686, Divinity.</p> <p>Brian Walton, 1600—1661, Polyglot Bible</p> <p>Jeremy Taylor, <i>d.</i> 1667, Divinity.</p> <p>Alger. Sydney, 1617—1683, 'Discourse on Government.'</p> <p>Thos. Browne, 1605—1682 'On Vulgar Errors.'</p> <p>Edmund Castell, <i>d.</i> 1685, Lexicon Heptaglotton.</p> <p>R. Cudworth, 1617—1688, Metaphysics.'</p>

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<p>1600</p> <p>Rochester, 1648—1680, Satires.</p> <p>Roscommon, 1633—1684, Poems.</p> <p>N. Lee, 1656—1691, Drama.</p> <p>John Bunyan, 1623—1683, 'Pilgrim's Progress.'</p> <p>John Dryden, 1631—1701, Tragedy, Satire, 'Virgil.'</p> <p>Thos. Otway, 1651—1685, Tragedy.</p>	<p>1600</p> <p>Wm. Temple, 1629—1710, Memoirs, &c.</p> <p>R. Brady, <i>d.</i> 1700, History of England.</p>	<p>1600 J. Evelyn, 1620—1706, 'Sylva.'</p> <p>H. More, 1614—1687, Theology.</p> <p>T. Sydenham, 1624—1689, Medicine.</p> <p>W. Sherlock, <i>d.</i> 1689, Divinity.</p> <p>J. Tillotson, 1630—1694, Sermons.</p> <p>Archbishop Leighton, 1613—1684, Divinity.</p> <p>R. Baxter, 1615—1691, 'Saint's Everlasting Rest.'</p> <p>R. Boyle, 1627—1691, Theology, Chemistry.</p>
<p>1700 John Pomfret, 1667—1703, 'The Choice.'</p> <p>John Philips, 1676—1708, 'Splendid Shilling.'</p> <p>Thos. Parnell, 1679—1718, 'The Hermit.'</p> <p>Geo. Farquhar, 1678—1707, Comedies.</p> <p>Matthew Prior, 1664—1721, Poems.</p> <p>R. Steele, <i>d.</i> 1729, Drama, Essays. Politics.</p> <p>Daniel Defoe, 1660—1731, 'Robinson Crusoe,' &c.</p> <p>Jos. Addison, 1672—1719, 'Spectator,' 'Cato,' &c.</p> <p>Nich. Rowe, 1673—1713, Tragedy.</p> <p>J. Vanbrugh, <i>d.</i> 1726, Comedy.</p> <p>W. Congreve, 1672—1723, Comedy.</p> <p>John Gay, 1688—1732, 'Beggar's Opera,' Fab.</p> <p>M. W. Montague, 1690—1762, Letters.</p> <p>Robert Blair, 1699—1746, 'The Grave.'</p> <p>S. Richardson, 1689—1761, 'Clarissa,' 'Pamela,' &c.</p> <p>D. Garrick, 1716—1779, Drama.</p> <p>S. Foote, 1720—1771, Drama.</p>	<p>1700 Thomas Rymer, <i>d.</i> 1713, <i>Fœdera.</i></p> <p>S. Ockley, 1678—1720, Oriental History.</p> <p>Thos. Hearne, 1678—1735, History and Antiquities.</p> <p>John Strype, 1643—1737, Eccl. History, Biog.</p> <p>Gilbert Burnet, 1643—1715, 'History of his Times.'</p> <p>L. Echard, 1671—1730, History of England.</p> <p>Thos. Carte, 1685—1754, History of England.</p> <p>John Potter, 1674—1747, Antiquities.</p> <p>Sir W. Petty, 1623—1682, Statistics.</p> <p>Nathanael Hooke, <i>d.</i> 1763, History of Rome.</p> <p>C. Middleton, 1633—1750, Life of Cicero, &c.</p>	<p>1700 John Ray, 1626—1705, Botany, Natural History.</p> <p>John Locke, 1632—1704, Metaphysics.</p> <p>R. South, 1633—1716, Divinity.</p> <p>Isaac Newton, 1642—1719, 'Principia.'</p> <p>J. Flamsteed, 1642—1719, Astronomy.</p> <p>R. Hooke, 1635—1702, Philosophy.</p> <p>B. de Mandeville, 1670—1733, 'Fab. of the Bees.'</p> <p>Edm. Halley, 1656—1742, Astronomy.</p> <p>Hans Sloane, 1660—1753, Natural History.</p> <p>A. Clark, 1696—1742, Divinity, Philosophy.</p> <p>D. Waterland, 1633—1740, Divinity.</p> <p>R. Bentley, 1661—1740, Divinity, Philology.</p> <p>A. Baxter, 1637—1750, Metaphysics.</p> <p>Lord Bolingbroke, 1672—1751, Politics, Literature.</p> <p>G. Berkeley, 1684—1753, Metaphysics, Ethics.</p> <p>P. Doddridge, 1701—1751, Divinity.</p> <p>Jas. Bradley, 1692—1762, Astronomy.</p> <p>F. Hutcheson, 1694—1747, Moral Philosophy.</p> <p>T. Sherlock, 1678—1761, Divinity.</p> <p>C. Maclaurin, 1696—1746, Mathematics.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1700 R. Roderick, 1703—1764, Drama.</p> <p>Jona. Swift, 1667—1745, Satires, Tales, &c.</p> <p>I. Watts, 1674—1743, Hymns.</p> <p>Edw. Young, 1681—1765, 'Night Thoughts.'</p> <p>Alex. Pope, 1688—1744, Poetry.</p> <p>W. Somerville, 1692—1743, 'The Chase.'</p> <p>Allan Ramsay, 1696—1758, 'The Gentle Shepherd.'</p> <p>Rich'd Savage, 1698—1743, Poems.</p> <p>Jas. Thomson, 1700—1748, 'Seasons.'</p> <p>John Dyer, 1700—1758, Poems.</p> <p>H. Fielding, 1707—1754, 'Tom Jones,' &c.</p> <p>James Hammond, 1710—1742, Elegies.</p> <p>Lawr. Sterne, 1713—1768, 'Tristram Shandy.'</p> <p>W. Shenstone, 1714—1763, Pastorals, &c.</p> <p>W. Collins, 1720—1756, Odes.</p> <p>H. Brooke, 1706—1783, 'Fool of Quality.'</p> <p>M. Akenside, 1721—1770, 'Pleasures of Imagination.'</p> <p>Thos. Gray, 1716—1771, Odes, Elegies.</p> <p>T. Smollet, 1720—1771, Novels.</p> <p>R. Glover, 1712—1789, 'Leonidas.'</p> <p>O. Goldsmith, 1731—1774, 'Traveller,' 'Vicar of Wakefield.'</p> <p>W. Mason, 1725—1797, Poems, Biography.</p> <p>T. Chatterton, 1752—1770, Poems.</p> <p>Ar. Murphy, 1727—1805, Drama.</p> <p>Wm. Cowper, 1731—1800, Poems.</p> <p>R. Cumberland, 1732—1811, Drama.</p> <p>Eras. Darwin, 1732—1802, 'Botanic Garden.'</p> <p>James Beattie, 1735—1803, Poems.</p> <p>R. Ferguson, 1750—1774, Poems.</p> <p>Geo. Colman, 1733—1794, Comedies.</p> <p>J. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), 1738—1819, Com. Poems.</p> <p>Jas. Macpherson, 1738—1796, 'Ossian's Poems.'</p> <p>Robert Burns, 1759—1796, Poems.</p> <p>J. Home, <i>d.</i> 1808, Drama.</p>	<p>1700 John Swinton, 1703—1767, History, Antiquity.</p> <p>Lord Lyttleton, 1709—1778, History, Poems, Divinity.</p> <p>James Granger, <i>d.</i> 1776, Biog. Hist. of England.</p> <p>Sam. Johnson, 1709—1784, Lives of Poets, Dict., &c.</p> <p>Jonas Hanway, 1712—1786, Travels in the East.</p> <p>John Blair, <i>d.</i> 1782, Chronology.</p> <p>David Hume, 1711—1776, History of England, Essays, &c.</p> <p>W. Robertson, 1721—1793, Hist. of Charles V., &c.</p> <p>Thomas Warton, 1728—1790, History of England, Poetry, Poems.</p> <p>H. Walpole, <i>d.</i> 1797, 'Historic Doubts,' 'Royal and Noble Authors.'</p> <p>J. Moore, 1730—1802, 'Views of Society and Manners.'</p> <p>James Bruce, 1730—1794, Travels.</p> <p>W. Gilpin, 1724—1804, Biography, Divinity.</p> <p>E. Gibbon, 1737—1794, Decline and Fall of Roman Empire.</p> <p>J. Whitaker, 1735—1808, Hist. of Manchester, &c.</p> <p>Edmd. Burke, 1730—1797, Oratory.</p> <p>J. Boswell, 1740—1795, Biography.</p> <p>J. Milner, 1744—1797, Church History.</p> <p>Joseph Strutt, 1748—1802, Chronology, Antiquities.</p>	<p>1700 Earl of Chesterfield, 1694—1773, Letters.</p> <p>Eph. Chambers, <i>d.</i> 1740, Cyclopædia.</p> <p>B. Hoadley, 1676—1761, Polemics.</p> <p>Bishop Butler, 1692—1752, Divinity.</p> <p>J. Wesley, 1703—1791, Divinity.</p> <p>D. Hartley, 1704—1757, 'Observations on Man.'</p> <p>Soame Jenyns, 1704—1787, Theology.</p> <p>W. Warburton, 1709—1779, Theology, Criticism.</p> <p>J. Jortin, 1698—1770, Divinity, Criticism.</p> <p>Lord Kaimes, 1696—1782, Elements of Criticism.</p> <p>R. Lowth, 1710—1787, Divinity, Philology.</p> <p>W. Blackstone, 1723—1780, Laws of England. "Junius."</p> <p>Adam Smith, 1723—1790, 'Wealth of Nations.'</p> <p>J. Harris, 1709—1780, Philology.</p> <p>John Hunter, 1728—1793, Medicine.</p> <p>F. Balguy, 1716—1795, Divinity.</p> <p>T. Reid, 1710—1796, Metaphysics.</p> <p>Sir J. Reynolds, 1723—1792, Art.</p> <p>S. Horsley, <i>d.</i> 1806, Theology.</p> <p>Jos. Priestley, 1733—1804, Metaphysics, Chemistry.</p> <p>Hugh Blair, 1719—1800, Sermons.</p> <p>J. Horne Tooke, 1736—1812, Philology.</p> <p>Wm. Jones, 1747—1794, Orientalist.</p> <p>R. Price, 1723—1791, Metaphysics, Divinity.</p> <p>Wm. Paley, 1743—1805, Theology.</p> <p>Ricd. Porson, 1759—1808, Philology.</p> <p>Ths. Beddoes, 1760—1808, Medicine.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
<p>1700 Ricd. B. Sheridan, 1751—1836, Drama. Ann Radcliffe, 1764—1823, Novels.</p>	<p>1700 Charles Burney, <i>d.</i> 1841, 'History of Music.'</p>	<p>N. Maskelyne <i>d.</i> 1811 Astronomy. G. L. Staunton, <i>d.</i> 1801 Chinese Code. W. Herschell, 1738—1822, Astronomy.</p>
<p>1800 Rob. Bloomfield, <i>d.</i> 1823, 'Farmer's Boy.' Mrs. Barbauld, Poems, Tales. Lord Byron, 1788—1824, Poems. John Keats, Poems. P. B. Shelley, <i>d.</i> 1822, Poems. R. C. Maturin, <i>d.</i> 1824, Drama. Miss Austin, Novels. Wm. Godwin, 1755—1836, Novels, Metaphysics. Walter Scott, 1771—1832, Novels, Poems. Robt. Pollok, 1798—1827, 'Course of Time.' Geo. Crabbe, <i>d.</i> 1832, 'The Borough,' &c. Fanny Burney, —1840, Novels. Wm. Beckford, 1760—1844, Novels. Thos. Haines Baily, 1797—1839, Lyrics. Thos. Hamilton, 1789—1842, Novels, Travels. Felicia Hemans, 1794—1835, Poems. Barbara Hofland, Novels. Jas. Hogg, —1835, Poems and Tales. Thec. E. Hook, 1788—1841, Novels. Thos. Hood, Poems, Novels, &c. Hannah More, 1744—1833, Poems, Tales. Jane Porter, —1849, Novels. S. T. Coleridge, —1834, Poems. Wm. Wordsworth, —1850, Poems. Robt. Southey, —1843, Poems. Marg. Blessington, —1849, Novels. Chas. Lamb, 1775—1834, Poems, Essays. Thos. H. Lister, 1801—1842, Novels.</p>	<p>1800 J. Macdiarmid, 1779—1808, Biography. E. D. Clarke, <i>d.</i> 1822, Travels. C. J. Fox, <i>d.</i> 1806, History. W. Mitford, History of Greece. R. Heber, Travels, &c. Major Rennel, Geography. Wm. Rosco, 1751—1831, Life of Leo X., &c. Walter Scott, —1832, History, Biography. Sir Jas. Mackintosh, 1766—1832, Hist. of England. Geo. Chalmers, 1742—1825, Political Annals. Marsden, 1755—1836, Oriental Hist. and Travels. Jas. Mill, —1836, Hist. British India. Robt. Morrison, —1834, Travels, Philology. Jas. Grahame, History of United States. John Gillies, 1747—1836, History of Greece. Basil Hall, 1788—1844, Travels and Voyages. Wm. Hone, —1842, Every Day Book. R. & J. Lander, 1834, Travels in Africa.</p>	<p>1800 Arthur Young, 1741—1820, Agriculture. A. Rees, 1743—1825, Cyclopaedia. Joseph Banks, 1743—1820, Natural History. Dr. Parr, <i>d.</i> 1825, Philology. D. Ricardo, <i>d.</i> 1823, Political Economy. C. Hutton, <i>d.</i> 1823, Mathematics. John Playfair, <i>d.</i> 1819. P. Elmsley, Philology. T. Wollaston, Chemistry. Thomas Young, Hieroglyphics, &c. T. Scott, <i>d.</i> 1821, Divinity. D. Stewart, <i>d.</i> 1821, Metaphysics. Vicissinus Knox, 1752—1821, Essays. Malthus, Polit. Economy. Wm. Hazlit, Critic and Essayist. Francis Jeffrey, 1773—1849, Essays, Criticism. Archbish. Magee, <i>d.</i> 1831, Divinity. Sir Humph. Davy, <i>d.</i> 1829, Chemistry. Jer. Bentham, <i>d.</i> 1832, 'Principles of Legislation.' Adam Clarke, 1763—1832, Divinity, Criticism. Arch. Alison, 1757—1839, Essays on Taste. Francis Baily, 1774—1844, Astronomy, &c. Bp. Burgess, 1756—1837, Theology. Herbert Marsh, 1758—1839, Theology. Thos. Mitchell, 1783—1845, Classic Critic. Robert Mudie, 1777—1842, Scient. Miscellanies. Sir E. Brydges, 1762—1837, Miscellanies. Wm. Cobbett, —1835, Politics, &c. J. Dalton, —1844, Chemist. J. F. Daniell, —1845, Chemist. Sydney Smith, —1845, Theology, Essays. Chas. Bonnycastle, —1840, Mathematics. Thos. Chalmers, Theology and Political Economy.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 S. T. Coleridge, 1773—1834, Ethics. L. E. Landon Maclean, 1804—1838, Novels and Poems. Wm. Maginn, 1793—1842, Poems, Marryatt, —1847, Novels. John Galt, 1779—1839, Novels. Wm. H. Ireland, Shaks. Forgeries. Lady Morgan, —184—, Novels. Jas. Morier, 1780—, Novels. Thos. Campbell, 1777—1844, Poems. Thos. Banim, 1800—1842, Novels. Henry F. Cary, 1772—1844, Trans. Dante, &c.	1800 Southey, 1774—1843, Biography. Wm. Beckford, 1769—1814, Travels. Arch. Alison, History of Europe. Thos. Arnold, 1795—1842, History of Rome. Thos. D. Fosbrooke, 1770—1842, Archæology. Thos. McCrie, 1772—1835, Life of Knox. Sir John Malcolm, History Persia and India. I. D'Israeli, 1766—1848, Curiosities of Literature. Basil Hall, 1783—1844, Voyages and Travels.	1800 John Leslie, —1832, Mathematician. J. C. Loudon, 1783—1843, Botany, Agricul., Archit. John Bell, 1763—1825, Anatomy & Physiology. Olinthus Gregory, 1774—1841, Mathematics and Religion. Robert Hall, 1764—1831, Sermons. Sir Chas. Bell, 1781—1824, Anatomy and Physiology.

GERMAN.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
800 Walafrid Strabo, <i>d.</i> 840, Poems, Theology. Otfried, Harmony of Gospels in rhyme.	800 Eginhard, <i>d.</i> 839, Life of Charlemagne, Annals. Nithard, <i>d.</i> 853, History of Wars of France.	800 Rabanus Maurus, 776—856, Theology. Gottschalk, <i>d.</i> 869, 'On Predestination.'
900 Hroswitha, Let. Comedies. Notger, Trans. of Psalms.	900 Regino, <i>d.</i> 915, Chronicles. Witikind, Hist. of Saxons.	900 Batherius, <i>d.</i> 974, Theology, Grammar.
1000 Witpo, 'Praise of Henry III.,' Biography. Willeram, Francic Poems.	1000 Dithmar, <i>d.</i> 1018, Chron. of Saxon Emperors. Hermannus Contractus, Universal History. Mar. Scotus, 1023—1086, Chronicles. Adam of Bremen, Ecclesiastical History. Lambert, General History. Siebert, <i>d.</i> 1113, Chron. Kosmas, 1045—1126, History of Bohemia.	1000
1100 Henry of Veldeck, Minnesinger.	1100 Berthold Constantiensis, Universal History. Oto, <i>d.</i> 1153, Chronicle. Helmold, <i>d.</i> 1170, Chron. of Slavi.	1100 Mangold, Theology.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1200 Günther, Poems.</p> <p>Frederic II., 1196—1254, 'De Arte Venandi.'</p> <p>Freydank, Poems.</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>Arnold of Lubeck, Chronicle of Slavi.</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>Epko of Reppow, 'Saxon Mirror,' (Law). John Semeca, Law. Alb. Magnus, 1193—1280, Natural Philosophy.</p>
<p>1300 Rüdger of Manesse, Collection of Ballads. Henry Frauenlob, Songs. Boner, Fables.</p>	<p>1300</p> <p>Henrich von Rebdorf, Chronicle. Heinrich von Hervorden, Chronicle. Jacob von Königshofen, Chronicle. John Schildberger, History of Timour.</p>	<p>1300</p> <p>John Tauler, Sermons.</p> <p>John Huss, 1388—1416, Theology.</p>
<p>1400 Felix Hämmerlein, Satires.</p> <p>Hans von Rosenplut, Poems.</p> <p>Heinrich von Alkmaar. 'Reinke de Voss.'</p> <p>Conrad Celtes, 1459—1508. Latin Poems, History of Nuremberg. Thos. Murner, 1475—1536, 'Rogues' Guild.'</p>	<p>1400 Gobelin Persona, General History.</p> <p>Windeck, Life of Sigismund. John Stadweg, Chronicle. Peter von Andlo, de Imperio Romano.</p> <p>Mar. Behhaim, Geography. Breydenbach, Topogy. Conrad Botho, Chronicle.</p>	<p>1400</p> <p>John von Gmünden, Astronomy.</p> <p>Geo. von Peurbach, 1423—1461, Theory of Planets. Regiomontanus, 1436—1476 Astron., Mathemat. Nic. von Cuss, Mathemat. Thomas à Kempis, 1330—1471, Theology. Gabriel Bric, d. 1495, Theology. John Geyler, 1445—1510, Theology. John Trithemius, 1462—1516, Nat. Philosophy. Reuchlin, 1454—1522, Philology.</p>
<p>1500</p> <p>Melc. Pfinzing, 1481—1535, 'Theuerdank.'</p> <p>Glareanus (H. L.) 1488—1563, Classics.</p> <p>Hans Sachs, 1494—1574, Poems. John Fischart, 1511—1581, Satires.</p>	<p>1500 Maximilian, d. 1508, Autobiography. Grünbeck, Lives of Emperors. Albert Kranz, d. 1517, History of Saxons, &c. B. Pirkheimer, 1480—1530, History, Poetry. John Aventin, 1466—1531, Anals of Bavaria.</p> <p>Con. Peutinger, 1465—1547, History and Geography. John Carion, 1499—1538, Comp. of History.</p> <p>John Sleidan, 1506—1556, Universal History. G. Tschudi, d. 1572, Helvetic Chronicle. Gerard Mercator, 1512—1594, Geography.</p>	<p>1500 J. Wimpfelingen, 1452—1528, Theol., Poems.</p> <p>Holoander, d. 1531. Law. Corn. Agrippa, 1486—1535, Physics, Theology. M. Luther, 1483—1546, Theology. Zwingle, 1484—1531, Theology. Melancthon, 1497—1560, Theology. Paracelsus, 1493—1541, Chemistry. Joac. Camerarius, 1500—1574, Philology. Conrad Gesner, 1516—1565, Natural History. Basil Faber, 1520—1576, Thes. Erud. Schol. Mar. Chemnitz, 1522—1586, Theology.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1500 G. Fabricius, 1516—1571, Lat. Pms. Topography.</p> <p>Rollenhagen, 1542—1609, Froschmäuser.</p> <p>Fr. Taubman, 1565—1613, Latin Poems.</p>	<p>1500 Simon Schard, 1535—1573, Collec. German Hist.</p> <p>John Pistorius, 1544—1607, Collec. German Hist.</p> <p>Marq. Freher, 1565—1614, Hist. Germy. & France.</p>	<p>1500 Wm. Xylander, 1532—1576, Philology.</p> <p>Wesenbeck, 1531—1586, Law.</p> <p>Fred. Sylberg, 1531—1596 Philology.</p> <p>Theod. Beza, 1519—1609, Theology, Philology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p>C. Ritterhuis, 1560—1613, Law.</p>
<p>1600</p> <p>Martin Opitz, 1597—1639, Poems.</p> <p>James Balde, 1603—1668, Poems.</p> <p>A. Gryphius, 1616—1664, Tragedies.</p> <p>Paul Fleming, 1609—1640, Poems.</p> <p>Lohenstein, 1633—1683, Poems.</p>	<p>1600</p> <p>P. Cluvier, 1580—1623, Geography.</p> <p>M. Goldast, 1576—1635, History.</p> <p>G. Calixtus, 1586—1656, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>Olearius, 1604—1685, Travels.</p> <p>S. von Puffendorf, 1631—1694, History, Law.</p> <p>D. G. Morhoff, 1639—1691, Biography. History.</p>	<p>1600 C. Schwenkfeld, <i>d.</i> 1616, Natural History.</p> <p>J. Buxtorf, 1555—1621, Philology.</p> <p>John Kepler, 1571—1631, Astronomy.</p> <p>B. von Helmont, 1577—1644, Chemistry.</p> <p>C. Scioppius, 1576—1649, Ars Critica.</p> <p>John Bayer, Uranometria.</p> <p>G. Barth, 1587—1658, Philology.</p> <p>Sol. Glass, 1593—1656, Philol. Sacra.</p> <p>Otto Guericke, 1602—1686, Air-Pump, &c.</p> <p>Her. Conring, 1606—1681, Antiquities.</p> <p>Ez. Spanheim, 1629—1702, Numismatology.</p> <p>John Schilter, <i>d.</i> 1705, Antiquities.</p>
<p>1700 C. Gryphius, 1649—1706, Poems, Hist., Philology.</p> <p>Von Canitz, 1654—1699, Poems.</p> <p>Gunther, 1695—1724, Poems.</p> <p>Liscov, Satires.</p> <p>J. C. Gottsched, 1700—1766, Poems, Trag., Criticism.</p> <p>Hagedorn, 1708—1754, Fables.</p> <p>Haller, 1708—1777, 'The Alps.'</p> <p>J. E. Schlegel, <i>d.</i> 1759, Drama.</p> <p>E. C. Kleist, 1715—1759, Idylls.</p> <p>Gellert, 1715—1769, Fables.</p> <p>Rabener, 1714—1770, Satir.</p>	<p>1700 H. Meibomius, 1638—1700, History.</p> <p>C. Cellarius, 1638—1707, Geography, Antiq.</p> <p>C. Frankenstein, 1661—1717, History, Biog.</p> <p>J. Arnold, 1665—1714, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>J. G. von Eccard, 1670—1730, General History.</p> <p>J. A. Fabricius, 1668—1736, Bibliography.</p> <p>H. Freyer, Gen. History.</p> <p>B. G. Struve, 1671—1738, History of Germany.</p> <p>J. L. Mosheim, 1695—1755, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>A. F. Büsching, 1724—1793, Geography.</p>	<p>1700 Ludolph, 1649—1711, Philology.</p> <p>Leibnitz, 1646—1716, Mathematics, Metaphysics.</p> <p>C. Thomasius, 1655—1728, Law.</p> <p>F. Budæus, 1667—1729, Divinity.</p> <p>G. E. Stahl, 1660—1734, Chemistry.</p> <p>F. Hoffman, 1660—1742, Medicine.</p> <p>J. Bernouilli, 1667—1747, Mathematics.</p> <p>B. Hederick, 1675—1748, Philology.</p> <p>J. M. Gessner, 1691—1761, Philology.</p> <p>A. G. Baumgarten, 1714—1751, Ethics, Metaph.</p> <p>J. J. Gessner, 1707—1787, Numismatology.</p> <p>G. F. Meyer, 1711—1777, Philosophy.</p> <p>F. W. von Gleicken, 1714—1783, Nat. History.</p> <p>J. Winkelmann, 1715—1768, Antiquity.</p> <p>Leon. Euler, 1707—1783, Mathematics.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
<p>1700 Gleim, <i>d.</i> 1803, Songs.</p> <p>Klopstock, 1724—1803, 'The Messiah.'</p> <p>Zacharie, 1727—1777, Comic Poems.</p> <p>C. F. Weisse, Drama.</p> <p>J. G. Zimmerman, 1728—1795, 'On Solitude.'</p> <p>Götz, 1721—1781, Pastorals.</p> <p>Ramler, 1725—1798, Odes.</p> <p>Dusch, 1727—1788, Poems.</p> <p>G. E. Lessing, 1729—1781, Drama, Fables.</p> <p>S. Gessner, 1730—1788, 'Death of Abel.'</p> <p>Wieland, 1733—1813, Romances, Poems.</p> <p>Pfeffel, 1736—1809, Fables.</p> <p>G. A. Bürger, 1748—1794, Poems.</p> <p>I. H. Voss, 1751—1826, Novels.</p> <p>F. Schiller, 1750—1805, Drama.</p> <p>Kotzebue, 1761—1819, Drama.</p> <p>Goethe, 1749—1832, Drama, Tales, Poems.</p>	<p>1700 Frank, <i>d.</i> 1781, Chronol. Walch, <i>d.</i> 1784, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>C. Gatterer, <i>d.</i> 1799, Hist.</p> <p>J. W. von Archenholz, 1745—1812, 'Seven Years' War.'</p> <p>Scurökh, <i>d.</i> 1808, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>Forster, <i>d.</i> 1798, Geography.</p> <p>A. L. von Schölzer, <i>d.</i> 1809, History.</p>	<p>1700 G. J. Zollikofer, 1730—1780, Sermons.</p> <p>J. A. E. Gütze, 1731—1786, Entomology.</p> <p>Im. Kant, 1724—1804, Metaphysics.</p> <p>Semler, <i>d.</i> 1791, Theology.</p> <p>Pütter, Law of Nations.</p> <p>Adelung, <i>d.</i> 1807, Philology.</p> <p>Lavater 1741—1801, Physiognomy.</p> <p>Werner, Geology.</p>
<p>1800 F. Schlegel, 1773—1829, Novels, Poetry, Hist. &c.</p> <p>Ernst Schultze, 1787—1817, Elegies.</p> <p>E. T. W. Hoffman, <i>d.</i> 1822, Tales.</p> <p>A. G. H. Lafontaine, 1760—1831, Tales.</p> <p>Körner, Poems.</p> <p>L. von Arnim, —1831, Poems, Novels.</p> <p>Schopenhauer, —1838, Novels.</p>	<p>1800 J. von Muller, <i>d.</i> 1809, Universal History.</p> <p>J. G. Eichhorn, <i>d.</i> 1827, History.</p> <p>Heeren, History.</p> <p>Von Hammer, Orient. Hist.</p> <p>B. G. Niebuhr, History.</p> <p>Schöll, —1833, History.</p> <p>C. O. Muller, —1840, History, Archæology.</p> <p>F. Rotteck, —1849, History.</p> <p>H. Hase, —1842, History, Antiquities.</p>	<p>1800 Herder, 1741—1803, Philosophy of History.</p> <p>Fichte, <i>d.</i> 1819, Metaphysics.</p> <p>F. H. Jacobi, <i>d.</i> 1819, Metaphysics.</p> <p>Blumenbach, Physiology.</p> <p>Schelling, Metaphysics.</p> <p>Thaer, —1828, Agriculture.</p> <p>Rosenmuller, —1855, Theology, Criticism.</p> <p>Gail, —1829, Philology.</p> <p>Griesbach, —1817, Philology.</p> <p>Grotefend, —1836, Philology.</p> <p>H. J. Klaproth, 1784—1835, Philology.</p> <p>F. Passow, —1833, Philology.</p> <p>Hegel, —1831, Metaphysics.</p> <p>F. Accum, —1838, Chemistry.</p> <p>Mohs, —1839, Mineralogy.</p> <p>G. A. Faust, —1841, Philology.</p> <p>E. Bekker, Philology.</p> <p>Buttmann, —1841, Philology.</p> <p>C. T. Follen, —1840, Theology, Essays.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 Tieck, Poems, Novels.	1800 Augt. Neander, 1850, Ecclesiastical History. J. L. C. Heeren, —1842, History. H. Berghaus, Geography. A. von Humboldt, Travels, History.	1800 Olbers, —1840, Astro- nomy. Hahnemann. —1843, Homœopathy. A. W. Schlegel, —1845, Criticism, Essays. Humboldt, Science. Liebig, Chemistry.

FRENCH.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
500 Venan. Fortunatus, Latin Poetry.	500 Gregory of Tours, 554—595, History.	500
600	600 Marculfe, 'Chartæ Re- gales,' &c.	600
700	700 Fredegaire, Chronicle.	700
800 Theodulph, <i>d.</i> 821, Hymns, Theology. Servatus Lupus, <i>d.</i> 862, Epistles. Hincmar, <i>d.</i> 882, Epistles. Abbon, 'Siege of Paris.'	800 Ado, <i>d.</i> 875, Chronicle.	800 Agobard, <i>d.</i> 840, Theology Paschasius Radbert, 'Tran- substantiation.'
900 Adalberon, <i>d.</i> 1030, Poetry.	900 Flodoard, 896—966, Chron. Dudon, History of Norman Conquest in France.	900
1000 Fulbert, <i>d.</i> 1029, Epistles.	1000 Aimoin, <i>d.</i> 1008, History of France.	1000 Gerbert, <i>d.</i> 1003, Geometry, Mathematics, &c. Abon, <i>d.</i> 1004, Arithmetic, and Astronomy. Berengarius, <i>d.</i> 1088, Theo- logy.
1100 Wm. of Poitiers, 1071— 1126, First Troubadour. Hildebert, 1067—1133, Po- etry. Bechada, Norman Poetry, 'Gestes de Godefroi.'	1100 Guibert. 1058—1124, Histo- ry of First Crusade. Pierre Theutbode, History of Crusades. Marbodæus, <i>d.</i> 1123, Bio- graphy. Suger, 1082—1152, Life of Louis le Gros.	1000 Anselm, 1033—1109, Scho- lastic. Pierre Abelard, 1079—1142, Theology. Bernard of Clairvaux, 1091—1155, Mystic.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1100</p> <p>Geoffroi Galmar, Anglo-Norm. Chron. in verse. Rob. Wace, 'Roman de Rou.'</p> <p>Fouque, a Troubadour. Alexander of Bernai, Poetry, Fables.</p>	<p>1100 Hugh de St. Victoire, 1097—1140, Geography, History, and Theology.</p>	<p>1100</p> <p>Peter Lombardus, <i>d.</i> 1164, Theology.</p> <p>Alain de l'Isle, <i>d.</i> 1202, Theology, Ethics.</p>
<p>1200</p> <p>John Ægidius, Poem on Medicine. William le Breton, 'Deeds of Philip,' in verse. P. Gautier, 'Alexandrieda.'</p> <p>William de Lorris, 'Roman de la Rose.'</p> <p>Jean de Meun, Contin. of 'Roman de la Rose.'</p> <p>Esteve de Bezier, Last Troubadour.</p>	<p>1200 Pierre de Poitiers, Sacred History. Geoffrey de Villehardouin, Conq. of Constantinople.</p> <p>Phil. Mouskes, <i>d.</i> 1283. History of France in verse. W. Rubruquis, Traveller.</p> <p>Jean de Joinville, 1260—1318, Hist. of Louis IX.</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>Vincentius of Beauvais, Encyclopædia. Rob. of Sorbonne, <i>d.</i> 1271, Theology.</p>
<p>1300 Peter Langtoft, Anglo-Norman Chronicles.</p> <p>Philippe of Vitri, Translation of Ovid.</p>	<p>1300</p> <p>John Froissart, 1337—1402, Chronicles.</p>	<p>1300 Bernard Gordon, Medicine. John of Paris, <i>d.</i> 1306, Theology. W. Durand, <i>d.</i> 1333, Law. W. Occam, <i>d.</i> 1347, Law.</p>
<p>1400</p> <p>Alain Chartier, <i>d.</i> 1458, Poetry. Corbeil, Satire. D'Auvergne, <i>d.</i> 1458, Poems.</p> <p>Clement Marot, 1463—1525, Poems.</p>	<p>1400</p> <p>Philip de Comines, 1445—1509, Hist. of his Times.</p>	<p>1400 Peter d'Ailly, 1350—1425, Astronomy. John Gerson, 1363—1429, Scholastic. Raymund de Sebunda, <i>d.</i> 1432, Theology. Henry of Balma, <i>d.</i> 1439, Mystic.</p> <p>James Lefevre, 1436—1537, Theology. Wm. Budæus, 1467—1540, Jurist.</p>
<p>1500</p> <p>F. Rabelais, 1483—1553, Satires. J. du Bellay, 1492—1560, Poems.</p> <p>Steph. Jodelle, 1532—1573, Odes, Tragedies, &c.</p>	<p>1500</p> <p>Guill. du Bellay, <i>d.</i> 1543, History of his Times.</p> <p>Jaques Amyot, 1514—1593, Translations.</p>	<p>1500 J. C. Scaliger, 1484—1558, Philology. Du Bois, 1478—1555, Anat.</p> <p>Rob. Stephens, 1503—1559, Philology. P. Ramus, 1515—1572, Logic Seb. Castellio, 1515—1563, Philology. Jas. Cujacius, 1520—1590, Law. Lambinus, 1516—1572, Commentaries.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1500 M. A. Muret, 1526—1585, Poems, Criticisms. Mich. de Montaigne, 1533—1592, Essays.</p> <p>Fran. Malherbe, 1556—1623, Odes.</p>	<p>1500</p> <p>J. J. Scaliger, 1540—1609, History, Criticism, &c.</p> <p>J. A. de Thou, 1553—1617, History of France.</p>	<p>1500 Hen. Stephens, 1523—1590, Philology. F. Vieta, 1540—1603, Algebra. Pierre Charon, 1543—1603, Theology. Isaac Casaubon, 1559—1604, Philology.</p>
<p>1600 M. Reignier, 1573—1613, Satires.</p> <p>J. Chapelain, 1595—1674, La Pucelle.</p> <p>P. Corneille, 1606—1684, Drama.</p> <p>St. Evremond, 1613—1703, Literature.</p> <p>Rochefoucault, 1603—1680, Reflections. Memoirs. Molière, 1620—1673, Drama. La Fontaine, 1621—1695, Fables, Tales. Segrais, 1624—1701, Idyls. T. Corneille, 1625—1709, Drama. M. de Sevigné, 1626—1694, Letters. J. Racine, 1639—1699, Drama.</p> <p>Boileau, 1636—1711, Satires.</p>	<p>1600 P. Matthieu, 1544—1621, History of France. An. Du Chesne, 1584—1640, Collections of Histories.</p> <p>Bochart, 1599—1667, 'Geographia Sacra.' Henry Spodanus, 1568—1643, History. S. Guicheron, 1607—1664, Hist. of House of Savoy. Henri Valesius, 1603—1696, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>Adr. Valesius, 1607—1692, 'Deeds of the Franks.'</p> <p>L. Moreri, 1643—1680, Historical Dictionary. Tillemont, 1637—1698, Ecclesiastical History.</p>	<p>1600</p> <p>C. Salmasius, 1596—1652, History and Criticism. Dennis Petau, 1583—1652, Chronology. P. Gassendi, 1592—1655, Philosophy. Des Cartes, 1596—1650, Metaphysics, Mathem.</p> <p>B. Pascal, 1623—1662, Miscellaneous. D'Herbelot, 1626—1695, Orientalist. Cassini, 1625—1712, Astron.</p> <p>Huet, 1630—1721, Philosophy Bourdaloue, 1632—1704, Sermons. La Bruyère, 1636—1696, 'Characters.' Malbranche, 1633—1715, 'Search after Truth.'</p>
<p>1700 Regnard, 1647—1709, Comedies. Galland, 1646—1715, Tran. of Arabian Nights.</p> <p>Fenelon, 1651—1715, 'Tele-machus,' &c. Deshoulières, 1638—1694, Elegies.</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>J. Marsollier, 1647—1724, History, various. Fleury, 1653—1723, Ecclesiastical History. G. Daniel, 1649—1728, History of France. Vatincourt, 1653—1730, Biography.</p>	<p>1700 P. Bayle, 1647—1706, Dictionary. Hardouin, 1646—1729, Criticism. And. Dacier, 1651—1722, Philology. Anne Dacier, 1651—1720, Philology.</p> <p>Tournefort, 1656—1708, Botany. Fontenelle, 1657—1756, 'Plurality of Worlds, &c.' Montfaucon 1655—1741, Antiquities. Massillon, 1668—1742, Sermons.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
<p>1700</p> <p>J. B. Rousseau, 1671—1741, Odes.</p> <p>Crebillon, 1674—1762, Tragedies.</p> <p>Ren. Le Sage, 1677—1747, 'Gil Blas.'</p> <p>P. N. Destouches, 1680—1754, Comedies.</p> <p>J. B. Grécourt, 1683—1743, Odes, Tales, &c.</p> <p>Marivaux, 1688—1763, Novels.</p> <p>Voltaire, 1695—1778, Tragedy, Poetry, Hist., &c.</p> <p>J. J. Rousseau, 1712—1778, 'Emile,' 'Heloise,' &c.</p> <p>Diderot, 1713—1784, 'Encyclopedie,' Novels.</p> <p>Bernis, 1715—1794, Poems.</p> <p>Favart, <i>d.</i> 1762, Comic Operas.</p> <p>Louis Racine, <i>d.</i> 1763, Poems.</p> <p>J. J. Barthelemy, 1716—1795, 'Anacharsis.'</p> <p>Marmontel, 1719—1799, Tales.</p> <p>Gresset, <i>d.</i> 1777, Elegies.</p> <p>Dorat, <i>d.</i> 1780, Novels.</p> <p>Florian, 1755—1794, Tales.</p> <p>Beaumarchais, <i>d.</i> 1799, Comedies.</p>	<p>1700 Vertot, 1655—1735, History.</p> <p>Paul Rapin, 1661—1725, History of England.</p> <p>Bossuet, 1662—1704, History, Sermons.</p> <p>C. Rollin, 1661—1741, Ancient History, Education.</p> <p>C. I. F. Hénault, 1685—1770, History.</p> <p>C. Villaret, 1715—1766, History of France.</p> <p>L. P. Anquetil, 1723—1808, History.</p> <p>Mart. Bouquet, <i>d.</i> 1754, Recueil d'Historiens.</p> <p>A. Goguet <i>d.</i> 1758, 'Origin of Laws, Arts, &c.'</p> <p>Larcher, 1726—1812, Trans. of Herodotus.</p> <p>Crevier, <i>d.</i> 1765, Ancient History.</p> <p>Guyot, <i>d.</i> 1771, Ecclesiastical History.</p> <p>J. De Guignes, 1721—1800, History of the Huns.</p> <p>D'Anville, 1702—1782, Geography.</p> <p>G. Raynal, 1711—1796, Hist. of East and West Indies.</p> <p>C. F. X. Millot, 1726—1785, History.</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>Folard, 1669—1752, Strategy.</p> <p>Saurin, 1677—1730, Sermons.</p> <p>Montesquieu, 1698—1755, 'Esprit des Loix.'</p> <p>Réaumur, 1683—1757, Natural History.</p> <p>Houbigant, 1686—1783, Criticism, Philology.</p> <p>Girard, <i>d.</i> 1748, 'Synonymes.'</p> <p>Buffon, 1707—1783, Natural History.</p> <p>De Brosses, 1709—1777, Philology, History.</p> <p>Helvetius, 1715—1771, 'De l'Esprit.'</p> <p>D'Aubenton, 1716—1799, Natural History.</p> <p>N. Vattel, <i>d.</i> 1770, 'Law of Nations.'</p> <p>D'Alembert, <i>d.</i> 1763, 'Encyclopedie.'</p> <p>La Grange, Mathematics.</p> <p>Bailly, 1736—1793, Hist., Astronomy.</p> <p>Lavoisier, 1743—1794, Chemistry.</p> <p>Montucla, 1725—1799, Mathematics.</p> <p>Turgot, Polit. Economy.</p> <p>Mirabeau, Politics.</p> <p>Fourcroy, <i>d.</i> 1809, Chem.</p> <p>J. Lalande, <i>d.</i> 1807, Astron.</p>
<p>1800 B. St. Pierre, 'Paul and Virginia.'</p> <p>Madme. de Genlis, Novels.</p> <p>Mdme. Cotin, 1772—1807, Tales.</p> <p>Delille, <i>d.</i> 1813, 'L'Homme des Champs.' &c.</p> <p>Madame de Staël, 1768—1817, 'Corinne,' &c.</p> <p>H. de Balzac, 1799—1850, Novels.</p> <p>J. J. Boissaid, 1743—1831, Fa'bles.</p>	<p>1800 Sismondi, History and Political Science.</p> <p>Barante, History.</p> <p>Augustin Thierry, History.</p> <p>Amedei Thierry, History.</p> <p>Guizot, History.</p> <p>Thiers, History.</p> <p>Denon, <i>d.</i> 1825, Travels in Egypt.</p> <p>J. P. F. Ancillon, 1767—1837, History.</p> <p>Louis E. Bignon, —1841, History.</p> <p>J. J. Jacotot, 1770—1840, Education.</p>	<p>1800 Volney, 1755—1820, Travels. Philology, &c.</p> <p>Häuy, <i>d.</i> 1822, Crystallography.</p> <p>La Place, <i>d.</i> 1827, Mathematics.</p> <p>Guyton Morveau, Chem.</p> <p>Cuvier, <i>d.</i> 1832, Nat. Hist.</p> <p>Dumont, Legislation.</p> <p>P. L. Courier, Politics.</p> <p>J. F. Audoin, 1797—1841, Zoology.</p> <p>J. E. D. Esquirol, 1772—1840, on Insanity.</p> <p>Chas. Fourier, 1772—1837, Socialism.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 C. Delavigna, Tragedies, and Poems. Victor Hugo, Tragedies, Poems, and Romances. A. de Lamartine, Poems, History, and Travels. Mad. Dudevant (George Sand), Novels. A. Dumas, Poems, Plays, and Romances,	1800 Mad. Junot, 1784-1839, Biography. A. L. G. Laborde, —1842, Travels. Las Cases, —1842, Biography. J. Michaud, —1839, History. Bourrienne, —1834 'Life of Napoleon.' A. Coille, —1838, Voyage à Tembuctou, &c. Champollion le Jeune, 1832, Antiq. Egypt. J. P. A. Remusat, —1832, Philology, Antiquities.	1800 T. S. Jouffroy, 1796—1842, Metaphysics A. L. de Jussieu, 1748-1836, Botany. S. F. Lacroix, 1765—1843, Mathematics. Lamarck, —1829, Natural History. Legendre, 1753—1833, Mathematics. Louis, —1837, Surgery. Broussais, —1838, Medicine, Physiol. Chaptal, —1832, Chemistry. Say, Polit. Economy.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.

P. is prefixed for Portuguese.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
500	500	500 Anian, Law. Fulgentius Ferrandus, Canon Law. Martin, <i>d.</i> 580, Ethics.
600	600 John of Bclair, <i>d.</i> 620 Chronicle. Isidore, <i>d.</i> 636, Chron. de Goth.	600 Ildefonso, <i>d.</i> 667, Polemics.
800	800 Eulogius, <i>d.</i> 859, Martyrology. Alvarez, Biog. of Eulogius.	800*
P. 1100 Egaz Monez, Songs. P. Gonzalo Hermiguez, Songs.	1100	1100
1200 Gonzalo Berceo, Rhymes.	1200 Rodrigo Ximenez, <i>d.</i> 1245, History of Spain.	1200 R. de Penafort, 1175—1275, Decretals. Alphonso X., <i>d.</i> 1284, Astronomy, Alchemy. Raimund Lullo, 1236—1315, Theology, Chemistry, &c.
1300 Juan Manuel, <i>d.</i> 1362, Romances.	1300	1300
1400 Villena, <i>d.</i> 1434, Trans. Virgil and Dante. E. de Villena, 1434, Moral Drama. Juan de Mena, 1412—1456 Poems. L. de Mendoza, 1393—1458, Poems.	1400 Diez de Games, Biography.	1400 J. de Torquemada, <i>d.</i> 1468, Sermons, Criticism.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1400 Perez de Guzman, Lyrics.</p> <p>Juan de la Enzina, Pastoral Drama.</p>	<p>1400 R. de Zamora, 1407—1470, History of Spain.</p> <p>Fern. del Pulgas, Biog. of Ferdinand and Isabella.</p>	<p>1400</p> <p>Fras. Ximenez, 1437—1517, Polyglot Bible.</p>
<p>1500 Lope de Rueda, Comedies.</p> <p>Torres Naharro, Comedy.</p> <p>Juan Boscan, <i>d.</i> 1544, Sonnets.</p> <p>P. Ber. Ribeyro, Eclogues.</p> <p>Garcilaso de la Vega, 1503—1536, Poems.</p> <p>P. San de Miranda, 1495—1553, Lyrics.</p> <p>Juan de la Cueva, Art of Poetry.</p> <p>P. Gil Vicente, <i>d.</i> 1557, Comedy.</p> <p>J. de Montemayor, 1520—1561, Romance.</p> <p>Ant. Ferreira, 1528—1569, Elegies.</p> <p>Diego de Mendoza, <i>d.</i> 1575, Poems, History.</p> <p>P. Camoens, 1524—1579, 'The Lusiad.'</p> <p>Luis de Leon, 1527—1591, Lyric Poems.</p> <p>Fern. de Herrera, <i>d.</i> 1578, Classical Poems.</p> <p>P. Rodriguez Lobo, Romances, Pastorals, &c.</p> <p>P. P. de A. Caminha, <i>d.</i> 1595, Epigrams, Pastorals.</p> <p>C. de Castillejo, <i>d.</i> 1596, Romantic Poems.</p> <p>A. de Ercilla, 1533—1600, 'Araucana.'</p> <p>Geron. Bermudez, <i>d.</i> 1589, Tragedy.</p> <p>L. de Argensola, 1565—1613, Tragedy, History.</p> <p>P. Jeron. Cortereal, Poems.</p> <p>Cervantes, 1549—1616, 'Don Quixote.'</p>	<p>1500</p> <p>P. Damian Goez, History, Travels.</p> <p>P. Joao de Barros, <i>d.</i> 1570, 'Hist. Portugu. in India.'</p> <p>A. Zarate, 'Discov. of Peru.'</p> <p>A. de Morales, 1513—1590, History of Spain.</p> <p>J. Acosta, 1547—1600, Hist. of the West Indies.</p> <p>Gonsalvo Illescas, <i>d.</i> 1580, Lives of the Popes.</p> <p>Luis Marmol, Description of Africa.</p> <p>Jeron. Zurita, 1513—1580, History of Arragon.</p> <p>Estevan Garibay, History of Spain.'</p> <p>Juan Mariana, 1537—1624, Hist., Chronology, &c.</p> <p>Blanca, History of Spain.</p> <p>J. G. de Mendoza, Hist. of China.</p>	<p>1500 Perez de Oliva, <i>d.</i> 1533, Ethics.</p> <p>J. Luis Vives, 1492—1540, Philosophy, Theology.</p> <p>Ant. de Guevara, <i>d.</i> 1544, Ethics, Epistles.</p> <p>P. A. Govea, 1505—1565, Law.</p> <p>Ant. Agostino, 1516—1586, Theology, Law.</p> <p>S. des Brosses, 1523—1600, Grammar.</p> <p>P. D. de Andrada, 1528—1535, Theology.</p> <p>Luis Molina, 1535—1600, Metaphysics.</p> <p>J. Guevara, 1541—1622, Publicist.</p> <p>J. Valverda, <i>Anatomy.</i></p>
<p>1600</p> <p>Bart. de Argensola, 1566—1631, Tragedy, History.</p> <p>F. Quevedo, 1570—1645, Tales, Satires.</p> <p>L. Congora, 1585—1638, Poems.</p> <p>Lope de Vega, 1562—1635, Drama.</p> <p>J. P. de Montalvan, <i>d.</i> 1639, Tragedy.</p> <p>M. de Madrigal, Romances.</p> <p>P. Man. de Faria e Sousa, <i>d.</i> 1649, Pastoral Poems.</p>	<p>1600 Her. y Tordesillas, 1565—1625, History of Spain.</p> <p>P. A. de Meneses, <i>d.</i> 1617, History of Augustines.</p> <p>P. F. Andrada, Chronicle of John III.</p> <p>P. B. de Brito, 1570—1617, History of Portugal.</p> <p>P. A. de Andrada, <i>d.</i> 1633, Travels in Thibet and Cathay.</p> <p>Pru. de Sandoval, History.</p> <p>Jayme Bleda, History of Moors in Spain.</p>	

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1600 L. V. de Guevara, <i>d.</i> 1646, 'El Diablo Coxuelo,' Vic. Espinel, 1545—1634, Elegies.</p> <p>Calderon, 1601—1667, Drama.</p> <p>L. Ulloa, <i>d.</i> 1660, Poems.</p> <p>P. A. B. Bacellar, <i>d.</i> 1663, Sonnets.</p> <p>P. Matheo Ribeiro, Romance.</p> <p>M. de Villegas, 1595—1669, Anacreontics.</p> <p>P. F. de Vasconcellos, Poems.</p> <p>P. R. de Macedo, <i>d.</i> 1682, Poems.</p> <p>P. Viol. do Ceo, 1601—1693, Poems.</p> <p>P. F. da Castanheira, Novel.</p> <p>P. A. Nunhes da Sylva, Sonnets.</p>	<p>1600</p> <p>C. Acuna, 1597—1641, 'Descrip. of River Amazon.'</p> <p>P. E. de Almeyda, <i>d.</i> 1646, History of Ethiopia.</p> <p>P. J. F. de Andrada, 1597—1657, Life of John de Castro, Comic Poetry.</p> <p>Nic. Antonio, 1617—1672, Bibliotheca Hispanica.</p> <p>P. Alb. Coelho, <i>d.</i> 1658, 'Wars of Brazil.'</p> <p>Ant. de Solis, 1611—1686, Hist. of Conq. Mexico.</p>	<p>1600</p>
<p>1700 Fran. Candarno, <i>d.</i> 1709, Drama.</p> <p>Ant. de Zamora, Comedy.</p> <p>P. Xav. de Meneses, 1673—1743, 'Henriqueide,' Epic Poem.</p> <p>Ignacio de Luzan, <i>d.</i> 1754, Art of Poetry.</p> <p>Tomas de Yriarte, <i>d.</i> 1771, Fables, &c.</p> <p>P. A. de Barros Pereira, Poems.</p> <p>P. Manoel da Coste, Poems.</p> <p>V. Garcia de la Huerta, Tragedy.</p> <p>P. P. Correo Garçao Lyric Poems.</p> <p>Leon de Arroyal, Odes.</p> <p>P. Paulino de Vasconcellos, Sonnets.</p> <p>Mel. Valdez, Odes, Lyrics.</p> <p>P. Cathar. de Sousa, Tragedy.</p>	<p>1700 J. Ferreras, 1652—1735, History of Spain.</p> <p>P. Barbosa Machado, Dictionary of Learned Men.</p> <p>Velasquez, <i>d.</i> 1772, Hist. of Castilian Poetry.</p> <p>P. Figueireda, Eccl. History.</p> <p>Munoz, Hist. of America.</p> <p>Cavanilles, Annals.</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>Feyjoo, 1765, Ethics, Criticism.</p> <p>A. Ulloa, 1716—1795, Mathematician.</p> <p>Ruiz, Botany.</p> <p>Pavon, Flora Peruvians.</p> <p>P. J. H. Magalhaens, <i>d.</i> 1790, Natural Philosophy.</p> <p>Felix de Azara, Zoology.</p> <p>J. N. de Azara, 1731—1804, Antiquity.</p>
<p>1800 G. Jovellanos, 1744—1811, 'Agrarian Law.'</p> <p>P. Tol. da Almeida, Satires.</p> <p>Fern. de Moratin, <i>d.</i> 1828, Comedies.</p> <p>M. Garcia de Villanueva, 'On the Theatre.'</p> <p>J. H. Davila, General Literature.</p>	<p>1800 J. A. Llorente, History of Inquisition.</p> <p>Jose Antonio Conde, History of Moors in Spain.</p>	<p>1800</p>

DUTCH.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC
1200 J. Van Maerlant, 1235—1300, Poems, 'Rymbybel.' Melis Stoke, Poetic Chron.	1200	1200
1300 Jan van Helen, Poems, Chronicles. Heij. van Holland, Poems. Claes Willems, Poems.	1300	1300 Gerard Groot, Theology.
1400 J. Wilt, Trans. Bœthius. Dirk van Munster, 'Christian Mirror.' Lambert, Goetman, 'Mirror of Youth.'	1400 Edmund Dinter, <i>d.</i> 1448, Chronicles of Brabant. P. vander Heyden, 1393—1473, Chronicles.	1400 J. W. Gransfont, Theo. Rud. Agricola, 1442—1485, Philosophy, Hist., &c.
1500 A. Byns, Religious Poems. Jan. Fruitiens, Poems and Prose. J. Secundus, 1511—1536, Amatory Poems. Dirk Koonhert, 1522—1590, Transl. Homer. P. van Marnix, Odes, Songs. R. Visscher, Epigrams. Hendrick Spieghel, Didactic Poems.	1500 S. Pighius, 1520—1604, 'Roman Annals.' A. Schott, 1552—1629, History of Spain.	1500 Erasmus, 1467—1536, Theology, Literature, &c. J. Heurnius, 1543—1601, Medicine. C. Kiliaan, <i>d.</i> 1607, Dictionary. Justus Lipsius, 1547—1606, Philology. Sim. Stevinus, <i>d.</i> 1633, Hydrostatics, Mathem. H. Erpenius, 1584—1624, Orientalist.
1600 G. Brederode, 1585—1637, Comedies, &c. D. R. Kamphuizen, 1586—1626, Religious Poems. Daniel Heins, 1580—1653, Poems, Philology. J. Cats, 1577—1660, Drama. P. C. Hooft, 1587—1647, Tragedy, Odes, Hist. of the Netherlands. G. van Baerle (Barlaeus), 1584—1643, Latin Poems. Just van Vondel, 1587—1679, Tragedies. M. Visscher, Trans. Tasso. Jan van Heemskerk, 'Arcadia.' J. Westerbaen, 1599—1669, Epigrams.	1600 H. de Groot (Grotius), 1583—1645, Hist., Theology, Poetry, &c.	1600 J. Golius, 1596—1667, Orientalist. Voetius, 1589—1676, Polemics. Beverwyk, 1594—1647, Medicine. Diemerbroek, 1609—1674, Anatomy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>Cons. Huygens, 1596—1687, Epigrams. Jer. Decker, 1610—1666, Elegies. D. Joncktijs, <i>d.</i> 1654, Amatory Poems. Nicholas Heins, 1620—1681, Poems, Philology. Jan de Brune, 'Whetstone of Wit.' Jan Vos, Drama, Epigrams. Reinier Anslø, 1622—1669, 'Plague of Naples.'</p>	<p>Ger. Brandt, 1626—1685, Hist. of Reformation. Cau, Collect. of Batavian History. J. G. Grævius, 1632—1703, Roman Antiquities. J. Perizonius, 1631—1715, History.</p>	<p>J. F. Gronovius, 1611—1671, Philology. J. Leusden, 1614—1699, Philology. F. Burman, 1628—1679, Theology. Chr. Huygens, 1629—1695, Mathem., Mechanics. B. Spinoza, 1632—1677, Theology. Swammerdam, 1637—1680, Natural History. A. Leuwenhoek, 1632—1723, Natural History.</p>
<p>1700 P. Francius, 1645—1704, Latin Poetry. J. A. Vander Goes, 1647—1648, Drama. Eliz. Wolff, Novels. Loosjes, Novels. Bellamy, 1757—1736, Odes. Klein, Lyrics. Van Alphen, Odes.</p>	<p>1700 J. Gronovius, 1645—1716, Greek Antiquities. P. Bondam, Collection of Batavian History. Simon Styl, History of Netherlands.</p>	<p>1700 F. Ruysch, 1639—1731, Anat. G. Bidloo, 1649—1713, Anat. C. Vitringa, 1659—1722, Theology. Binkerschoek, 1663—1743, Law. H. Boerhaave, 1668—1738, Medicine. Hemsterhuis, 1685—1766, Philology. A. Schultens, 1686—1750, Philology. Gravesande, 1688—1742, Mathematics. Chr. Hecht, 1696—1748, Philology. B. S. Albinus, 1683—1771, Anatomy. Oudendorp, 1696—1761, Philology. W. Otto Reiz, 1702—1768, Law. D. Gaubius, 1705—1780, Medicine. Hoozeveer, 1712—1794, Philology. G. van Swieten, 1700—1772, Medicine. P. Camper, 1722—1789, Anatomy. D. Ruhnker, 1723—1793, Philology. Valckenaer, Philology.</p>
<p>1800 Hincopen, Odes. Helmers, <i>d.</i> 1831, Poems Nieuwland, Poems. Borger, Odes. Bilderdyk, Dramas, Odes, &c.</p>	<p>1800 Te Water, History. Engelberts, Ancient Hist. of Netherlands.</p>	<p>1800 D. Wyttenbach, <i>d.</i> 1808, Philology. Van Kampen, Statistics.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
Tollens, Poems. Da Costa, Sacred Poems. Wilderbosch, Odes.	Kluit, Hist. of Holland. Westendorp, History. Ypey, Ecclesiastical Hist.	De Jonge, Antiquities. Hamaker, Orientalist. Vander Palm, Literature.

SWEDEN, DENMARK AND ICELAND.

S., Sweden ; D., Denmark ; Ic., Iceland.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
Ic. 900 Hjalti, Poems.	900	900
Ic. 1100 Thorwald, Ballads.	1100 Ic. Aro, <i>d.</i> 1148, Annals of Iceland. D. Saxo, Grammaticus, <i>d.</i> 1204, Hist. of Northern Nations.	D. Sunesen, Jurist. D. Axel, Theology.
Ic. Sæmund, <i>b.</i> 1156, The Elder Edda.	D. Sueno, Hist. of Denmark.	
Ic. 1200 Snor. Sturleson, <i>d.</i> 1241, Younger Edda, Hist. of Norway. Ic. Suerron, Tales.	D. Sturla, Thoridsen, History of Norway.	1200
1400	1400 S. Eric Olai, History of Goths and Swedes.	1400 S. Bryn. Karlsson, <i>d.</i> 1430, Instruction to Kings and Princes.
1500	1500 S. John Magnus, <i>d.</i> 1544, Hist. of Sweden. S. Olaus Magnus, Customs of Northern Nations. S. P. Lagerloof, 1538—1599, History North of Europe. Ic. Arn. Jonas, 1545—1640, Hist. of Iceland, &c.	1500 D. Tycho Brahe, 1546—1601, Astronomy. D. Ursus, <i>a.</i> 1600, Astronomy.
1600 D. Anders Arrebo, <i>b.</i> 1587, Religious Poetry. D. Anders Bording, <i>b.</i> 1619, Poems. S. Stiernhjelm, Epic Poem, 'Hercules.'	D. J. J. Pontanus, 1591—1640, Danish Hist.	1600 S. P. Kirsten, 1577—1640, Orientalist. D. G. Bartholine, 1585—1629, Anatomy, Theology. D. Oie Worm, 1588—1654, Antiquities, Philo.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
	Ic. Torfæus, 1639—1720, Hist. of Norway.	S. Ol. Rudbeck, 1630—1702, Botany, Anat., &c.
D. 1700 Thos. Kingo, <i>b.</i> 1634. Hymns.	1700	1700
D. L. Holberg, 1684—1754, Drama, Satire, Hist.	S. John Peringskiold, 1654—1720, History.	D. J. C. Sturmius, 1635—1703, Phys., Mathem.
D. Ch. Falster, 1690—1752, Satirist.	D. Arne Magnussen, <i>b.</i> 1663, Collec. Hist.	
D. Olof Dalin, 1708—1763, Poetry, History.	D. Albert Thura, Hist.	S. Linnæus, 1707—1778, Botany.
D. Sneedorf, 1724—1764, Poems.	D. Hans Gram, <i>d.</i> 1748, History.	
D. Tullin, Lyrics.	D. Langebek, <i>d.</i> 1775, Collec. Danish History.	S. Wallerius, <i>d.</i> 1785, Mineralogy.
D. John Ewald, 1743—1781, Tragedy, Lyrics.	D. Pontoppidan, <i>d.</i> 1764, Origines Havnenses.	D. Oeder, <i>Flora Danica.</i>
D. J. H. Wessel, Humorous Poems.	S. Lagerbring, <i>d.</i> 1781, History.	S. Ihre, Dictionary.
S. Bellerman, 1741—1796, Lyrics.	D. P. T. Suhm, 1720—1798, Hist. of Denmark.	
D. H. Tode, 1736—1806, Dramas, Fables.		
D. Samsøe, 1759—1796, Tragedies.		
D. P. A. Heiberg, <i>b.</i> 1753, Drama.		
S. S. Elgström, <i>d.</i> 1810, Poems.		
Ic. 1800 Thorlacksen, <i>d.</i> 1819, Transl. Milton	1800	1800
D. C. L. Sander, Dramas.	D. Malte Brun, <i>d.</i> 1826, Geography, in French.	
D. Jens Baggesen, <i>d.</i> 1826, Lyrics.	S. Thorild Travels.	S. Berzelius, Chemistry.
D. Oehlenschläger, Poems.	S. Afzelius, <i>Iceland Records.</i>	D. Rask, Orientalist.
D. B. S. Ingermann, Lyrics.	S. Hallenberg, History.	S. Wodderstadt, 'On Yellow Fever.'
S. Aterbone, Poems.	S. Granberg, Statistics.	S. Liliegren, Northern Antiquities.
S. Tegner, Romances, &c.	S. Blexell, Topography.	S. Norberg, Orientalist.
S. F. Bremer Novels.		J. F. Blumenbach, 1840, Naturalist.

POLISH.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1200	1200 Vinc. Kadlubek, <i>d.</i> 1226, History of Poland. Boguphalus, <i>d.</i> 1253, Chronicle of Poland. Martin Polonus, <i>d.</i> 1278, Chronicle of Popes and Emperors.	1200 Vitellio, Optics.
1400	1400 Dluglossus, 1415—1480, History of Poland.	1400
1500 Kochanowski, 1530—1584,	1500 Cawalezewski, Chronicles. Bielski, Chronicles. Strykowski, Chron. of Po- land and Russia.	1500 N. Copernicus, 1472—1543, Astronomy. Lucas Gornicki, Ethics. Rey of Naglowic, 1515— 1568, Ethics.
1600 Sarbiewski, 1595—1640, Latin Poetry.	1600 Ab. Bzovius, 1567—1637, Ecclesiastical Annals. Lubienetski, 1623—1675, History of Reformation.	1600 John Maccov, <i>d.</i> 1644, The- ology. Przypcov, 1590—1670, The- ology.
1700 Naruszewicz, <i>d.</i> 1796, Po- etry and History.	1700 Dogiel, Coll. Hist. Poland. Mizler, Do.	1700
1800 Krasicki, Poems, Roman- ces. Boguslawski, Drama. Bronikowski, Novels. Bernatowicz, Novels. Bulgarin, Novels. Mickiewicz, Poems. Odyniec, Drama.	1800 Lach Szmyrna, Travels. Potocki, Travels.	1800 Linde, Lexicon.

RUSSIAN.

[The Russian has been in use as the language of literature scarcely more than a century. Almost all books used in Russia were written in the ancient Slavonic tongue, which does not greatly differ from Russian, but more closely resembles the languages spoken in Servia, and in the other provinces near the Save and Danube. The first printing-office in Russia was established in 1553.]

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1000	1000 Nestor of Kiew, 1056—1115, Chronicles of Russia.	1000 Yaroslaf, Code of Laws.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1100 The Expedition of Ighor, a celebrated Poem, author Unknown.	1100 Theodosius, <i>d.</i> 1120, Annals. Sylvester, <i>d.</i> 1123, Chronicles of Russia. Simeon of Susdal, <i>d.</i> 1206, Chronicles of Russia.	1100
1200	1200 John of Novgorod, History of Russia.	1200
[The blank of nearly four centuries arises from the oppression of the Mongols, who held Russia from 1223 to 1477. They destroyed almost all ancient books, and repressed the rising spirit of knowledge which a close connection with the Greeks was then introducing into Russia.]		
1500	1500	1500 Sudebuek, Code of Laws.
1600 Simeon of Polotsk, Poems, Spiritual Dramas.	1600	1600 Demetrius of Rostoff, Theology, Spiritual Dramas.
1700 Cantemir, 1708—1744, Satirical Poems. Lomonosoff, 1711—1765, Poetry, History, Science. Tredianofski, Poems. Popofski, Transl. Pope. Sumarokoff, 1718—1777, Drama. Kheraskoff, 1733—1807, 'The Russiad.' Kostroff, <i>d.</i> 1796, Transl. the Iliad. Petroff, 1736—1799, Transl. the Eneid. Knajnin, 1742—1794, Drama. J. Khemnitz, 1744—1784, Fables. Klushin, Comedies. Ephimieff, Comedies. Ablesimoff, Operas. G. R. Derjavin, 1743—1816, Lyric Poetry. H. Bogdanovitch, 1743—1803, 'Dushenka,' Poems. Vizin, 1745—1792, Comedies, Tales. Nicoleff, Tragedies.	1700 Khilkoff, History of Russia. V. Tatischeff, <i>d.</i> 1750, Chronicles of Russia. Cherbatoff, History. Golikoff, History. Muravieff, 1757—1816, History, Didactics. Eugenius, History.	1700 Theophanes, Sermons. Plato, 1737—1812, Sermons. P. S. Pallas, 1741—1811, Natural History.
1800 Maikoff, Comic Poems. Dmitrieff, Lyrics, Fables. Ozeroff, <i>d.</i> 1816, Tragedies. P. Sumarokoff, Poems, Tales. V. A. Jukofski, <i>b.</i> 1783, Poems. Milonoff, <i>d.</i> 1821, Satires. Batiushkoff, Transl. Tibullus. Gneditch, Transl. Iliad, Odes. Kryloff, Fables.	1800 Karamsin, <i>b.</i> 1765, History of Russia. Kachenofski, History. G. Glinka, History. Kotzebue, Voyage of Discovery. Gretch, History of Russian Literature. Timkowski, Journey to China.	1800 Shishkoff, Criticism. Augustin, Sermons.

ARABIAN, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH.

P. Persian. T. Turkish. Those unmarked are Arabian.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
600 Mahomet, Koran. Lebid, 622--757, Poems. Zohair, Poems. Kais El Ameri, or Amrulkais, Poems.	600	600 Aharun, Medicine.
700 Abun Massab, Poems. Abunowas, 762--810, Poems. Rehashi, Poems. A. u Obeid, <i>d.</i> 838, Fables.	700 Muham. ben Omar, History.	700 Jafar, Chemistry. Abu Hanifah, 699--767, Theology.
800 A. Temain, 804--845, Poems. Bochteri, 821--882, Anthol. Abu Mohammed Abdallah, Literature.	800 Wahab, Travels. Abuzeid, Travels. I. Kotaibah, <i>d.</i> 889, History. Abu Jafar, 838--922, Hist. Honain ben Isaac, <i>d.</i> 874, Translations from Greek.	800 Asmai, 740--830, Theology. Kendi, Philosophy. J. ben Serapion, Medicine. Almamon, Astronomical Tables. Bahali, <i>d.</i> 835, Etymology. Alfragan, Astronomy. Nasir Khosru, Metaphys. Albumazar, 805--835, Mathematics, Astronomy. Bochari, 810--870, 'The Sahih,' Traditions. Geber, Chemistry.
900 Ibn Doraid, <i>d.</i> 931, Poems. Almotanabbi, <i>d.</i> 965, Poems	900 Said ben Batrik, 876--937, General History. Euty chius, History. Massudi, <i>d.</i> 957, History and Geography. Ibn Haukal, Geography.	900 Albategni, Astronomy. Rases, <i>d.</i> 922, Medicine. Ben Musa, Mathematics. Azophi, Astronomy. Alfarabi, <i>d.</i> 954, Aristotelian Philosophy. Geuhari, <i>d.</i> 998, Aristotelian Philosophy.
P. 1000 Ferdusi, 932--1020, 'Shah Nameh,' Epic Poem. Abul Ola, 973--1057, Poems.	1000 Almuyadad, History of Saracens in Sicily.	1000 Achmet, Treatise on Dreams. Ibn Mesua, Medicine. Avicenna, 980--1038, Philosophy, Medicine. Abulcasis, Medicine. Jeleleddin, Correction of Calendar. Arzachel, Astronomy.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
<p>1100 <i>Qasid</i>, <i>d.</i> 1119, Poems.</p> <p>1100 <i>Qasid</i> 1094--1121, Moral Poems.</p> <p>P. Feleki, <i>d.</i> 1101, Poems.</p> <p>P. Khatkani, <i>d.</i> 1136, Poems.</p> <p>P. Anwari, <i>d.</i> 1100, Poems.</p> <p>Jaafar ebn Yofai, <i>d.</i> 1198, 'Hai ben Yofai,' a Novel.</p> <p>I. Elfareth, <i>d.</i> 1234, Poems.</p>	<p>1100</p> <p>Algazel, Antiquities, &c.</p> <p>Ben Idris, <i>b.</i> 1099, Geog.</p>	<p>1100 Gazali, 1058--1112, Aristotelian Philosophy.</p> <p>Alhazin, Optics.</p> <p>Tabrizi, <i>d.</i> 1136, Commentaries.</p> <p>Alchabit, Optics, Astron.</p> <p>A Zohar, <i>d.</i> 1168, Medic.</p> <p>Averroes, <i>d.</i> 1206, Aristotelian Philosophy.</p>
<p>1200</p> <p>P. Saadi, 1192--1221 Gulistan, 'Bostan.'</p> <p>Elfaragi, Poems.</p>	<p>1200 Bohadin, Life of Saladin.</p> <p>Abdollatif, Topography of Egypt.</p> <p>Abuldem, <i>d.</i> 1244, History.</p> <p>El Harawi, Travels.</p> <p>Abulfarage, 1226--1286, Universal History.</p> <p>Elmacin, <i>d.</i> 1302, History of Saracens.</p> <p>P. Fadlallah, History of Mogs.</p>	<p>1200 A. Baca, <i>d.</i> 1219, Arithm.</p> <p>Caswin, <i>d.</i> 1274, Natural History.</p> <p>Beithar, <i>d.</i> 1246, Botany, Medicine.</p> <p>P. Nasireddin, 1201--1273, Astronomy.</p>
<p>1300</p> <p>P. Hafiz, <i>d.</i> 1395, Odes.</p>	<p>1300 Abulfeda, 1273--1333, Geography, History.</p> <p>Novairi, <i>d.</i> 1331, Universal History.</p> <p>Mohammed Ibn Batuta, Travels.</p> <p>Ibn al Wardi, <i>d.</i> 1358, Geography.</p> <p>Abu Shameh, <i>b.</i> 1299, Hist.</p> <p>Turan Shah, <i>d.</i> 1377, Hist.</p> <p>Jafei, <i>d.</i> 1368, Biography.</p>	<p>1300 E. Hajan, <i>d.</i> 1344, Gran.</p> <p>Firuzabadi, 1329--1414, 'The Camoos.'</p>
<p>1400</p> <p><i>d.</i> 1486, Poems.</p>	<p>P. 1400 Ali Yezdi Sherifeddin, Life of Tamerlane.</p> <p>Makrizi, 1367--1438, Hist.</p> <p>Arabshah, <i>d.</i> 1450, Life of Timur.</p> <p>Baccal, <i>d.</i> 1480, Biography.</p> <p>P. Khondemir, or Mirkhond, Gen. Hist. to A. D. 1474.</p> <p>T. Baber, <i>d.</i> 1530, Autobiography.</p>	<p>1400 Zeineddin Abulhassan, Dictionary.</p> <p>Ulug Beg, 1393--1444, Astronomy, Chronology</p> <p>Babacushi, <i>d.</i> 1431, Politics.</p>
	<p>1500 Alhassan, Description of Africa.</p> <p>Al Jannabi, <i>d.</i> 1590, Universal History.</p>	<p>1500 Babacushi, <i>d.</i> 1566, Morals.</p>

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1600	1600 Ferishta, Hist. of India. Abulgazi, 1605—1663, Hist. of Tartars. T. Hiji Khalifeh, <i>d.</i> 1675, History.	P. 1600 Nured. Shirazi, Metaph. Moham. Hossain, 'Borhani Kata,' Dictionary.
1700	P. 1700 Gholam Hussein, An- nals of Hindostan.	1700 Gholam Ali, Grammar.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1600	1600 Wm. Hubbard, 1704, Hist. of Massachusetts.	1600 Thomas Hooker, <i>d.</i> 1627, Sermons, &c. John Cotton, <i>d.</i> 1652, Theol. Cotton Mather, 1662—1728, Sermons, 'Magnalia,' &c.
1700 John Adams, 1705—1740, Poems. Benj. Church, 1739—1776, Poems. Wm. Livingston, 1723— 1790, Poems. John Trumbull, 1750—1831, 'McFingal,' &c. Joel Barlow, 1755—1812, 'The Columbiad.' John Blair Linn, 1777— 1804, Poems. T. Dwight, Conquest of Ca- naan, &c.	1700 Inc. Mather, 1723, 'History of War with Indians.' Thos. Prince, <i>d.</i> 1757, Hist. of New England. Cadwallader Colden, 1688— 1776, History of the Five Nations of Indians. John Bartram, <i>d.</i> 1777, Botany, Travels. Thos. Hutchinson, <i>d.</i> 1780, Hist. of Massachusetts. David Rittenhouse, <i>d.</i> 1796, Astronomy. Jeremy Belknap, 1798, Hist- ory of N. Hampshire, Amer. Biog. &c. Geo. R. Minot, 1802, 'Hist. of Massachusetts Bay.' Isaac Backus, 1806, Church History of N. England.	1700 Benj. Colman, <i>d.</i> 1747, Theology. Jona. Edwards, <i>d.</i> 1757, Theology. Samuel Davies, <i>d.</i> 1761, Sermons. John Clayton, <i>d.</i> 1773, Botany Jos. Bellamy, <i>d.</i> 1790, Theology. Benjamin Franklin, 1706— 1790, Natural Philosophy, Politics, &c. Jas. Ouis, <i>d.</i> 1783, Politics. John Hancock, 1793, Politics. John Witherspoon, <i>d.</i> 1794, Theology, Politics. Patrick Henry, <i>d.</i> 1796, Politics. Samuel Adams, 1803, Politics. Samuel Hopkins, 1721— 1803, Theology. Fisher Ames, <i>d.</i> 1808, Politics.
1800 Chas. B. Brown, <i>d.</i> 1810, Novels. Robt. Treat Paine, 1773— 1811, 'Invention of Let- ters,' 'The Ruling Pas- sion,' and other Poems.	1800 Jas. Sullivan, <i>d.</i> 1809, Hist. of Maine. David Ramsay, <i>d.</i> 1812, 'Life of Washington,' 'American Revolution,' 'Universal History.'	1800 Thos. Paine, 1737—1809, Politics, 'Age of Reason,' 'Rights of Man,' &c. Jos. S. Buckminster, <i>d.</i> 1812, Theology. Alex. Hamilton, 1757— 1804, Politics.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.
1800 Paul Allen, 1775—1826, 'Noah,' (a poem,) [Hist. of Am. Revol.]	1800 Alexander Wilson, <i>d.</i> 1813, 'American Ornithology.' Hugh Williamson, <i>d.</i> 1818, Hist. of N. Carolina. Benj. S. Barton, <i>d.</i> 1815, Botany.	1800 Gouverneur Morris, 1752— 1816, Politics. Timothy Dwight, 1752— 1817, 'Theology Explained and Defended.' Levi Frisbie, 1784—1822, Moral Philosophy. Wm. Pinckney, 1764—1822, Law, Politics. Jno. Marshall, 1755—1835, Law W. E. Channing, 1780— 1842, Sermons, Criticism.
J. G. C. Brainard, <i>d.</i> 1826, Poems,	Wm. Bartram, <i>d.</i> 1823, Botany, Travels. Jedediah Morse, <i>d.</i> 1826, Geog., Statistics, &c.	Thomas Jefferson, 1743— 1826, Politics, Philos. John Adams, 1735—1826, Politics. John M. Mason, D. D., 1770—1829, Divinity, Sermons, &c. John H. Hobart, D. D., 1776—1830, Sermons, &c. Jos. Story, 1779—1845, Law. Henry Wheaton, 1782— 1848, Law, History. Edw. Livingston, 1764— 1836, Criminal Code, &c. David Hosack, 1769—1835, Medicine. Jas. Madison, 1751—1836, Politics.
Wm. Wirt, 1772—1834, 'British Spy.'	Nathl. H. Carter, 1788— 1830, 'Letters from Eu- rope.' Edmund D. Griffin, 1804— 1830, Travels in Europe, Lectures on Literature, &c.	Alex. H. Everett, 1790— 1847, Essays. R. Harlan, 1796—1843, Natural History. James Kent, 1763—1847, Comment on Am. Law. Hugh S. Legaré, 1797— 1843, Miscellanies. Jas. Marsh, 1794—1842, Me- taphysics. Albert Gallatin, 1761—1849, Ethnology, Philology. J. C. Calhoun, 1782—1850, Politics, Speeches.
Robt. C. Sands, <i>d.</i> 1832, Poems.	John D. Godman, <i>d.</i> 1830, Anatomy, Natural Hist., &c.	
J. Q. Adams, 1767—1847, Poems.	John Marshall, 1755—1835, Life of Washington, &c. Jno. Armstrong, 1758—1843, 'War of 1812.'	
Washington Allston, 1779— 1843, Painter, Poet, and Novelist.	Abiel Holmes, 1763—1837, Annals of America.	
Timothy Flint, 1780—1840 Novels.	Timothy Flint, 1780—1840, Hist. of Mississ. Valley.	
Jas. A. Hillhouse, 1789— 1841, Poems.	A. S. Mackenzie, —1849, Travels in Spain, &c.	
Wm. Leggett, 1802—1840, Poems, Miscellan., Polit.		
R. H. Wilde, 1789—1847, Poems, Researches on Tasmania, &c.		
E. A. Poe, 1811—1849, Poems, Tales.		
J. F. Cooper, 1789—1851, Novels, &c.		

HEATHEN DEITIES, AND OTHER FABULOUS PERSONS,

WITH THE

HEROES AND HEROINES OF ANTIQUITY.

A

- Ab'aris*, a Scythian, priest of Apollo.
Abel'na, a goddess of voyages, &c.
Abrel'anus, a surname of Jupiter.
A'b'ron, a very voluptuous Grecian.
Aby'la, a famous mountain in Africa.
Acan'tha, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
Acas'tus, the name of a famous hunter.
Acel'tus, one of the priests of Bacchus.
Acha'menes, the first king of Persia.
Ach'ates, a trusty friend of Æneas.
Ach'eron, a son of Titan and Terra, changed into a river of hell for assisting the Titans in their war against Jupiter.
Achilles, son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and Thetis, a goddess of the sea, who, being dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was in vulnerable in every part except his right heel, by which she held him; after signaling himself at the siege of Troy, for his valor, as well as cruelty, he was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
Acid'alia and *Arma'ta*, names of Venus.
Acid'olus, a famous fountain of Bœotia.
A'cis, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galetca.
Ac'mon, a famous king of the Titans.
Ac'ratus, the genius of drunkards at Athens.
A'tæon, a celebrated hunter, who, accidentally discovering Diana bathing, was by her turned into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.
Adme'tus, a king of Thessaly.
Adonis, the incestuous offspring of Cinyras and Myrrha, remarkably beautiful, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.
Adrast'ea, the goddess Nemesis.
Æ'ncus, one of the infernal judges.
Æ'ga, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.
Æge'tus, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself in it.
Ægi'na, a particular favorite of Jupiter.
Æ'gis, a Gorgon, whom Pallas slew.
Æ'gle, one of the three Hesperides.
Æ'gon, a wrestler famous for strength.
Ægyp'tus, son of Neptune and Lybia.
Æ'ulo, one of the three Harpies.
Æne'as, son of Anchises and Venus.
Æol'us, the god of the winds.
Æol'us, one of the four horses of the sun.
Æscula'pius, a Roman god of riches.
Æscula'pius, the god of physic.
Æthal'ides, a son of mercury.
Æ'thon, one of the four horses of the sun.
Æ'tnæus, a title of Vulcan.
Æ'tolos, a son of Endymion and Diana.
Agamem'non, a brother of Menelaus, chosen captain-general of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.
Aganip'pe, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from mount Helicon.
Age'nor, the first king of Argos.
Ageno'ria, the goddess of industry.
Agelas'tus and *Ages'taus*, names of Pluto.
Agla'ia, one of the three Graces.
A'jax, one of the most distinguished princes and heroes at the siege of Troy.
Albu'nea, a famous sybil of Tripoli.
Alci'des, a title of Hercules.
Alci'nous, a king of Corcyra.
Alc'itoneus, a giant slain by Hercules.
Alci'ope, a favorite mistress of Neptune.
Alcm'ona, the wife of Amphiryon.
Alec'to, one of the three Furies.
Alec'tryon, or *Gall'us*, a favorite of Mars.
Al'mus, and *Alum'bus*, titles of Jupiter.
Alo'a, a festival of Bacchus and Ceres.
Alæus, a giant who warred with Jupiter.
Amalthe'a, the goat that suckled Jupiter.
Ambarval'e, a spring sacrifice to Ceres.
Ambro'sia, the food of the gods.
Am'mon, a title of Jupiter.
Amphiar'us, son of Apollo and Hypermnestra, a very famous augur.
Amphime'don, one of the suitors of Penelope.
Amphi'on, a famous musician.
Amphitri'te, the wife of Neptune.
Am'pytor, a king of Epirus.
Ana'tis, the goddess of prostitution.
Anca'us, a king of Arcadia.
Andro'geus, the son of Minos.
Androm'ache, the wife of Hector.
Androm'eda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contending for the prize of beauty with the Nereides, was by them bound to a rock and exposed to be devoured by a sea monster; but Perseus slew the monster, and married her.
Ange'rona, the goddess of silence.

An'na, the sister of Pygmalion and Dido.
Ania'las, a giant son of Neptune and Terra; he was squeezed to death by Hercules.
An'teros, one of the names of Cupid.
Antever'ta, a goddess of women in labor.
An'thia, and *Argi'ca*, titles of Juno.
An'ubis, an Egyptian god with a dog's head.
Aon'idēs, a name of the Muses.
Apatu'ria, and *Aphrodi'tis*, titles of Venus.
A'pis, son of Jupiter and Niobe, called also, Serapis, and Osiris: he first taught the Egyptians to sow corn and plant vines; after his death they worshipped him in the form of an ox, a symbol of husbandry.
Arch'ne, a Lydian princess, turned by Minerva into a spider, for presuming to vie with her at spinning.
Arethu'sa, the daughter of Nereus.
Argent'nis, and *Æscula'nus*, gods of wealth.
Ar'go, the ship that conveyed Jason and his companions to Colchis, and reported to have been the first man-of-war.
Argonauts, the companions of Jason.
Ar'gus, son of Aristor, said to have had a hundred eyes; also an architect, who built the ship Argo.
Ariad'ne, daughter of Minos, who, from love, gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth: being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.
Arimas'pi, a warlike people of Scythia.
Ari'on, a lyric poet of Methymna.
Arista'us, son of Apollo and Cyrene.
Aristomenes, a cruel Titan.
Aristoph'anes, a comic poet, born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes.
Artem'us, the Delphic sybil; also Diana.
Ascle'pia festivals of Æsculapius.
Ascolia, feasts of Bacchus, celebrated in Attica.
Aster'ia, daughter of Ceus.
Astrap'us, and *Ataby'rus*, Jupiter.
Astra'a, the goddess of justice.
Astrolog'us, a title of Hercules.
Asty'anax, the only son of Hector.
Asypala'a, daughter of Phœnix.
At'e, the goddess of revenge.
Atlan'tes, a savage people of Ethiopia.
At'las, a king of Mauritania.
At'ropos, one of the three Fates.
Aver'nus, a lake on the borders of hell.
Averrunc'us, a god of the Romans.
Augel'us, a king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.
A'vistuper, a title of Priapus.
Au'rea, a name of Fortuna.
Auro'ra, the goddess of morning.
Auto'leon, a general of the Crotonians.
Autum'nus, the god of fruits.

B

Bac'chus, the god of wine.
Bap'ta, the goddess of shame
Barba'ta, a title of Venus and Fortuna.
Bas'sareus, a title of Bacchus.
Bal'tus, a herdsman, turned by Mercury into a loadstone.
Bau'cis, an old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury, travelling over Phrygia, when all others refused.

Beller'o'phon, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, who underwent numberless hardships for refusing an intimacy with Sthenobœa, the wife of Prœtus, king of Argos.
Bello'na, the goddess of war.
Berecyn'thia Mater, a title of Cybele.
Bereni'ce, a Grecian lady, who was the only person of her sex permitted to see the Olympic games.
Ber'gion, a giant, slain by Jupiter.
Bib'lia, the wife of Duillius, who first instituted a triumph for naval victory.
Bi'ceps, and *Bil'frons*, names of Janus.
Bisul'tor, a name of Mars.
Bi'thon, a remarkably strong Grecian.
Boli'na, a nymph rendered immortal for her modesty and resistance of Apollo.
Bo'na De'a, a title of Cybele, and Fortuna.
Bo'nus Da'mon, a title of Priapus.
Bo'reas, son of Æstræus and Heribeia, generally put for the north wind.
Bre'vis, a title of Fortuna.
Bri'areus, a monstrous giant, son of Titan and Terra: the poets feign him to have had a hundred arms and fifty heads.
Bri'mo, and *Bul'bastis*, names of Hecate.
Bri'seis, daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus, a city of Troas, by the Greeks.
Bron'tes, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.
Bro'theus, a son of Vulcan, who threw himself into mount Ætna, on account of his deformity.
Brum'al'ia, feasts of Bacchus.
Bubo'na, the goddess of oxen.
Busi'ris, a son of Neptune, and a most cruel tyrant; he was slain by Hercules.
Byb'lis, the daughter of Miletus.

C

Cabar'ni, priests of Ceres.
Cabi'ri, priests of Cybele.
Ca'brus, a god of the Phœlietæ.
Cæ'cus, a son of Vulcan.
Cad'mus, son of Agenor and Telephessa, who, searching in vain for his sister, built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet.
Cadu'ceus, Mercury's golden rod or wand.
Cæ'ca, and *Conser'vat'rix*, titles of Fortuna.
Cæ'culus, a robber, son of Vulcan.
Cæ'neus, a title of Jupiter.
Cal'chas, a famous Greek soothsayer.
Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon.
Callio'pe, the muse of heroic poetry.
Calyp'so, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained and became enamored of Ulysses, on his return from Troy.
Cam'bles, a gluttonous king of Lydia.
Camby'ses, the son of Cyrus, and king of the Medes and Persians.
Camæ'na, and *Curna*, goddess of infants.
Ca'nes, a title of the Furies.
Canop'us, an Egyptian god.
Car'dua, a household goddess.
Carmen'ta, a name of Themis.
Car'na, a Roman goddess.
Carya'tis, a title of Diana.
Cas'pii, a people of Hyrcania, who were said to starve their parents to death when 70 years old, and to train up dogs for war.

Cassandra, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.
Castalides, the Muses, from the fountain Castaluis, at the foot of Parnassus.
Cas'tor, son of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared.
Ca'tius, a tutelar god to grown persons.
Ce'rops, the first king of Athens.
Cela'no, one of the three Harpies.
Cen'taurs, children of Ixion, half men, half horses, inhabiting Thessaly.
Cephalus, the son of Mercury and Hersa.
Cepheus, a prince of Arcadia and Ethiopia.
Cerau'nus, a title of Jupiter.
Cer'berus, a dog with three heads and necks, who guarded the gates of hell.
Cer'calia, festivals in honor of Ceres.
Ceres, the goddess of agriculture.
Cer'us, or *Se'trus*, the god of opportunity.
Cha'lea, festivals in honor of Vulcan.
Char'ites, a name of the Graces.
Cha'ron, the ferryman of hell.
Chi'mera, a strange monster of Lycia, which was killed by Bellerophon.
Chi'tron, the preceptor of Achilles.
Chro'mis, a cruel son of Hercules.
Chrysa'o'rius, a surname of Jupiter.
Chry'sis, a priestess of Juno and Argos.
Cir'ce, a famous enchantress.
Cir'ra, a cavern of Phocis, near Delphi, whence the winds issued which caused a divine rage, and produced oracular responses.
Citha'rides, a title of the Muses.
Clau'sina, a name of Venus.
Clau'sius, or *Clu'sius*, a name of Janus.
Cleo'medes, a famous wrestler.
Clio, the Muse presiding over history, and patroness of heroic poets.
Clo'tho, one of the three Fates.
Clytemnestra, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, killed by her son, Orestes, on account of her adultery with Ægisthus.
Cocytus, a river of hell, flowing from Styx.
Coli'na, the goddess of hills.
Compit'ia, games of the household gods.
Co'mus, the god of festivals and merriment.
Concor'dia, the goddess of peace.
Conseruator, and *Custos*, titles of Jupiter.
Con'sua, a title of Neptune.
Corti'na, the covering of Apollo's tripos.
Coryban'tes, and *Cure'tes*, priests of Cybele.
Cre'on, a king of Thebes.
Crinis, a priest of Apollo.
Crinis'sus, a Trojan prince, who could change himself into any shape.
Cræ'sus, a rich king of Lydia.
Cro'nia, festivals in honor of Saturn.
Ctes'ibus, a famous Atherian parasite.
Cu'nia, the goddess of new-born infants.
Cu'pid, son of Mars and Venus, the god of love, smiles, &c.
Cyclops, Vulcan's workmen, with only one eye in the middle of their forehead.
Cybele, the wife of Saturn.
Cyclus, a king of Liguria; also a son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.
Cytle'nus, and *Camillus*, names of Mercury.
Cynoceph'ah, a people of India, said to have heads resembling those of dogs.
Cyn'tia, and *Cyn'thius*, Diana, and Apollo.
Cyprissæ'a, a title of Minerva.
Cyp'ria, *Cythere a*, titles of Venus.

D

Dædalion, the son of Lucifer.
Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
Da'mon, the sincere friend of Pythias.
Da'mon, *Bo'nus*, *Dithyrambus*, and *Dionys'ius*, titles of Bacchus.
Da'nae, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a golden shower.
Dana'ides, or *Bellides*, the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands, the sons of their uncle Ægyptus, on the marriage night: they were therefore condemned to draw water out of a deep well with sieves, so that their labor was without end or success.
Daph'ne, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
Darda'nus, the founder of Troy.
Da'res, a very ancient historian who wrote an account of the Trojan war.
De'a Syria, a title of Venus.
Dee'ima, a title of Lachesis.
Deian'tra, the wife of Hercules.
Deido'mia, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while he lay concealed in woman's apparel in the court of Lycomedes, to avoid going to the Trojan war.
Dei'ope, a beautiful attendant on Juno.
Deiph'obe, the Cumean sybil.
Deiph'obus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
De'ia, *Del'ius*, Diana and Apollo.
Della, the island where Apollo was born.
Dell'phi, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.
Del'phicus, *Didymæ'us*, titles of Apollo.
Dem'ades, an Athenian orator.
Der'bices, a people near the Caspian Sea, who punished all crimes with death.
Deuca'lion, son of Prometheus, and king of Thesaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and re-peopled the world.
Deve'tra, the goddess of breeding women.
Diag'oras, a Rhodian, who died for joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.
Dia'na, the goddess of hunting, &c.
Di'do, daughter of Belus, the founder and queen of Carthage, whom Virgil fables to have burnt herself through despair, because Æneas left her.
Diles, and *Dies'piter*, titles of Jupiter.
Din'dyme, *Dindyme'ne*, titles of Cybele.
Dion'edes, a king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and, accompanied by Ulysses, carried off the Palladium; also, a tyrant of Thrace.
Dione, one of Jupiter's mistresses.
Dionys'ia, feasts in honor of Bacchus.
Dioscu'ri, a title of Castor and Pollux.
Di'tra, a title of the Furies.
Dis, a title of Pluto.
Discor'dia, the goddess of contention.
Domidu'ca, a title of Juno.
Domiduc'us, and *Domit'ius*, nuptial gods.
Dom'ina, a title of Proserpine.
Dry'lades, nymphs of the woods and forests.

E

Echi'on, a companion of Cadmus.
Ech'o, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.
Edon'ides, priestesses of Bacchus.
Edu'ca, a goddess of new born infants.
Ege'tria, a title of Juno; also a goddess.
Elect'ra, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother and her adulterer Ægisthus.
Eleus, and *Eleu'therise*, titles of Bacchus.
Elusini'a, feasts in honor of Ceres and Proserpine.
Elofides, nymphs of Bacchus.
Empusa, a name of the Gorgons.
Endyn'tion, a shepherd of Caria, who, for insolently soliciting Juno, was condemned to a sleep of 30 years; Luna visited him by night in a cave of mount Latmus.
Enial'tus, a title of Mars.
Eni'yo, the same as Bellona.
Epe'us, the artist of the Trojan horse.
Epig'ones, the sons of the seven worthies who besieged Thebes, a second time.
Epila'trea, sacrifices to Bacchus.
Epistro'phia, and *Eryc'ina*, titles of Venus.
Epizeph'riti, a people of Locris, who punished those with death that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.
Era'to, the muse of love-poetry.
Ere'bus, an infernal deity, son of Chaos and Nox; a river of hell.
Ere'ane, a river whose waters inebriated
Eriotho'nus, a king of Athens, who, being lame and very deformed in his feet, invented coaches to conceal his lameness.
Eri'dnys, a common name of the furies.
E'ros, one of the names of Cupid.
Eros'tratus, the person who, to perpetuate his name, set fire to the celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Ete'ocles, and *Poly'nices*, sons of Œdipus, who violently hated, and at last killed each other.
Erad'ne, daughter of Mars and Thebe, who threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband Cataneus, from affection.
Euc'rates, a person remarkable for shuffling, duplicity, and dissimulation.
Eumen'tides, a name of the Furies.
Euphrosyne, one of the three Graces.
Euro'pa, the daughter of Agenor, who, it is said, was carried by Jupiter, in the form of a white bull, into Crete.
Eury'ale, one of the three Gorgons.
Eury'dice, the wife of Orpheus.
Eury'mone, an infernal deity.
Euter'pe, the muse presiding over music.
Euthy'mus, a very famous wrestler.

F

Fab'ula, the goddess of lies.
Fabul'i'us, a god of infants.
Fal'na, the goddess of report, &c.
Fasc'inum, a title of Priapus.
Fates, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, Clothos, Lachesis, and Atropos, intrusted with the lives of mortals, &c.
Fau'na, and *Fatua*, names of Cybele.
Faunus, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, rural gods.

Feb'rua, *Florida*. *Fluo'nia*, titles of Juno.
Feb'rua, a goddess of purification.
Feb'ruus, a title of Pluto.
Fel'icitas, the goddess of happiness.
Fer'culus, a household god.
Feret'rius, and *Furina'tor*, titles of Jupiter.
Fer'o'nia, a goddess of woods.
Fesso'nia, a goddess of wearied persons.
Fid'ius, the god of treaties.
Flam'ines, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.
Flo'ra, the goddess of flowers.
Flavial'es, or *Potamides*, nymphs of rivers.
Fort'nar, the goddess of corn and bakers.
Fortu'na, or *Fortune*, the goddess of happiness, &c., said to be blind.
Fur'ies, or *Eumen'ides*, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, named Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone, with hair composed of snakes, and armed with whips, chains, &c.

G

Galate'a, daughter of Nerens and Doris, passionately beloved by Polyphemus.
Gal'ii, castrated priests of Cybele.
Gall'us, or *Alect'ron*, a favorite of Mars, and changed by him into a cock.
Gamell'ia, a title of Juno.
Gan'ges, a famous river of India.
Gany'mede, the cup-bearer of Jupiter.
Gelas'ius, the god of mirth and smiles.
Gelo'ni, a people of Scythia, who used to paint themselves in order to appear more terrible to their enemies.
Gem'i, guardian angels.
Gen'ius, a name of Priapus.
Ger'yon, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.
Glauco'pis, a name of Minerva.
Glau'cus, a fisherman made a sea god by eating a certain herb; also the son of Hippolochus, who exchanged his arms of gold for the brazen ones of Diomedes.
Gnost'sis, a name of Ariadne.
Gord'ius, a husbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.
Gorg'ons, the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceta, Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno, who could change into stone those whom they looked on; Perseus slew Medusa, the principal of them.
Gorgoph'orus, a title of Pallas.
Graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Eury'nomb; attendants on Venus and the Muses.
Gradi'vus, a title of Mars.
Gylges, a Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of Lydia, showed his queen naked, which so incensed her that she slew Candaules, and married Gyges; also a shepherd, who by means of a ring could render himself invisible.

H

Had'es, a title of Pluto.
Hamazo'bi, a people of Scythia, who lived in carts, and removed from place to place as necessity required.

Harmónis, a famous artist of Troy.
Harpalyca, a very beautiful maid of Argos.
Harpies, three monsters, Aello, Celæno, and Ocypete, with the faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and hands armed with monstrous claws.
Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of silence.
Hebe, the goddess of youth.
Hebrus, a river in Thrace.
He'calius, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus.
Hecate, Diana's name in hell.
Hector, a son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans.
Hecuba, the wife of Priam.
Hege'sius, a philosopher of Cyrene, who described the miseries of life with such a gloomy eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves through despair.
Helena, the wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman in the world, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
Helénus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
Helicon, a famous mountain of Bœotia, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.
Herc'ia, sacrifices to Juno.
Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, remarkable for his numerous exploits and dangerous enterprises.
Heribelia, the wife of Astreus.
Herma, statues of Mercury.
Hermes, a name of Mercury.
Hermione, a daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus; also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.
Hero, a beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, priestess of Venus; Leander, of Abydos, loved her so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself into the sea, through despair.
Herodotus, a very famous historian of Halicarnassus.
Herophila, the Erythrean sybil.
Hersilia, the wife of Romulus.
Hesperus, or *Vesper*, the evening star.
Hesperides, the daughters of Hesperus; *Ægle*, *Arethusa*, and *Hesperethusa*, who had a garden bearing golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew, and bore away the fruit.
Hesus, a name of Mars among the Gauls.
Hippias, a philosopher of Elis.
Hippocent'pi, Neptune's horses.
Hippocrene, a fountain at the bottom of mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo.
Hippolytus, the son of Theseus and Antiope or Hippolyte, who refused intimacies with his stepmother Phædro. At the request of Diana, Æsculapius restored him to life, after he had been thrown from his chariot, and dragged through the woods till he was torn in pieces.
Hippo'na, the goddess of horses and stables.
Historia, the goddess of history.
Horien'sis, a name of Venus.
Hotrus, a title of the sun.
Hostilina, a goddess of corn.
Hyades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra; *Ambrosia*, *Eudora*, *Coronis*, *Pasithoe*, *Plexaris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*. They were changed by Jupiter into seven stars.
Hybla, a mountain in Sicily, universally famous for its thyme and bees.

Hydra, a serpent, which had seven heads, or as some say nine, others fifty, killed by Hercules in the lake Lerna.
Hyge'ia, the goddess of health.
Hyllus, the son of Hercules and Dejanire.
Hy'men, the god of marriage.
Hypp'rión, a son of Cælus and Terra.
Hypsi'lyte, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for preserving her father when all the other men of the island were murdered by their kindred.

I

Iac'chus, a name of Bacchus.
Ian'the, the beautiful wife of Iphis.
Iapettus, a son of Cœlem and Terra.
Iar'bas, a cruel king of Mauritania.
Iac'rius, the son of Oebalus, who, having received from Bacchus a bottle of wine, went into Attica, to show men the use of it; but, making some shepherds drunk, they thought he had given them poison, and therefore threw him into a well.
Ica'rus, the son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, thence called the Icarian sea.
Ida, a mountain near Troy.
Idæ'a Mater, a name of Cybele.
Idæ'i Dact'yl'i, a priest of Cybele.
Idæ'ia, a name of Venus.
Id'mon, a famous soothsayer.
Idothea, Jupiter's nurse.
Ilione, the eldest daughter of Priam.
Ili'ssus, a river in Attica.
Ilius, the son of Tros and Callirrhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilium.
Imperator, a name of Jupiter.
In'achis and *Ibes*, names of Io.
Ino, daughter of Cadmus and Hermiones, and wife of Athanas.
Intercido'na, a goddess of breeding women.
Interdu'ca, and *Julga*, names of Juno.
In'us, and *Incl'ubus*, names of Pan.
I'o, daughter of Inachus, transformed by Jupiter into a white heifer; but afterwards resuming her former shape, was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.
Iph'iclus, the twin brother of Hercules.
Iphige'nia, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana, was, by that goddess, transformed into a white hart, carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.
Iphis, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love; also a daughter of Lygidas.
Iph'itus, son of Praxonides, who instituted Olympic games to Hercules.
Iris, the daughter of Thaumas; she was Juno's favorite companion, and her messenger on affairs of discord, &c.
Itys, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet before Tereus, in revenge for his having violated her sister Philomela.
Ixion, the son of Phlegyas, who was fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

J

- Janitor*, and *Juno'nus*, titles of Janus.
Janus, the first king of Italy, son of Apollo and Creusa.
Jalson, a Thessalian prince, son of Æson, who by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis.
Jocasta, the daughter of Creon, who unwittingly married her own son, Œdipus.
Juno, the sister and wife of Jupiter.
Juno, *Infer'na*, a name of Proserpine.
Juno'ness, guardian angels of women.
Jupiter, a son of Saturn and Ops—the supreme deity of the heathen.
Jupiter Secundus, a name of Neptune.
Jupiter Tertius, *Infer'nus*, or *Sisy'gius*, several appellations given to Pluto.
Juventa, a goddess of youth.

L

- Lachesis*, one of the three Fates.
Lacin'ia, and *Lucil'ia*, titles of Juno.
Lactura, or *Lactuc'ina*, a goddess of corn.
Lastrig'ones, cannibals of Italy, who roasted and ate the companions of Ulysses.
Laius, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son, Œdipus.
Lai'nia, a name of the Gorgons.
Laocoon, a son of Priam and high-priest of Apollo: he and his two sons were killed by serpents for opposing the reception of the wooden horse into Troy.
Lapis, or *Lapid'eus*, titles of Jupiter.
Lares, sons of Mercury and Lara, worshipped as household gods.
Latre'anus, a household god.
Laverna, a goddess of thieves.
Leander, see Hero.
Leda, daughter of Thestias, and wife of Tyndarus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a swan.
Lenoni'ades, nymphs of meadows, &c.
Le'ne, priestesses of Bacchus.
Le'na, a marsh of Argos, famous for a Hydra, killed there by Hercules.
Lethe, a river of hell, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of things past.
Lev'na, a goddess of new born infants.
Libit'ina, the goddess of funerals.
Lib'us, son of Apollo and Terpsichore.
Luben'tia, the goddess of pleasure.
Lucifer, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star.
Luna, Diana's name in heaven.
Lupercalia, feasts in honor of Pan.
Luper'ci, priests of Pan.
Lycolon, a king of Arcadia, turned by Jupiter into a wolf.

M

- Mæia*, loved by Jupiter, and by him turned into a star to avoid Juno's rage.
Managen'ta, a goddess of women in labor.
Mant'ra, a goddess of corn.
Mantur'na, and *Me'na*, nuptial goddesses.
Mari'na, *Melanis*, *Mer'trix*, *Migon'tis*, and *Mur'cia*, titles of Venus.
Mars, the god of war.

- Mausol'us*, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected to him by his wife Artemisia.
Mede'a, daughter of Ætes, king of Colchis, a famous sorceress, who assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece.
Meditri'na, a goddess of grown persons.
Medu'sa, the chief of the three Gorgons.
Mega'ra, one of the three Furies.
Megale'nsia, festivals in honor of Cybele.
Mega'ra, the wife of Hercules.
Merani'ra, a name of Venus.
Melia, nymphs of the fields.
Mel'us, a name of Hercules.
Melo'na, the goddess of honey.
Melpomene, the muse of tragedy.
Mem'non, a king of Abydos.
Menela'us, a famous Centaur.
Menela'us, the husband of Helena.
Ment'ha, a mistress of Pluto.
Ment'or, the governor of Telemachus.
Mer'cury, the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbers.
Mero'pe, one of the seven Pleiades.
Midas, a king of Phrygia, who entertained Bacchus, or, as some say, Silenus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.
Milo, a wrestler of remarkable strength.
Minall'ones, attendants on Bacchus.
Miner'ca, the goddess of wisdom.
Mil'nos, a king of Crete, made, for his extraordinary justice, a judge of hell.
Minotaur, a monster, half man, half beast.
Min'yæ, a name of the Argonauts.
Mnemost'yme, the goddess of memory.
Mol'mus, the god of raillery, wit, &c.
Mone'ta, a title of Juno.
Morpheus, the god of sleep, dreams, &c.
Mors, the goddess of death.
Mul'tiber, a title of Vulcan.
Mul'ses, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, born on mount Pierius, mistresses of all the sciences, presidents of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods; Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.
Multa, the goddess of silence.

N

- Nania*, the goddess of funeral songs.
Nai'ades, nymphs of the rivers, &c.
Narcis'sus, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own shadow in the water, pined away into a daffodil.
Natio, and *Nundi'na*, goddess of infants.
Namæa, a country of Elis, famed for a terrible lion killed there by Hercules.
Nemesis, the goddess of revenge.
Nep'tune, the god of the sea.
Nereides, sea nymphs.
Nerio, the wife of Mars.
Niceph'orus, a title of Jupiter.
Ni'nus, the first king of the Assyrians.
Ni'obe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her 14 children killed by Diana and Apollo, and wept herself into a statue.
No'mius, a name of Apollo.

Nox, the most ancient of the deities; she was even reckoned older than Chaos.

O

Obsequens, a title of Fortuna.
Occator, the god of harrowing.
Oceanus, an ancient sea god.
Ocyplete, one of the three Harpies.
Œdipus, son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and at last ran mad, and tore out his eyes.
Omphale, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamored, that she made him submit to spinning and other unbecoming offices.
Opertus, a name of Pluto.
Opi'gena, a name of Juno.
Ops, a name of Cybele.
Orbona, a goddess of grown persons.
Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.
Orion, a great and mighty hunter.
Orpheus, son of Jupiter and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces by the Mænades, for disliking the company of women after the death of his wife Eurydice.
Orythia, a queen of the Amazons.
Osiris, see Apis.

P

Pactolus, a river of Lydia, with golden sands and medical waters.
Pæan, and *Phœbus*, names of Apollo.
Pales, the goddess of shepherds.
Palilia, feasts in honor of Pales.
Palladium, a statue of Minerva, which the Trojans imagined fell from heaven, and that their city could not be taken whilst that remained in it.
Pallas, and *Pylotis*, names of Minerva.
Pan, the god of shepherds.
Pandora, the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the deities; Jupiter gave her a box containing all manner of evils, war, famine, &c., with hope at the bottom.
Panope, one of the Nereids.
Parphia, a title of Venus.
Parce, a name of the Fates.
Paris, or *Alexander*, son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helena, and occasioned the Trojan war.
Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and being the favorite residence of the Muses.
Parthunda, a nuptial goddess.
Pastophori, priests of Isis.
Pat'reus, a title of Apollo.
Patel'na, a goddess of corn.
Patulecius, a name of Janus.
Patuleius, a name of Jupiter.
Paventia, and *Pol'na*, goddesses of infants.
Pegasus, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses.
Pellonia, a goddess of grown persons.
Penates small statues or household gods.

Penelope, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity and fidelity during the long absence of Ulysses.

Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danae, who performed many extraordinary exploits by means of Medusa's head.
Phæcasi'ni, ancient gods of Greece.
Phæton, son of Sol (Apollo) and Climene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.
Phallica, feasts of Bacchus.
Phil'mon, a skilful musician.
Philonella, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was ravished by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale.
Phin'cas, son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia, who had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity; also a king of Thrace, turned into a stone by Perseus, by the help of Medusa's head.
Phleg'ethon, a boiling river of hell.
Phlegon, one of the four horses of Sol.
Phlegyæ, a people of Bœotia, destroyed by Neptune, on account of their piracies and other crimes.
Phœbas, the priestess of Apollo.
Phœbus, a title of Apollo.
Phœnix, son of Amyntor, who being falsely accused of having attempted the honor of one of his father's concubines, was condemned to have his eyes torn out; but was cured by Chiron, and went with Achilles to the siege of Troy.
Picum'nus, a rural god.
Pitum'nus, a god of breeding women.
Pindus, a mountain in Thessaly.
Pitho, a goddess of eloquence.
Pleiades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; Mala, Electra, Taygete, Asterope, Merope, Halcione, and Celeno; they were changed into stars.
Pluto, the god of hell.
Plutus, the god of riches.
Pol'lux. See Castor.
Polydamas, a famous wrestler.
Polyd'ius, a famous prophet and physician.
Polyhym'nia, the muse of rhetoric.
Polyph'enus, a monstrous giant, son of Neptune, with but one eye in the middle of his forehead.
Pomona, the goddess of fruits and autumn.
Poselidon, a name of Neptune.
Prænesti'na, a name of Fortuna.
Præs'tes, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.
Praxiteles, a famous statuary.
Pritam, son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.; he was the last king of Troy.
Prog'ne, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace, and sister of Philomela; she was turned into a swallow.
Prometh'heus, son of Iapetus, who animated a man that he had formed of clay, with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven, and was therefore chained by Jupiter to mount Caucasus, with a vulture continually preying upon his liver.
Propyl'aea, a name of Hecate.
Preserpine, the wife of Pluto.

Proteus, a sea god, who could transform himself into any shape.

Psyche, a goddess of pleasure.

Pylades, the constant friend of Orestes.

Pyramus, and *Thisbe*, two lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves with the same sword, and occasioned the turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to red.

Pryætis, one of the four horses of the sun.

Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy.

Python, a huge serpent, produced from the mud of the deluge, which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.

Pythonis'sa, the priestess of Apollo.

Q

Quad'rifrons, a title of Janus.

Quil'es, a goddess of grown persons.

Quiet'us, and *Quietus*, names of Pluto.

Quinquat'ria, feasts of Pallas.

R

Recl'us, a title of Bacchus.

Re'dux, and *Rel'giu*, titles of Fortune.

Regi'na, a title of Juno.

Rhadaman'thus, one of the three infernal judges.

Rhe'a, a title of Cybele.

Rhe'a-syl'via, the mother of Romulus.

Rob'igus, a god of corn.

Rom'ulus, the first king of Rome.

Rum'ina, a goddess of new-born infants.

Runci'na, the goddess of weeding.

Rusi'na, a rural deity.

S

Sabat'zia, feasts of Proserpine.

Sali'i, the 12 frantic priests of Mars.

Salmon'eus, a king of Elis, struck by a thunder-bolt to hell for imitating Jupiter's thunder.

Sal'us, the goddess of health.

Sanc'tus, a god of the Sabines.

Sator, and *Sorri'tor*, rural gods.

Saturna'lia, feasts of Saturn.

Satur'nus, or *Sat'urn*, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Sat'yrs, the attendants of Bacchus, horned monsters, half men, half goats.

Scy'ron, a famous robber of Attica.

Seli'a, and *Segel'ia*, goddesses of corn.

Selli, priests of Jupiter.

Sen'ta, a goddess of married women.

Serap'is. See *Apis*.

Sile'nus, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was drunk every day.

Sil'mis, a famous robber, killed by Hercules.

Sisy'phus, the son of Æolus, killed by Theseus, and doomed incessantly to roll a huge stone up a mountain in hell for his perfidy and numerous robberies.

Sol, a name of Apollo.

Soni'nus, the god of sleep.

Sphinx, a monster, born of Syphon, and Echidna, who destroyed herself because Ædipus solved the enigma she proposed.

Stata, a goddess of grown persons.

Sten'tor, a Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of 50 men together.

Sthet'no, one of the three Gorgons.

Styx, a river of hell.

Sua'da, a nuptial goddess.

Summa'nus, a name of Pluto.

Sylva'nus, a god of woods and forests.

Syl'rens, sea monsters

T

Ta'cita, a goddess of silence.

Tantal'us, a king of Paphlagonia, who, serving up to table the limbs of his son, Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst and hunger, as a punishment for his barbarity and impiety.

Tarta'rus, the place of the wicked in hell.

Taur'us, the bull, under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.

Telchi'nes, priests of Cybele.

Telemach'us, the only son of Ulysses.

Tem'pe, a most beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.

Ter'minus, the god of boundaries.

Terpsich'ore, the muse of music, &c.

Terror, the god of dread and fear.

Thal'ia, the muse of comedy.

Them'is, the daughter of Cælum and Terra, the goddess of laws, oracles, &c.

Thes'pis, the first tragic poet.

Thet'is, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.

Thyr'sus, the rod of Bacchus.

Ti'phys, the pilot of the ship Argo.

Tisiph'one, one of the three Furies.

Titan, son of Cælum and Terra, and the elder brother of Saturnus, or Saturn.

Tma'rrius, a title of Jupiter.

Trit'on, Neptune's trumpeter.

Tritonia, a name of Minerva.

Tro'ilus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.

Troy, a city of Phrygia, famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the Greeks, but they at last captured and destroyed it.

Tutel'ina, a goddess of corn.

Ty'ro, one of the Nereids.

U

Ulys'ses, son of Laertes and Anticlea, and king of Ithaca, who, by his subtlety and eloquence, was eminently serviceable to the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Unx'ia, a title of Juno.

Ura'nia, the muse of astronomy.

V

Vacu'na, the goddess of idle persons.

Vagita'nus, a god of little infants.

Vallonia, a goddess of valleys.

Ven'ilia, a wife of Neptune.

Venus, the goddess of love, and beauty.

Vergill'æ, a name of the Pleiades.

Verticord'ia, a name of Venus.

Vertum'nus, the god of spring.

Ves'ta, the goddess of fire.
Viales, deities of the highways.
Vibilia, the goddess of wanderers.
Virgmen'sis, a nuptial goddess.
Vir'go, a name of Astrea and Fortune.
Virilis, and *Viscalla*, titles of Fortune.
Viriplaca, an inferior nuptial goddess, who reconciled husbands to their wives; a temple, at Rome, was dedicated to her, whither the married couple repaired after a quarrel, and returned together friendly.
Vitul'a, the goddess of mirth.
Volu'sia, a goddess of corn.
Vul'can, the god of subterraneous fire.

X

Xanthus, one of the horses of Achilles, born of

the harpy Celæno, a river near Troy, called also Scamander.

Z

Zal'greus, a title of Bacchus.
Zeph'yrus, son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora, and is put for the west wind.
Zetes, and *Calais*, sons of Boreas and Orythia, who accompanied the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.
Zelus, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music.
Zelus, a title of Jupiter.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

N. B. This list of remarkable persons, from the earliest period to the present time, is not of course intended to include every name mentioned in history, but merely the most important in their several departments. The names of *Sovereigns* are referred to occasionally only, as full lists are given in their proper place.

This list may be useful in two ways, viz :

First, as an Index to the names mentioned in the Chronological Tables in this volume; and

Secondly, to indicate, by reference to those tables, the chief political events and contemporary public characters during the life of each person in the list.

Thus : **SOCRATES**, the Greek philosopher, was born 470, and died 400 B. J. The tables on page 20 to 24, show who lived, and what happened, during the seventy years of Socrates' life.

MILTON was born A. D. 1608, one year after the first settlement at Jamestown, Virginia; six years after the East India Company was founded; five years after James I. ascended the throne; the same year that the Protestant Union was formed in Germany; one year before Gustavus Adolphus became king of Sweden; two years before Louis XIII. became king of France. He was 12 years old when the Puritans first landed at Plymouth; he was 17 when Charles I. succeeded James, and he was 41 years old when Charles was beheaded. Among his contemporaries were Lord Bacon, Inigo Jones, Jeremy Taylor, Algernon Sydney, Sir C. Wren, Butler, Waller, Dryden, Henry More, Baxter, and Boyle, in England: Peter Stuyvesant, Winthrop, Cotton, and Eliot, in America: Richelieu, Mazarine, Colbert, Rubens, Kepler, Des Cartes, Moliere, Corneille, Racine, Pascal, on the Continent. He died A. D. 1674, nine years after the great plague in London, 14 years after Charles II. was restored, and 7 years after New-York was ceded to the English.

And thus of any person mentioned in the Index—a great variety of particulars may be found at a glance, on referring to the tables.

* * * No living persons are mentioned, except some of the most noted in Europe.

ABBREVIATIONS.—See *List in the Introduction*. Bar. (*Barbarian*), includes several different nations, some not entirely civilized. f. is used for flourished. The dates before Christ are indicated by B. C.—all others are A. D.—In some cases the dates are necessarily left blank.

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Dan.	Aagesend, Svind, historian	f. 1188	
Jew.	Aaron, the first high-priest	B. C. 1570	1453
Gr.	Aaron, of Alexandria, physician	f. 622	
Eng.	Abbot, George, Archbishop of Canterbury and author	1562	1623
Arab.	Abd 'el Kader, distinguished warrior	1806	
Fr.	Abelard, Peter, a celebrated scholastic divine	1079	1142
Nor.	Abel, Nicholas H., mathematician	1802	
Sp.	Abenezra, an astron., philos., poet, philologist, &c.	1119	1174
Eng.	Aberdeen, Earl of, statesman and antiquary		
Eng.	Abercromby, Sir Ralph, military commander	1738	1801
Eng.	Abernethy, John, eminent physician and medical writer	1764	1831
Fr.	Ablancourt, N. P. D., translator of the classics	1606	1664
Jew.	Abraham, the great progenitor of the Jewish nation	B. C. 1995	B. C. 1821
Dan.	Absalom (real name Axel), archbishop of Den., Sw., and Nor.	1128	1203
Ara.	Abubeker, father-in-law and successor of Mahomet	561	624
Syr.	Abulfeda, the geographer	1273	1345
Rom.	Accius, or Attius, a tragic poet (works not extant)	B. C. 171	
Ital.	Accursius, or Accorso, an eminent critic		1229
Ger.	Accum., Fred., operative chemist (in Eng.)	1769	1833
Pruss.	Ackerman, Rudolph, introduced gas lighting and lithog. in London	1764	1834
Gr.	Achilles, one of the leaders in the Trojan war		f. 1184
Gr.	Achilles Tatius (of Alexandria), Christian bp. and author	3d cent.	
Gr.	Acropolita, of Constantinople, statesman and historian	1220	1282
Eng.	Adam, Alexander, schoolmaster and author	1741	1809

NA- TION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Adam, Robert, an architectural author	1723	1794
Amer.	Adams, John Quincy, diplomatist, poet, Pres. U. S.	1767	1848
Amer.	———, Samuel, one of the patriotic founders of the republic	1726	1808
Amer.	———, John, patriot and statesman—2d Pres. U. S.	1735	1826
Eng.	Addison, Joseph, one of the ornaments of English literature	1672	1719
Rom.	Adrian, the 15th Emp. (born in Spain)	76	138
Ire.	Adrain, Robert, mathematician (at New-York, &c.)	1775	1843
Gr.	Ælian, the historian and rhetorician	160	
Gr.	Æneas, son of Priam, king of Troy	f. B. C. 1183	
Gr.	Æschines, of Athens, philos.—disciple of Socrates		
Gr.	——— orator	B. C. 393	B. C. 323
Gr.	Æschylus, of Athens, the great tragic writer	B. C. 468	B. C. 400
Gr.	Æsop, of Phrygia, the prince of fæbulists	f. B. C. 600	
Rom.	Ætius, mil. com. (defeated Atilla)		454
Rom.	Africanus, Julius, historian		232
Gr.	Agumemnon, "the king of kings"		B. C. 904
Gr.	Agathius, historian and poet	f. 565	
Swiss.	Agassiz, Louis, naturalist	1807	
Gr.	Agesilaus II., king of Sparta; (defeats the Per., Egypt., and Greeks)		B. C. 361
Gr.	Agis IV., the greatest of the Spartan kings		B. C. 251
Eng.	Agliolby, one of the translators of the Bible		1610
Rom.	Agricola, Cneius Julius, military commander	40	93
Ger.	Agricola, John, a divine;—founder of the Antinomians	490	1566
Rom.	Agrippa, military commander, governor of Judea	40	94
Fr.	———, Cornelius, philosopher, &c.	486	1535
Eng.	Aikin, John, M. D., an elegant writer; editor of poets, &c.	1747	1822
Eng.	Ainsworth, grammarian and lexicographer	1660	1743
Tartar.	Akbar, Mohammed, a great Mogul sovereign,	1555	1605
Eng.	Akenside, Mark, a popular poet	1721	1770
Swe.	Akerblad, philologist		1819
Bar.	Alaric I., king of the Visigoths		411
Span.	Alberoni, Julius (cardinal), statesman	1664	1752
Ital.	Alberti, an eminent writer, paint., sculp., &c.	1398	1490
Ger.	Albertus Magnus, philosophic writer; tutor of Aquinas	1205	1280
Bar.	Alboin, the Lombard conqueror		574
Port.	Albuquerque (the great), military commander	1452	
Gr.	Alcæus, of Lesbos, a lyric poet	f. B. C. 606	
Ital.	Alciati, of Milan, an eminent civilian and author	1492	1550
Gr.	Alcibiades, a famous Athenian general and statesman	B. C. 450	B. C. 404
Eng.	Alcuinus (founder of schools at Paris, &c.)	732	804
Eng.	Aldhelm, St., an eminent scholar and poet		709
Fr.	Alembert, John le Rond d', math., hist., and philosopher	1717	1783
Bar.	Alexander, the Great, founder of the Macedonian empire	B. C. 356	B. C. 323
Rom.	———, Severus, emperor	209	235
Rus.	———, Nevskoi, a saint and hero;—def. of the Tartars, &c.	1218	1262
Rus.	———, I., emperor (coalition against Napoleon)	1777	1825
Gr.	Alexius Comnenus, emperor of the East		1118
Ital.	Alfieri, Victor, an eminent tragic poet	1749	1803
Eng.	Alfred, justly called the Great, king	849	900
Ital.	Algarotti, a general scholar and critic	1712	1764
Bar.	Ali Bey, gov. of Egypt, —revolted against the Turks	1728	1773
Bar.	—— Tepelini, pacha of Jannina	1744	1822
Scot.	Alison, Archibald Rev., 'Essays on Taste'	1757	1839
Scot.	Alison, Archibald, 'History of Europe,' 'Essays'		
Amer.	Allen, Ethan, an intrepid officer in the Revolution		1789
Amer.	Allston, Washington, painter and poet	1779	1843
Sar.	Almamon, Caliph, patron of learning		833
Sar.	Almanson, Caliph, patron of learning		775
Span.	Alphonso X., king of Castile, Leon—and author	1203	1284
Port.	——— I., Henriquez, founder of the Portuguese monarchy	1094	1185
Span.	Alva, duke of, celebrated and barbarous mil. com.	1508	1582
Jew.	Amaziah, king of Judah		B. C. 809
Ital.	Ambrose, St., bishop of Milan—author	340	387
Ital.	Americus Vesputius (of Florence)—explored the Amer. coast	1451	1512
Amer.	Ames, Fisher, a statesman and orator	1750	1808
Eng.	Amherst, Jeffrey, lord, mil. com. in America, &c.	1717	1797
Rom.	Ammianus, Marcellinus, historian		300
Gr.	Ammonius, a peripatetic philosopher		B. C. 24
Fr.	Ampe`re, Jean Marie, mathematician and nat. philos.	1775	1836
Fr.	Amyot, James, bp. of Auxerre—translator of Plutarch	1513	1593
Bar.	Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher, and disciple of Socrates	f. B. C. 592	
Gr.	Anacreon, a celebrated poet		B. C. 474

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Gr.	Anastasius I., emperor of the East		518
Gr.	Anaxagoras, a philosopher	B. C. 500	B. C. 428
Gr.	Anaxarchus, a philosopher, companion of Alexander the Great	f. B. C. 340	
Gr.	Anaximander of Miletus, an Ionic philosopher	611	B. C. 547
Gr.	Anaximenes		B. C. 504
Fr.	Ancelot, J. A. P. F., poet and novelist	1794	
Pruss.	Andral, J. P. F., historian and statesman	1767	1837
Dan.	Andersen, Hans Chris., poet and novelist		
Eng.	Anderson, Sir Edmund, a judge and author		1605
Scotch.	———, Adam, commercial writer	1692	1765
Eng.	Andrews, Lancelot, bishop of Winchester	1555	1626
Fr.	Andral, G. A., writer on anatomy and medicine	1797	
Gr.	Andronicus of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, flourished	B. C. 63	
Ital.	Aniello, Thomas (commonly called Masiniello), a fisherman of Naples who rose to great power	1623	1646
Gr.	Anna Commena, daughter of the Emperor Alexis I., historian	1183	1148
Eng.	Annet, Peter, a deistical writer	1703	1778
Car.	Annibal, or Hannibal, a celebrated Carthaginian general	B. C. 247	B. C. 183
Fr.	Anquetil du Perron, a classic scholar, and author	1731	1805
	Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury—a learned divine	1033	1109
Eng.	Anson, George, lord, celebrated naval commander	1697	1762
Egypt.	Anthony, St., the founder of monastic institutions	251	356
Ital.	———, of Padua, a divine	1195	1231
Mace.	Antigonus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great		B. C. 301
	Antiochus V.		B. C. 164
Mace.	Antipater, one of the generals of Alexander the Great		B. C. 319
Gr.	Antisthenes, a philos.—founder of the sect of Cynics, before Christ	423	
Rom.	Antoninus, Pius, emperor	86	161
Rom.	———, Marcus Aurelius, emperor—surnamed the philosopher	121	180
Rom.	Antony, Mark, mil. commander and statesman	B. C. 86	B. C. 30
Pers.	Anveri, a celebrated poet		1201
Egypt.	Apion, a grammarian, and bitter enemy of the Jews, flourished	80	
Gr.	Apollonius, surnamed Rodius, a poet	B. C. 194	
Gr.	———, Pergamensis, a geometriean, flourished	B. C. 242	
Gr.	———, Tyaneus, a Pythagorean philosopher		97
Gr.	Appian, an historian, flourished	143	
Ital.	Aquinas, St. Thomas, a celebrated theologian	1224	1274
Fr.	Arago, astron., nat. philos., and statesman		
Eng.	Aram, Eugene, a learned schoolmaster, executed for murder	1705	1759
Gr.	Aratus, of Sicyon, mil. com. and statesman	B. C. 273	B. C. 216
Scotch.	Arbuthnot, John, Dr., a poet		1735
Gr.	Archelaus, Ionic philosopher, flourished	B. C. 450	
Gr.	Archius, a poet, flourished	B. C. 719	
Gr.	Archilochus, a poet, flourished	B. C. 685	
Gr.	Archidemes, a celebrated mathematician	B. C. 287	B. C. 212
Gr.	Archytas, a mathematician	B. C. 408	B. C. 360
Ital.	Aretino, Guido, inventor of the gamut of music	995	
Ital.	———, Leonard, an historian	1369	1414
Ital.	———, Peter, satirist	1492	1556
Pruss.	Argelander, F. W. A., astronomer	1799	
Span.	Argensola, Lupercio, historian and poet	1565	1613
Span.	———, Bartholomew, historian	1566	1631
Ital.	Ariosto, Lewis, a celebrated poet	1474	1533
Gr.	Aristarchus, of Samos, mathematician and philosopher	f. B. C. 280	
Gr.	———, grammarian and critic	B. C. 160	
Gr.	Aristides, an Athenian statesman		B. C. 467
Gr.	———, Ælius, an orator and sophist	129	185
Gr.	———, one of the fathers of the church, flourished	127	
Gr.	Aristippus, of Cyrene, philosopher—founder of the Cyreniæacs	f. B. C. 392	
Gr.	Aristomenes, a warrior and patriot, flourished	B. C. 662	
Gr.	Aristophanes, an Athenian comic poet		B. C. 389
Gr.	Aristotle, philosopher—founder of the Peripatetics	D. C. 384	B. C. 381
Gr.	Arius, of Alexandria, the founder of the Ariæ sect		336
Span.	———, Montanus, Benedict.—orientalist	1527	1593
Eng.	Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of spinning jennies	1732	1792
Fr.	Arlincourt, Victor, vicomte de, novelist	1780	
Ger.	Arminius, the deliverer of Germany		20
Dutch.	———, James, a celebrated divine—founder of a sect	1560	1610
Eng.	Armstrong, John, M. D., poet	1709	1779
Amer.	———, John, general, statesman, military com., and historian	1758	1843
Ital.	Arnaud, Daniel, troubadour		1220
Fr.	———, Francis Baculard d', dramatist and poet	1718	1805

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Arne, Thomas Augustus, musical composer	1710	1778
Gr.	Arnobius, a defender of Christianity	f. 303	
Prus.	Arnim, L. A. von, poet and novelist	1781	1831
Ital.	Arnold, of Brescia, a learned monk—disciple of Abelard		1155
Eng.	——, Thos., D. D., theologian, historian and philologist	1795	1842
Amer.	——, Benedict, major general—the traitor to his country		1801
Gr.	Arrian, historian—disciple of Epictetus	f. 140	
Eng.	Arrowsmith, Aaron, constructor of maps and charts		1823
Bar.	Arsaces I., the founder of the Parthian monarchy	f. B. C. 250	
Bar.	Artaxerxes I., king of Persia		B. C. 425
Bar.	——, founder of the new Persian kingdom		242
Brit.	Arthur, a prince celebrated in fable	472	542
Eng.	Arundel, Thomas H., earl of, importer of the Arundelian marbles		1646
Eng.	Ascham, Roger, a learned writer	1515	1568
Bar.	Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general		B. C. 220
Amer.	Ashmun, John II., jurist—professor of law	1800	1833
Eng.	Asser, John, historian		909
Ger.	Ast, Geo. A. F., philologist, 'Lexicon Platonicum'	1778	1841
Ger.	Astor, John Jacob, wealthy merchant at New York	1763	1848
Gr.	Athanasius, St., one of the fathers of the church	296	371
Gr.	Athenagoras, philosopher	f. 177	
Gr.	Athenais, Emp. of the West, and authoress (called also Eudoxia)		460
Gr.	Athenæus, a celebrated grammarian—the Greek-Varro	f. 190	
Bar.	Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamus—inv. of parchment		B. C. 198
Gr.	——, Rhodius, mathematician	f. B. C. 173	
Eng.	Atterbury, Francis, bp. of Rochester, exiled for conspiracy	1662	1731
Rom.	Atticus, a knight, and author (works lost)	B. C. 109	B. C. 32
Bar.	Attila, king of the Huns, "the Scourge of God"		453
Fr.	Auber, D. F. E., famous musical composer	1784	
Eng.	Auckland, William, lord, statesman		1814
Fr.	Audoin, J. F., zoologist	1797	1841
Fr.	Augereau, duke of Castiglione, mil. com.	1757	1816
	Augustine, St., a celebrated father of the church	354	430
	——, the Apostle of the English—1st archbishop of Canterbury		604
Rom.	Augustulus, Romulus, the last emperor of the West		476
Rom.	Augustus, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavius—1st emperor	B. C. 63	14
Rom.	Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, poet		394
Fr.	Auvergne, Theophilus—republican—military commander	1743	1800
Ara.	Averroes, philosopher, physician, and author		1197
Ara.	Avicenna, philosopher, physician, and author	980	1037
Eng.	Ayscough, Samuel, Compiler of Index to Shakspeare, &c.		1804

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Eng.	Babbage, Charles, mathematician and machinist	1790	
Gr.	Bacchylides, lyric poet	f. B. C. 450	
Port.	Baccellar, a civilian, historian, and lyric poet	1610	1663
Amer.	Backus, Isaac, a divine and historian	1724	1806
Eng.	Back, Geo., Capt. R. N., Polar navigator and author		
Eng.	Bacon, Roger, a monk, celebrated for his scientific knowledge	1214	1292
Eng.	——, Francis, lord Verulam, the celebrated philosopher and statesman	1561	1626
Dan.	Baden, James, one of the founders of Danish literature	1735	1804
Ger.	Bähr, Jno. C. F., classical philologist		1793
Eng.	Bailey, Nathan, a grammarian and lexicographer		1742
Fr.	Baillet, a learned theologian, historian, and miscellaneous writer	1649	1706
Scot.	Baillie, Matthew, physician and anatomist	1761	1823
Eng.	Baily, Francis, astronomer and mathematician	1774	1844
Fr.	Bailly, John Silvain, a learned author, and a leader in the revolution	1736	1793
Amer.	Bainbridge, Wm., naval commander	Princeton	1774
Scot.	Baird, Sir David, military commander		1829
Turk.	Bajazet, sultan—conquered by Tamerlane		1413
Ital.	Balbi, Adrian, geographer and ethnographer	Venice	1782
Fr.	Baldwin, who became emperor of the East		1206
Fr.	Balzac, Honoré de, novelist	Tours	1799
Swe.	Banier, or Banner, a celebrated military commander		1596
Irish.	Banim, John, novelist	1800	1842
Eng.	Banks, Sir Joseph, navigator—President Royal Society	1743	1820
Pruss.	Baratier, a Hebrew lexicographer before ten years of age	1721	1740
Eng.	Barbault, Anna Letitia, a popular miscellaneous writer	1743	1825
Turk.	Barbarossa, the celebrated corsair—usurper of Algiers		1518
Fr.	Barbeyrac, John, miscellaneous writer	1674	1729

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Barbour, James, statesman and diplomatist	Va. 1775	1842
Amer.	Barbour, P. P., statesman, and Judge of Sup. Court	Va. 1783	1841
Eng.	Barclay, Robert, the celebrated vindicator of the Quakers	1648	1690
Ital.	Baretti, Joseph, lexicographer—author of <i>Travels, &c.</i>	1716	1789
Eng.	Baring, Alex. (lord Ashburton), statesman		
Amer.	Barlow, Joel, a statesman, and poet	1756	1812
Eng.	Barnes, Joshua, an eminent Greek scholar	1654	1712
Amer.	———, Daniel H., a distinguished conchologist		1818
Dutch.	Barneveldt, John, statesman (beheaded)	1547	1619
Amer.	Barney, Joshua, a distinguished naval commander	1759	1818
Fr.	Barras, Paul, count de, mem. of the direct. in the revolution	1755	1829
Eng.	Barrow, Isaac, a divine, and mathematician	1630	1677
Amer.	Barry, W. T., statesman and diplomatist	Va. 1785	1835
Fr.	Barthelemy, John James, author of 'Anacharsis,' &c.,	1716	1795
Amer.	Barton, Benj. Smith, M. D., a learned physician and botanist	1766	1815
Amer.	Bartram, John, an eminent botanist	1701	1777
Gr.	Basil, St., a celebrated father of the Greek church	326	379
Fr.	Basnage De Beval, James, historian	1653	1723
Fr.	Bassano, H. B. M., duke of, political writer and statesman	1758	1839
Eng.	Bath, William Pulteney, earl of, statesman	1682	1764
Eng.	Bathurst, earl of, statesman—friend of Pope, &c.	1684	1775
Fr.	Batteux, Charles, rhetorician, and miscellaneous writer	1713	1780
Eng.	Baxter, Richard, an eminent divine, and author	1615	1691
Fr.	Bayard, Peter, military commander	1476	1524
Amer.	———, James A., a distinguished statesman, and lawyer	1767	1815
Ger.	Bayer, John, astronomer		1627
Ger.	———, Theophilus, chronologist, and historian	1694	1738
Fr.	Bayle, Peter, an eminent philosopher, and critic [<i>Bayle's Dictionary</i>]	1647	1706
Eng.	Bayly, Thos. Haines, poet	1797	1839
Eng.	Beattie, James, LL.D., poet	1735	1803
Fr.	Beauharnois, Eugene Hortense, ex-queen of Holland	1753	1837
Fr.	Beauharnois, Eugene, son of the empress Josephine, mil. com.—vice-roy of Italy, &c.	1780	1824
Fr.	Beaumarchais, P. A. C. de, an eminent dramatist	1732	1799
Fr.	Beaumont, Elie de, mineralogist and geologist	1798	
Eng.	Beaumont, Francis, dramatic writer	1555	1616
Fr.	Beauzee, Nicholas, an eminent grammarian	1714	1789
Ital.	Beccaria, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic and philosopher	1716	1781
Ital.	———, Marquis, professor of political economy, and author	1735	1793
Eng.	Becket, Thomas a, celebrated prelate and statesman	1119	1170
Eng.	Beckford, Wm., traveller and novelist	1760	1844
Brit.	Bede, styled the Venerable, a learned Saxon monk, and historian	672	735
Eng.	Bedford, John, duke of, military commander		1435
Pruss.	Beer, Michael, dramatic poet (bro. of 'Meyerbeer')	1800	1833
Ger.	Beethoven, Ludwig von, celebrated musical composer	1770	1827
Ger.	Bekker, Emmanuel, philologist		
Rom.	Belisarius, a celebrated general and conqueror		565
Scot.	Bell, John, surgeon, anatomist, and physiologist	1763	1825
Scot.	Bell, Sir Charles, anatomist and physiologist	1781	1842
Amer.	Bellamy, Joseph, D. D., a learned divine and author	1719	1790
Ital.	Bellarmin, cardinal, the champion of the Roman Catholic church	1542	1626
Fr.	Bellau, Remi, poet	1523	1577
Fr.	Belleisle, Count de, military commander	1684	1761
Ital.	Bellini, Vincenzo, musical composer	1808	1835
Eng.	Beloe, Wm., a divine and critic—translator of Herodotus, &c.		
Fr.	Belon, William, naturalist and traveller	1518	1564
Eng.	Belsham, William, historical, political, and miscellaneous writer	1752	1827
Ital.	Belzoni, the celebrated traveller in Egypt		1823
Ital.	Bembo, cardinal, one of the restorers of literature	1470	1542
Eng.	Benbow, John, a gallant admiral	1650	1702
Ital.	Benedict, St., one of the originators of monasteries	480	547
Ital.	——— XIII., pope—theological writer	1649	1728
Ital.	——— XIV., pope—theological writer	1675	1753
Fr.	Benezet, Anthony, philanthropist and historian (died in America)	1713	1784
Bar.	Benhadad, king of Syria		B. C. 895
Fr.	Benserade, Isaac, a wit and poet	1612	1691
Eng.	Bentham, Jeremy, political and philosophical writer		1832
Eng.	Bentley, Richard, an eminent critic and scholar	1662	1742
Fr.	Beranger, Pierre Jean de, lyrical poet		
Fr.	Berenger, A. M. M. T., statesman and jurist	1785	
Ger.	Berghaus, Henry, mathematician and geographer	1797	
Swe.	Bergman, professor of chemistry at Upsal	1735	1784

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN	DIED.
Dan.	Behning, a navigator, from whom the strait dividing Asia and America was named	f. 1730	
Bel.	Beriot, Chas. A. de, violinist and composer	1802	
Irish.	Berkely, George, bp., an eminent prelate and philosopher	1684	1753
Amer.	———, William, governor of Virginia		1667
Fr.	Berlioz, Hector, musical composer	1803	
Fr.	Bernadotte, J. B. J., elected king of Sweden, as Charles XIV.	1764	1844
Fr.	Bernard, Simon, engineer and mil. commander	1779	1839
Fr.	———, St., preacher of crusades, and author	1091	1153
Eng.	———, Edward, a divine, astronomer, and author	1638	1697
Dutch	———, John Frederick, a bookseller, editor and author		1751
Amer.	———, Francis, governor of Massachusetts		1779
Fr.	Bernardin, De Sainte Pierre, author of 'Studies of Nature,' &c.	1737	1814
Ital.	Berni, poet (poisoned)		1536
Swiss	Bernoulli, James, mathematician	1654	1705
Bar.	Berosus, the Chaldean historian	f. B. C.	268
Fr.	Berruyer, a Jesuit, author of a 'History of the People of God,' in 11 vols. 4to.	1681	751
Fr.	Berryer, Pierre A., statesman	1790	
Fr.	Berthier, Alexander, a distinguished military commander	1753	1815
Fr.	Berthollet, Claude Louis, an eminent chemist	1748	1822
Fr.	Bertrand, Henri G., gen. in Napoleon's army	1778	1844
Eng.	Berwick, duke of, military commander (k. at Phillipsburg)	1670	1734
Swe.	Berzelius, John James, chemist	1779	
Fr.	Bessieres, duke of Istria, military commander (k. at Lutzen)	1769	
Ger.	Bessel, Fred. Wm., astronomer	1784	
Ital.	Bettinelli, Xavier, an elegant miscellaneous writer	1718	1801
Fr.	Beudant, François S., mineralogist and naturalist	1787	
Eng.	Beveridge, William, an eminent theologian, and orientalist	1638	1708
Fr.	Beza, Theodore, an eminent reformer	1519	1605
Fr.	Bezout, mathematician	1730	1782
Ital.	Bianchini, Francis, mathematician and author	1662	1725
Gr.	Bias, one of the seven sages	f. B. C.	606
Fr.	Bichat, an eminent anatomist and physiologist	1771	1802
Eng.	Biddle, John, an eminent Socinian writer	1615	1662
Amer.	———, Nicholas, financier and <i>litterateur</i>	1786	1844
Amer.	———, Nicholas, a captain in the U. S. navy	1750	1778
Amer.	———, James, commodore, in U. S. navy	1783	1848
Fr.	Bignon, Louis E., historian	1771	1841
Gr.	Bion, pastoral poet		B. C. 300
Gr.	——— of Borysthenes, philosopher (Cyreniac)		B. C. 240
Fr.	Biot, Jean B., mathematician	1776	1841
Eng.	Birbeck, Geo., M. D., founder of mechanics' institutions	1561	1602
Fr.	Biron, duke of, military commander (beheaded for conspiracy)	1759	1805
Scotch.	Bisset, Robert, historian and biographer		
Span.	Bivar, Don Rodrigo, known in history and romance under the name of the Cid	1040	1099
Eng.	Blackstone, Sir William, an eminent lawyer and author	1723	1780
Scotch.	Blair, Robert, a divine and poet	1699	1777
Scotch.	———, John, a chronologist		1732
Scotch.	———, Dr. Hugh a divine and rhetorician	1718	1800
Scotch.	———, James, founder of William and Mary's college in Virginia	1660	1743
Eng.	Blake, Robert, a celebrated admiral	1599	1657
Irish.	Blessington, Marguerite, Countess, novelist, and <i>litterateur</i>		1849
Eng.	Bloomfield, Robert, a poet	1766	1823
Pruss.	Blucher, a celebrated military commander	1742	1819
Swe.	Blumenbach, John Fred., naturalist	1752	1840
Brit.	Boadicea, the warlike queen of the Icenii		61
Ital.	Boccaccio, John, one of the great classic writers of modern Italy	1313	1373
Ital.	Boccalina, a satirist	1556	1613
Fr.	Bochart, Samuel, an eminent divine, and orientalist	1509	1567
Fr.	Bodin, John, a lawyer and author	1530	1596
Ger.	Bøhmen, Jacob, a fanatic and author	1575	1624
Dutch.	Boerhaave, one of the most eminent of modern physicians	1668	1738
Rom.	Boethius, a statesman and philosopher	455	526
Fr.	Bohemond, a Norman adventurer		1111
Ger.	Bockh, Augustus, classical philologist		
Fr.	Boileau, Nicholas, an eminent poet	1636	1711
Fr.	Boissard, Jean J., fabulist	1743	1831
Fr.	Boissy, Louis de, author of comedies	1694	1758
Fr.	———, D'Angles, F. A., count of, statesman and revolutionist	1756	1826
Eng.	Bolbroke, Henry St. John, lord, political and deistical writer	1678	1751

NATION	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Colom.	Bolivar, Simon, the heroic deliverer of his country	1785	1831
Fr.	Bonaparte, Napoleon, emp. of France	1769	1821
Fr.	———, Maria Letitia, mother of Napoleon	1750	1836
Fr.	———, Joseph, ex-king of Naples and Spain	1768	1844
Fr.	———, Lucien, prince of Cambré	1775	1840
Fr.	———, Louis, ex-king of Holland	1778	1846
Fr.	———, Jerome, ex-king of Westphalia	1784	
Fr.	———, Louis Napoleon, 1st pres. Republic of France	1808	
Eng.	Bonner, bishop, the persecutor of Protestants		1569
Swiss.	Bonnet, Charles, a celebrated naturalist	1720	1793
Eng.	Bonnycastle, John, mathematician		1821
Eng.	———, Charles, mathematician		1840
Amer.	Boone, Daniel, the first settler of Kentucky	1730	1823
Ger.	Bopp, Francis, sanscrit scholar	1791	
Fr.	Bonpland, Anné, traveller and botanist		1840
Ital.	Boregii, philosopher and mathematician		1507
Ital.	Borghesi, Bartolomeo, count, antiquarian	1781	
Ital.	Borgia, Cæsar, the infamous pope, Alexander VI.	1608	1679
Ital.	Borromeo, cardinal, theological writer	1538	1584
Fr.	Bosc, Louis A. W., naturalist	1759	1828
Eng.	Boscawen, Edward, a brave and skilful admiral	1711	1761
Ital.	Boscovitch, mathematical and philosophical writer	1711	1787
Fr.	Bossuet, James B., a divine and historian	1627	1704
Fr.	Bossut, Charles, mathematician	1730	1814
Scotch.	Boston, Thomas, a divine and author	1676	1732
Eng.	Boswell, James, the biographer of Dr. Johnson	1710	1795
	Bottiger, archæologist and antiquarian		1835
Gr.	Botzarris, Marco, a gallant leader in the modern revolution	1780	1823
Amer.	Boudinot, Elias, a statesman and philanthropist	1740	1821
Fr.	Boufflers, duke of, military commander	1644	1711
Fr.	Bourgainville, Louis A., military commander, and author	1729	1811
Fr.	Bourguer, Peter, mathematician and hydrographer	1698	1758
Fr.	Bourlainvilliers, Henry, count de, historian	1658	1752
Eng.	Boulton, Matthew, an eminent engineer	1728	1809
Fr.	Bourcet, Peter J. de, an officer and topographer	1700	1780
Fr.	Bourdaloüe, Louis, a noted preacher	1632	1704
Fr.	Bourignon, Antoinette, a fanatical author	1616	1680
Fr.	Bourmont, L. A. V., count of, marshal of France	1773	
Eng.	Bourne, Vincent, an elegant Latin poet		1747
Fr.	Bourrienne, biographer of Napoleon		1834
Fr.	Bousmard, M. de, a military engineer		1807
Amer.	Bowditch, Nath., astronomer, mathematician, &c.	1773	1838
Eng.	Bowdler, Thomas, editor Shakspeare, &c.	1754	1825
Amer.	Bowdoin, James, LL D., philosopher and statesman	1727	1790
Amer.	———, James (son of the last), ambassador to Spain	1752	1811
Eng.	Bowring, John, statesman, poet, and linguist	1792	
Fr.	Boyer, Jean Pierre, president of Hayti (died at Paris)	1776	1850
Amer.	Boyston, Zabdiel, an eminent physician	1680	1776
Scotch.	Boyd, Mark Alexander, a poet	1562	1601
Irish.	Boyle, Robert, an eminent philosopher	1626	1691
Eng.	Bradley, Dr. James, astronomer and mathematician	1692	1762
Eng.	Bradwardine, Thomas, mathematician and theologian		1319
Eng.	Brady, Robert, physician and historian		1700
Amer.	Bradford, William, second governor of Plymouth colony	1588	1657
Amer.	———, William, attorney general of the United States	1755	1795
Dan.	Brahe, Tycho, a celebrated astronomer	1546	1601
Ger.	Brandes, Henry Wm., mathematician and astronomer	1777	
Ger.	———, John Christian, actor and dramatist	1735	1799
Amer.	Brainard, David, missionary to the Indians	1718	1747
Amer.	———, J. G. C., a poet	1797	1826
Ger.	Breitkopf, Jöhn G. E., an eminent printer and type-founder	1719	1794
Swe.	Bremer, Fredrika, novelist	1802	
Bar.	Brennus, the leader of the Gauls,	f. B. C.	390
Scotch.	Brewster, Sir David, natural philosopher	1785	
Eng.	Bridgewater, duke of, introducer of canals in England	1736	1803
Eng.	Briggs, Henry, mathematician	1536	1630
Fr.	Brisson, Mathurin James, naturalist	1723	1806
Fr.	Bissot, John, a revolutionist and author	1757	1793
Fr.	Broglio, duc de, statesman	1785	
Irish.	Brooke, Henry, miscellaneous writer	1706	1793
Amer	Brooks, John, LL D., governor of Massachusetts	1752	1825
Fr.	Brotier, G., a Jesuit—editor of Tacitus	1723	1789

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Brougniart, Alex., mineralogist and geologist	1770	
Fr.	————, Adolphe T., botanist	1801	
Eng.	Brougham, Henry, lord, statesman and jurist	1779	
Fr.	Broussais, F. J. V., medical and physiological writer	1772	1839
Amer.	Brown, Arthur, a distinguished scholar and barrister		1805
Amer.	————, Charles Brockden, a novelist	1771	1810
Eng.	————, John, D. D., a miscellaneous writer	1715	1766
Scotch.	————, John, a divine and author	1722	1787
Scotch.	————, John, a divine and author	1777	1820
Scotch.	————, Dr. Thomas, metaphysician and poet		1828
Amer.	————, Maj. Gen. Jacob, general in war of 1812		1835
Amer.	————, James, senator, minister to France	1766	
Eng.	————, Robert, eminent botanist	1781	
Eng.	Browne, Sir Thomas, a physician and philos. writer	1605	1682
Irish.	————, George, count de, an officer in the Russian service	1698	1792
Eng.	————, William George, a traveller in Africa, &c.		1814
Eng.	————, William George, a traveller in Africa, &c.		1329
Scotch.	Bruce, Robert, the deliverer of his country	1730	1794
Scotch.	————, James, a celebrated traveller	1750	1798
Fr.	Brueys, Francis Paul, admiral	1688	1742
Fr.	Brumoy, Peter, a jesuit and author	1763	1815
Fr.	Brune, William Mary Ann, marshal and revolutionist	1769	1810
Fr.	Brunel, Sir M. J., engineer of Thames Tunnel, &c.		
Fr.	Brunet, Jacques Charles, 'Bibliographer's Manual'		
Fr.	Bruno, St., founder of the Carthusian order	1377	1444
Fr.	Bruno, St., founder of the Carthusian order	1721	1792
Ger.	Brunswick, Ferdinand, duke of, military commander	1735	1806
Ger.	————, Lunenbug, Charles Wm. Fer., duke of, mil. commander		
Rom.	Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the republican government		B. C. 505
Rom.	————, Marcus Junius, conspirator against Cæsar		B. C. 42
Fr.	Bruyere, John de la, a celebrated writer	1644	1697
Dutch.	Bruyn, Cornelius le, traveller	1652	
Eng.	Bryant, Jacob, a philologist and antiquary	1715	1804
Eng.	Brydges, Sir Egerton, eccentric <i>litterateur</i>	1762	1837
Fr.	Buat, Nancay, Louis G., count de, a learned writer	1491	1551
Fr.	Bucer, Martin, one of the fathers of the reformation	1729	1791
Scotch.	Buchan, William, a physician and author	1506	1582
Scotch.	Buchanan, George, an eminent writer	1766	1805
Scotch.	————, Claudius, a divine	1592	1628
Eng.	Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, statesman	1627	1688
Eng.	————, George Villiers, son of the former	1778	1839
Amer.	Buel, Jesse, agricultural writer	1661	1737
Polish.	Buffier, Claude, a Jesuit, and miscellaneous writer	1707	1783
Fr.	Buffon, George L. le Clerc, count of, celebrated naturalist	1784	
Fr.	Bugeaud, T. R., marshal of France	1763	
Ger.	Buhle, J. G., hist. of philosophy, &c.	1810	
Nor.	Bull, Ole, famous violinist	1504	1575
Swiss.	Bullinger, Henry, reformer and author	1803	
Eng.	Bulwer, (now Sir Edward Lytton,) novelist and dramatist		
Eng.	————, Sir Henry L., diplomatist and pol. writer	1791	
Pruss.	Bunsen, C. C. J., chevalier de, diplomatist and historian	1628	1683
Eng.	Bunyan, John, author of 'Pilgrim's Progress'	1784	1815
Swiss.	Burckhardt, John Louis, oriental traveller	1773	1815
Ger.	————, John Charles, mathematician	1770	1844
Eng.	Burdett, Sir Francis, politician	1756	1837
Eng.	Burgess, Thomas, bp. of Salisbury, classical and theological writer		1792
Eng.	Burgoyne, John, military commander and author	1730	1797
Irish.	Burke, Edmund, a great statesman and writer	1520	1598
Eng.	Burleigh, William Cecil, lord, eminent statesman	1668	1741
Dutch.	Burman, Peter, critic and editor	1805	1841
Scotch.	Burnes, Sir Alex., travels in Bokkara—'Cabool,' &c.	1643	1715
Scotch.	Burnet, Gilbert, a divine and historian	1739	1820
Eng.	Burney, James, admiral and author	1726	1814
Eng.	————, Charles, a doctor of music	1759	1796
Scotch.	Burns, Robert, a popular and national poet	1756	1836
Amer.	Burr, Col. Aaron, vice-pres. U. S.	1576	1639
Eng.	Burton, Robert, author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy'	1721	1793
Ger.	Busching, Anthony Frederick, philosopher and geological writer	1738	1792
Eng.	Bute, John Stuart, earl of, statesman	1612	1680
Eng.	Butler, Samuel, a humorous poet	1692	1752
Eng.	————, Joseph, bishop, an eminent prelate and author	1774	1840
Eng.	————, Samuel, bp. of Litchfield, editor of 'Æschyles,' &c.		1791
Amer.	————, Richard, colonel, an officer in the revolution	1764	1820
Ger.	Buttman, Philip C., philologist	1564	1625
Ger.	Buxtorf, John, a Hebrew and Chaldaic lexicographer		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	Buxtorf, John, (son of the preceding) lexicographer	1599	1644
Eng	Byng, honorable John, admiral	1704	1757
Eng	Byron, honorable John, admiral	1723	1786
Eng	——, George Gordon, lord, a popular poet	1788	1824

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Ital.	Cabot, Sebastian (son of John) navigator	1477	
Port.	Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, navigator	f. 1500	
Span.	Cabrera, don Ramon, military commander for Don Carlos	1810	
Fr.	Cadet De Grassicourt, Charles L., chemist and philosopher	1769	1821
Ital.	Cadamosta, Louis da, navigator	f. 1456	
Fr.	Caille, Rene, ' Voyage à Tembouctou,' &c.		1838
Rom.	Cæsar, Caius Julius, warrior, statesman, and author	B. C. 100	B. C. 44
Ital.	Cajetan, Cardinal, diplomatist and author	1510	1593
Gr.	Calaber, Quintus, poet	f. 250	
Span.	Calderon de la Barca, don Pedro, dramatist	1600	1687
Ital.	Calepino, Ambrose, author of a Lexicon in 11 languages	1435	1511
Amer.	Calhoun, John C., senator of the U. S.	1782	1850
Gr.	Calippus, astronomer and mathematician	f. B. C. 330	
Gr.	Callimachus, a poet	f. B. B. 150	
Gr.	Callisthenes, philosopher and historian		B. C. 328
Fr.	Calmet, Augustine, an erudite divine and author	1672	1757
Ital.	Calogera, Angelo, a learned monk and author	1699	1768
Fr.	Calonne, Charles Alex. de, minister of state	1734	1802
Fr.	Calvin, John, one of the apostles of the Reformation	1509	1564
Amer.	Calvert, Leonard, first governor of Maryland [See <i>Baltimore</i>]		1676
Fr.	Cambaceres, John J. R., distinguished revolutionist	1753	1824
Eng.	Cambridge, duke of, sixth son of George III.	1774	1850
Eng.	Camden, William, an eminent antiquary and historian	1551	1623
Rom.	Camillus, Marcus Furius, a distinguished dictator		B. C. 365
Port.	Camoens, Louis, the most eminent poet of his country	1517	1579
Scotch.	Campbell, George, a divine and author	1709	1796
Scotch.	——, John, a multifarious writer		1775
Scotch.	——, Thos., poet—' Life of Petrarch,' &c.	1777	1844
Scotch.	——, Lord, jurist—' Lives of Chancellors'	1778	
Ger.	Camper, Peter, an eminent naturalist	1722	1789
Fr.	Campiston, John G. de, dramatist	1656	1723
Fr.	Cange, Charles Dufresne, Sieur du, historian	1610	1683
Eng.	Canning, George, statesman, orator, and poet	1770	1827
Fr.	Capefigue, B. H. R., historian	1799	
Span.	Capmany, Don Antonio, historian	1754	1810
Rom.	Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor	188	217
Brit.	Caractacus, prince of the Silures, a brave warrior	(ab.) 100	
Ital.	Cardan, Jerom, philosopher, mathematician, and physician	1501	1576
Fr.	Cardonne, Dennis D., an eminent orientalist	1720	1783
Eng.	Carey, Henry, Earl of Monmouth, translator	1596	1661
Amer.	——, Matthew, philanthropist, publisher, and politician	1760	1839
Eng.	——, William, missionary to India	1761	1822
Ital.	Carissimi, James, musical composer	1600	
Irish.	Carleton, Sir Guy, military commander, and governor of Canada	1724	1808
Ital.	Carli, John Rinaldo, count de, author	1720	1795
Eng.	Carlisle, Sir Anth., physician and medical writer	1763	1840
Span.	Carlos, don, son of Philip II. (hero of Schiller's tragedy)	1545	1568
Port.	——, don M. J.		
Scotch.	Carlyle, Thomas, historian and metaphysician	1795	
Gr.	Carneades, philosopher, founder of the 3d Academy	B. C. 218	B. C. 128
Fr.	Carnot, Lazarus Nicholas, revolutionist	1753	1823
Fr.	Carrel, Armand, historian and metaphysician	1800	1836
Eng.	Carter, Elizabeth, a learned translattrass, &c.	1717	1806
Amer.	——, Nathaniel H., a scholar and traveller		1830
Eng.	Cartwright, Major John, parliament reformer	1740	1824
Ger.	Carus, C. G., writer on anatomy and physiology	1789	
Amer.	Carver, Jonathan, traveller and author	1732	1780
Amer.	——, John, first governor of Plymouth colony		1621
Eng.	Cary, Henry F., poet—translator of ' Dante'	1772	1844
Span.	Casas, Bartholomew de las, philanthropist and historian	1474	1564
Fr.	Cassini, John Dominic, astronomer	1625	1712
Ital.	Cassiodorus, Marcus Aur., statesman and historian	470	516
Rom.	Cassius, Longinus Caius, conspirator against Cæsar		B. C. 42
Eng.	Castell, Edmund, divine and lexicographer	1606	1655

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Ital.	Casuglione, Balthasar, statesman and author	1468	1524
Ital.	Catalini, Madame, eminent vocalist	1782	184
Eng.	Catesby, Mark, naturalist	1680	1749
Eng.	Catesby, Mark, naturalist	1729	1796
Russ.	Catherine II., a powerful and profligate empress		
Rom.	Catiline, Lucius Sergius, patrician conspirator		B. C. 62
Fr.	Catinat, Nicholas, military commander	1637	1712
Rom.	Cato, Marcus Porcius, the Censor, statesman and author	B. C. 232	B. C. 147
Rom.	—, Marco Porcius, 'of Utica,' statesman	B. C. 95	B. C. 46
Rom.	Catullus, Caius Valerius, poet	B. C. 85	
Fr.	Cauchy, Aug. L., mathematician	1780	
Fr.	Caussin, Nicholas, a Jesuit, author of 'The Holy Court'	1583	1651
Fr.	Cavaignac, Gen., military commander and statesman		
Eng.	Cavendish, Sir William, courtier and writer	1505	1557
Eng.	—, Thomas, navigator		1591
Eng.	Caxton, William, the introducer of printing into England	1410	1492
Fr.	Cazales, James A. M. de, an eloquent orator	1752	1805
Fr.	Caylus, A. C. P., count de, miscellaneous writer	1720	1765
Rom.	Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius, a celebrated physician	f. 30	
Gr.	—, an Epicurean philosopher	f. 50	
Rom.	Censorius, a critic and grammarian	f. 240	
Irish.	Centlivre, Susanna, a dramatic writer	1667	1723
Span.	Cervantes, Saavedra Michael, author of 'Don Quixotte'	1547	1616
Ital.	Cesarotti, Melchior, a voluminous author	1730	1808
Scotch.	Chalmers, George, miscellaneous writer	1744	1825
Eng.	—, Alex., 'General Biographical Dictionary,' &c.	1759	1834
Scotch.	—, Thomas, D. D., theologian and political economist	1770	1846
Eng.	Chambers, Sir William, an architect		1796
Fr.	Champollion, the younger, 'Monuments d l'Egypte,' &c.	1790	1832
Fr.	Champollion-Figeac, historian and antiquary	1779	
Amer.	Channing, William Ellery, D. D., theologian and philanthropist	1780	1842
Eng.	Chantry, Sir Francis sculptor	1781	1841
Eng.	Chapman, George, poetical translator	1557	1634
Eng.	Chapone, Hester, miscellaneous writer	1727	1801
Fr.	Chaptal, J. A. C., chemist	1756	1832
Fr.	Charles Martel, statesman and warrior		741
Fr.	Charles, J. A. C., natural philosopher	1746	1825
Fr.	—, V. E. P., historian and <i>litterateur</i>		
Fr.	Charlemagne, emperor of the West, and king of France	742	814
Swe.	Charles XII., king, a celebrated warrior	1682	1718
Fr.	Charlevoix, Peter F. X. de, a Jesuit historian	1682	1761
Dutch.	Chasse, David H., baron, military commander	1765	
Fr.	Chateaubriand, poet, statesman, and traveller	1769	1848
Fr.	Chatel, Abbé Fer. F., theological reformer	1795	
Eng.	Chatham, Wm. Pitt, earl of, statesman	1708	1778
Eng.	Chatterton, Thomas, famed for precocious talent	1752	1770
Eng.	Chaucer, Geoffrey, the father of English poetry	1328	1400
Amer.	Chauncey, Charles, D. D., president of Harvard College		1671
Amer.	—, Commodore Isaac, naval commander		1840
Eng.	Cheselden, William, an eminent anatomist	1688	1752
Eng.	Chesterfield, Philip D Stanhope, earl of, statesman and writer	1694	1773
Ital.	Cherubini, musical composer		1842
Fr.	Chevalier, Michael, engineer, traveller, and statesman	1806	
Fr.	Chevreur, M. E., chemist	1786	
Gr.	Chilo, Euphorus of Sparta—one of the seven wise men	f. B. C. 598	
Amer.	Chipman, Nathaniel, jurist and statesman	1752	1843
Eng.	Chitty, Joseph, author of numerous works on law	1776	1841
Pol.	Chlopicki, J., military commander—dictator of Poland	1772	
Fr.	Choiseul-Stainville, C. A. G., duke of, statesman and author	1762	
Swe.	Choiseul-Stainville, C. A. G., duke of, statesman and author	1626	1689
Afric.	Christina, queen (daughter of G. Adolphus)	1767	1820
Gr.	(Christophe, a slave—afterwards king of Hayti	B. C. 280	B. C. 207
Gr.	Chrysisphus, a stoic philosopher	344	407
Gr.	Chrysostom, John, Christian father and orator	1731	1764
Eng.	Churchill, Charles, a satirical poet	1639	1718
Amer.	Church, Benjamin, military commander	1671	1557
Eng.	Cibber, Colley, tragic and comic actor and poet		
Rom.	Cicero, Marcus Tullius, one of the greatest of orators	B. C. 105	B. C. 43
Ital.	Cimarosa, Dominic, dramatic and music composer	1754	1801
Gr.	Cimon, an Athenian general		B. C. 449
Rom.	Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctius, the patriot, flourished	B. C. 456	
Rom.	Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, partisan of Marius, flourished	B. C. 87	
Ital.	Cirillo, Dominic, a botanist and physician	1734	1799

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Chap, Arthur St., a distinguished officer in the revolution		1818
Fr.	Clairaut, Alexis Claude, geometerician	1713	1765
Amer.	Clap, Thomas, president of Yale College	1703	1767
Scotch.	Clapperton, Hugh, traveller in Africa	1783	1827
Eng.	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, earl of, statesman and historian	1608	1674
Eng.	Clarke, Samuel, Dr., theologian and philosopher	1675	1729
Eng.	———, Dr. Edward Daniel, traveller and mineralogist	1767	1821
Eng.	———, Dr. Adam, a celebrated theologian and commentator	1760	1832
Eng.	———, Sir James, medical author		
Amer.	Clark, Willis Gaylord, poet and essayist	1810	1841
Eng.	Clarkson, Thomas, philanthropist	1761	
Amer.	Clayton, John, an eminent physician and botanist	1705	1773
Gr.	Cleanthes, a Stoic philosopher, flourished	E. C. 260	
Ital.	Clementi, Mazio, musical composer		1832
Gr.	Cleobolus, one of the seven wise men, flourished	B. C. 559	
Egypt.	Cleopatra, a voluptuous queen		B. C. 30
Amer.	Clinton, George, governor of New-York, and vice-president of U. S.	1739	1812
Amer.	———, Dewitt, governor and benefactor of New-York	1769	1823
Eng.	Clive, Robert, lord, military commander	1725	1774
Fr.	Cloquet, Hypolite (brother of Jules), anatomist	1787	
Fr.	Clot, or Clot Bey, surgeon and medical writer (in Egypt)	1795	
Eng.	Cobbet, William, political writer		1835
Eng.	Cogan, Thomas, physician, and miscellaneous writer	1736	1818
Eng.	Coke, Sir Edward, a learned judge	1549	1634
Fr.	Colbert, John Baptist, an eminent statesman	1619	1683
Amer.	Colburn, Zerab, precocious arithmetician	1804	1840
Amer.	Colden, Cadwallader, an eminent botanist, astronomer, &c.	1688	1776
Amer.	———, Cadwallader D., statesman, biographer of Fulton, &c.	1769	1834
Eng.	Coleridge, Henry N., <i>literateur</i>	(ab.) 1800	1843
Eng.	———, Samuel T., poet and metaphysician		1834
Eng.	Collingwood, Cuthbert, lord, admiral	1748	1810
Eng.	Collins, William, a popular poet	1720	1756
Eng.	Coleman, George, dramatic writer	1733	1784
Amer.	———, Benjamin, a learned divine (in Boston)	1673	1747
Eng.	Colman, George, the younger, dramatist	1762	1836
Fr.	Colombat de l'Isère, medical writer	(ab.) 1800	
Ital.	Columbus, Christopher, the discoverer of America	1441	1506
Eng.	Colton, C. C., author of 'Lacon'	1773	1832
Scotch.	Combe, George, phrenologist and philosopher	1788	
Scotch.	———, Andrew, medical and physiological writer	1797	
Fr.	Conde, Louis II. of Bourbon, Protestant military commander	1621	1686
Fr.	Condillac, Stephen Bonnot de, metaphysical writer	1715	1780
Chinese.	Confucius, a celebrated philosopher	B. C. 550	
Eng.	Congreve, William, a comic dramatist	1670	1728
Gr.	Conon, an Athenian general		B. C. 390
Fr.	Constant, Benjamin, statesman and metaphysician	1767	1830
Gr.	Constantine (the Great), the first Christian emperor	274	337
Gr.	——— VII. (Porphyrogenitus), emperor and author	905	959
Gr.	——— (Paleologus), the last of the Greek emperors	1403	1453
Eng.	Cook, James, a celebrated circumnavigator	1728	1776
Eng.	Cooke, Thomas, editor and translator	1702	1756
Eng.	———, George F., an eminent actor	1756	1812
Amer.	Cooper, Samuel, D. D., a divine and political writer	1725	1783
Eng.	———, Sir Astley Paxton, physician and medical writer	1768	1841
Eng.	———, Thomas, chemist, jurist, and politician (in Amer.)	1759	1840
Irish.	Coote, Sir Eyre, military commander in India	1726	1783
Pruss.	Copernicus, Nicholas. a celebrated astronomer—the reviver of the Pythagorean system of the universe	1473	1543
Gr.	Corinna, a poetess, flourished in the fifteenth century, before Christ.		
Rom.	Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, a warrior		E. C. 483
Fr.	Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, vic. de, political writer	1788	
Ital.	Cornaro, Lewis, a noble—author of a book on temperance	1467	1565
Fr.	Cornelle, Peter, an eminent dramatic writer	1606	1684
Fr.	———, Thomas (brother of Peter), poet and dramatist	1625	1709
Ger.	Cornelius, Peter, painter (in fresco, &c.)		
Fr.	Cornelli, Mark Vincent, a Venetian geographer and historian		1718
Eng.	Cornwallis, Charles, marquis, military commander	1738	1805
Port.	Cortes, Ferdinand, the brutal conqueror of Mexico	1485	1554
Ital.	Costa, Paola, <i>literateur</i>	1771	1836
Dutch.	Coster, John Lawrence, one of the supposed inventors of printing	1370	
Ger.	Cotta, Baron F., publisher and statesman		1834
Fr.	Cottin, Sophia, madame, a novelist	1773	1807

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Cotton, John (of Boston), a learned divine	1585	1652
Fr.	Coulomb, Charles, Augustine de, philosopher	1736	1806
Fr.	Courier, Paul Louis, poet and satirist	1772	1825
Fr.	———, Paul Louis, political writer	1774	1825
Fr.	Court de Gebelin, Anthony, an antiquarian and author	1725	1784
Fr.	Cousin, Louis, historian	1627	1707
Fr.	———, Victor, statesman and metaphysician		
Eng.	Cowley, Abraham, poet	1618	1667
Eng.	Cowper, William, poet	1731	1800
Eng.	Coxe, William, traveller and historian	1747	1828
Eng.	Crabbe, Rev. George, poet	1754	1832
Ger.	Cramer, John Andrew, miscellaneous writer	1723	1783
Eng.	Cranmer, Thomas, a celebrated reformer	1489	1556
Rom.	Crassus, Marcus Lucinius (the Rich), military commander		B. C. 53
Amer.	Crawford, William H., statesman and jurist	1772	1834
Fr.	Crebillon, Prosper Jolyot de, tragic poet	1674	1762
Fr.	Crevier, John Baptist Lewis, historian	1693	1765
Amer.	Crockett, David, eccentric statesman		1836
Eng.	Croly, Rev. George, poet and novelist		
Eng.	Cromwell, Thomas, earl of Essex, successor of Wolsey	1490	1540
Eng.	———, Oliver, military commander and statesman	1599	1658
Scotch.	Cruden, Alexander, author of a Concordance to the Bible	1701	
Eng.	Cruikshank, George, artist, chiefly caricature	1780	
Eng.	Cudworth, Ralph, philosopher	1617	1688
Scotch.	Cullen, William, an eminent physician	1712	1790
Eng.	Cumberland, William Augustus, duke of, military commander	1721	1765
Eng.	———, Richard, a multifarious writer	1732	1811
Scotch.	Cunningham, Allan, poet, biographer, &c.	1768	1842
Irish.	Curran, John Philpot, a celebrated barrister and orator	1750	1817
Rom.	Curtius, Rufus Quintus, history		
Fr.	Cuvier, baron, one of the greatest of naturalists	1769	1832
Fr.	———, Fred. (brother of the baron), naturalist	1773	1838
	Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, an eminent father of the church		258
	Cyril, St., the apostle of the Slavi		822

D

Fr.	Dacier, Anne, a celebrated classical scholar	1651	1720
Swe.	Dalin, Olaus Von, the father of Swedish poetry	1708	1753
Amer.	Dallas, James Alexander, secretary treasury U. S.	1759	1817
Amer.	———, Commodore A. J., naval commander	1791	1844
Eng.	Dalton, John, chemist and mathematician	1766	1844
Ger.	Damm, Christian Tobias, Greek lexicographer	1699	1778
Eng.	Dampier, William, an eminent navigator	1652	1711
Eng.	Daniell, John F., chemist	1790	1845
Eng.	———, W., R. A., Author of pictorial works on India		1837
Ger.	Dannecker, sculptor ('Ariadne,' &c.)	1758	1841
Ital.	Dante Alighieri, 'the sublimest of the Italian poets'	1265	1321
Eng.	D'Arblay, Madame (Fanny Burney), novelist	1752	1840
Eng.	Darwin, Erasmus, a poet, physician, and botanist	1721	1802
Aust.	Daun, Leopold Joseph Mary, count de, military commander	1705	1766
Fr.	Daunou, P. C. F., statesman and <i>litterateur</i>	1761	1840
Amer.	Davidson, Lucretia M., a youthful poetess of uncommon genius	1808	1825
Amer.	Davies, Samuel, president of Princeton College—theol. writer	1724	1761
Ital.	Davila, Henry Catharine, an historian	1576	1631
Eng.	Davis, John, a navigator—discoverer of 'Davis' Straits'		1605
Eng.	Davy, Sir Humphrey, eminent chemist	1778	1829
Amer.	Deane, Silas, minister of the U. S. to France	1758	1789
Amer.	Dearborn, Henry, a distinguished officer of the two American wars	1751	1829
Fr.	Debrue, William Francis, a bookseller and bibliographer	1731	1782
Swiss.	Decandolle, A. P., botanist,	1778	1841
Amer.	Decatur, Stephen, a gallant commodore in the U. S. navy	1779	1820
Eng.	Defoe, Daniel, miscellaneous writer	1661	1731
Fr.	Delambre, John Baptist Joseph, astronomer	1749	1822
Fr.	Delavigne, Casimir, dramatist	1794	1843
Fr.	Delille, James, a celebrated poet	1738	1813
Fr.	Delisle, Joseph Nicholas, an eminent astronomer	1688	1768
Gr.	Democritus, a celebrated philosopher	B. C. 460	
Gr.	Demosthenes, one of the greatest of orators	B. C. 381	B. C. 322
Eng.	Denham, lieut. colonel Dixon, an enterprising traveller	1786	1828
Ital.	Denina, Charles John Maria, an historian	1731	1813

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Russ.	Derzhavine, Gabriel R., a poet and statesman	1743	1816
Fr.	Desaix, Louis Charles Anthony, military commander	1768	1800
Fr.	Descartes, René, an eminent philosopher	1596	1650
Fr.	Dessaix, J. M., count, marshal of France	1768	
Afr.	Dessalines, John James, emperor of Hayti		1806
Fr.	Destouches, Philip Nericault, dramatic writer	1680	1754
Dutch.	Deurhoff, William, founder of a sect, and an author	1650	1717
Amer.	Dewees, W. P., medical writer	1768	1841
Dutch.	De Witt, John, an eminent statesman	1625	1672
Port.	Diaz, Bartholomew, discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope		1500
Eng.	Dibdin, Charles, a dramatic and musical composer	1748	1814
Eng.	——, Thomas, dramatist and song writer (son of Charles)		1841
Eng.	——, Rev. Thomas F., bibliographer		1849
Eng.	Dick, Thomas, author of 'Christian Philosopher'		
Eng.	Dickens, Charles, novelist		
Fr.	Diderot, Denis, first editor of 'Encyclopædie Methodique'	1713	1784
Fr.	Didot, Francis A., a celebrated printer and type-founder	1730	1804
Fr.	——, Firmin, publisher, and member of Deputies	1764	1836
Fr.	——, Amb. Firmin, publisher and traveller	1790	
Egypt.	Didymus, who wrote from 3000 to 6000 works	f. B. C. 30	
Pruss.	Diebitsch-Sabalkanski, count, military commander	1785	1831
Pruss.	Diefenbach, J. F., surgeon	1795	
Ger.	Dindorf, William, philologist	1802	
Span.	Diez, John Martin, a patriotic military commander	1775	1825
Mace.	Dinocrates, an architect—(built Alexandria, &c.)	f. B. C. 350	
Gr.	Dion Cassius, author of Roman history		155
Gr.	Dio Chrysostom, a rhetorician and philosopher	f. 30	
Gr.	Diodorus Siculus, a historian	f. B. C. 10	
Gr.	Diogenes, the Cynic, a philosopher	B. C. 413	B. C. 323
Gr.	Diogenes Laertius, biographer		
Gr.	Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, critic and historian		52
Gr.	——, a geographer	f. 140	
Eng.	Dodd, Dr. William, miscellaneous writer	1729	1777
Eng.	Doddridge, Philip, a gifted and pious divine and writer	1702	1756
Ger.	Doebereiner, J. W., chemist	1780	
Ital.	Donizetti, Gaetano, musical composer		
Ital.	Doria, Andrew, the deliverer of his country (Genoa)	1468	1560
Scotch	Douglas, Gawin, a poet and translator	1474	1521
Gr.	Draco, an Athenian legislator	f. 623	
Eng.	Drake, Sir Francis, a celebrated circumnavigator	1545	1596
Dutch	Drebbel, Cornelius Van, inventor of the thermometer	1572	1634
Fr.	Droz, Joseph, historical and political writer		
Eng.	Dryden, John, an eminent poet	1631	1700
Fr.	Duchatel, C. M. T., count, statesman and author	1803	
Fr.	Duchesné, Andrew, an historian	1584	1640
Fr.	Duclos, Charles Pineau, an historian	1704	1772
Fr.	Duguescland, Bertrand, military commander	1314	1380
Fr.	Dumas, Alex., novelist, traveller, &c.	1803	
Fr.	——, J. B., chemist	1800	
Fr.	Dumont, John, traveller and political writer		1726
Fr.	—— d'Urville, J. S. C., circumnavigator	1790	1842
Fr.	Dumourier, Charles Francis Duperier, military commander	1739	1823
Scotc..	Dunbar, William, a poet	1465	1535
Scotc.	Duncan, William, logician and translator	1717	1760
Scotch.	——, Adam, viscount, a successful admiral	1731	1804
Amer.	Dunlap, William, painter and historian	1766	1839
Fr.	Dupin, Louis Ellics, an ecclesiastical historian	1637	1719
Fr.	——, A. M. J. J., jurist and statesman	1783	
Fr.	——, Charles, baron, jurist and statesman	1784	
Fr.	Duponceau, P. S., philologist, jurist, &c. (at Philadelphia)	1760	1844
Fr.	Dupuytren, surgeon and anatomist	1778	1835
Fr.	Duquesne, Abraham, a gallant admiral	1610	1688
Eng.	Durham, J. G. Lambton, earl of, governor general of Canada	1792	1840
Fr.	Duroc, Michael, duke of Friuli, military commander	1772	1813
Amer.	Dwight, Dr. Timothy, an eminent divine and writer	1752	1817

E

Ger.	Eckhard, John George, an antiquary and historian	1674	1730
Irish.	Edgeworth, Maria, novelist	(about) 1770	
Eng.	Edward, the Black Prince, a warrior	1330	1376

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Amer.	Edwards, Jonathan, an able divine and metaphysician	1703	1757
Eng.	———, Bryan, an historian	1743	1800
	———, W. F., anatomist and physiologist (born at Jamaica)	1777	
	———, Milne (son of the last), naturalist		
Gr.	Eginhard, an historian		339
Ger.	Ehrenberg, C. J., naturalist	1795	
Ger.	Eichborn, F. C., theologian and jurist		
Eng.	Eldon, Lord, lord chancellor of England	1750	1838
Scotch.	Elgin, T. Bunce, earl of, diplomatist—remover of 'Elgin marbles'	1771	1841
Eng.	Elizabeth, queen	1533	1603
Amer.	Elliot, John, 'the apostle to the Indians'	1604	1690
Amer.	Elliott, J. D., commodore in American navy	1785	1845
Amer.	Ellsworth, Oliver, a distinguished chief justice of the U. S.	1745	1807
Eng.	Emerson, William, an eminent mathematician	1701	1782
Irish.	Enmet, Thomas Addis, an eminent lawyer and orator	1764	1827
Ger.	Empedocles, a Pythagorean philosopher		
Eng.	Enfield, William, miscellaneous writer	1741	1797
Fr.	Eon De Beaumont, Chevalier, an eccentric writer	1728	1810
Gr.	Epaminondas, an illustrious Theban general		B. C. 363
Gr.	Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher	f. 40	
Gr.	Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean sect of philosophers	B. C. 342	B. C. 371
Dutch.	Erasmus, Desiderius, a celebrated scholar and author	1467	1536
Span.	Ercilla, Don Alonso, a poet	1525	1595
Span.	Ericeira, Ferdinand, a statesman and historian	1614	1699
Eng.	Erigena, John Scotus, a learned writer of the ninth century		
Pruss.	Erman, A. G., 'Travels in Siberia,' &c.	1806	
Ger.	Ernesti, John, Augustus, an eminent critic	1707	1781
Scotch.	Erskine, Thomas, lord, a celebrated forensic orator	1750	1823
Span.	Escobar, Y. Mendoza Anthony, a celebrated casuist	1589	1669
Fr.	Esquirol, J. E. D., writer on insanity	1772	1840
Ger.	Ess, L. Van, theological writer	1770	
Eng.	Essex, Robert Devereux, earl of, a warrior	1567	1601
Aust.	Esterhazy, Prince Paul, wealthy statesman		
Afric.	Euclid, an eminent geometrician	f. B. C. 300	
Fr.	Eugene, Francis, prince, a great warrior (in the German service)	1663	1736
Swiss.	Euler, Leonard, an eminent mathematician	1707	1783
Gr.	Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet	B. C. 480	
Gr.	Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, a learned father of the church, and ecclesiastical historian		340
Rom.	Eutropius, an historian	f. 360	
Rom.	Eutyches, an ecclesiastic, founder of a sect		
Eng.	Evelyn, John, miscellaneous writer	1620	1651
Amer.	Everett, Alex. H., essayist and diplomatist	1790	1847

F

Eng.	Faber, George Stanley, theological writer		
Rom.	Fabius, Quintus M. V., a skilful warrior		B. C. 201
Ger.	Fabricius, John Albert, a critic and bibliographer	1668	1736
Ital.	———, John Christian, a celebrated entomologist	1742	1807
Ital.	Fabroni, Angelo, a learned biographer	1732	1803
Pruss.	Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, an experimental philosopher	1686	1736
Eng.	Fairfax, Thomas, lord, a general in the civil war	1611	1671
Eng.	Falconer, William, a poet	1730	1769
Ital.	Faliero, Marino, doge of Venice (beheaded)		1355
Irish.	Faraday, Michael, chemist	1790	
Port.	Faria Y. Souza, Manuel, an historian and poet	1588	1647
Irish.	Farquhar, George, a dramatist	1678	1707
Ger.	Faust, John, one of the inventors of printing		1466
Eng.	Fawkes, Francis, a poet and translator	1721	1777
Fr.	Fayette, Mary M., countess of, miscellaneous writer	1632	1693
Fr.	Fenelon, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, an able writer, and one of the most virtuous of men	1651	1715
Swe.	Ferber, John James, an eminent mineralogist	1743	1790
Eng.	Ferguson, James, a self-educated astronomer, philosopher, &c.	1710	1776
Eng.	———, Adam, an historian and moral philosopher	1724	1816
Span.	Ferreras, John de, a celebrated historian	1652	1735
Fr.	Fesch, Joseph, senior, priest—cardinal, archbishop of Lyons	1763	1839
Ger.	Feurbach, Paul John A. von, statesman and jurist	1775	1833
Span	Feyjoo Y. Montenegro, an able miscellaneous writer	1701	1764
Ital	Ficino, Marsilius, a Platonic philosopher	1433	1499

NATION	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Fielding, Henry, a humorous novelist and dramatist	1707	1754
Ital.	Fiesco, John Louis, the conspirator against Doria		1547
Eng.	Flavel, John, an eminent nonconformist divine	1627	1691
Fr.	Flechner, Esprit, a celebrated prelate	1632	1710
Ger.	Fleischer, H. L., orientalist	1801	
Eng.	Fletcher, John, a dramatist	1576	1625
Fr.	Fleury, Claude, a divine and historian	1640	1722
Fr.	———, Andrew Hercules de, a cardinal and statesman	1653	1743
Amer.	Flint, Rev. Timothy, novelist and historian	1780	1840
Fr.	Florian, John Peter Claris de, miscellaneous writer	1755	1794
Ger.	Flügel, G. L., philologist and historian	1802	
Ger.	Follen, C. T. C., theologian and philologist (in U. S.)	1796	1840
Fr.	Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, miscellaneous writer	1657	1757
Eng.	Foot, Samuel, a comic writer and actor	1721	1771
Ital.	Forcellini, Giles, a Latin lexicographer	1688	
Eng.	Ford, John, an early dramatic writer	1586	1639
Amer.	Forsyth, John, diplomatist and statesman	1780	1841
Eng.	Fosbrooke, Rev. T. D., archæologist (Ency. Antiq.)	1770	1842
Eng.	Poster, John, essayist		
Fr.	Fouche, Joseph, duke of Otranto, a brutal revolutionist	1763	1820
Fr.	Pourier, Charles, founder of the 'social' system	1772	1837
Eng.	Fox, John, a divine, author of the 'Book of Martyrs'	1517	1587
Eng.	———, George, the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers	1624	1690
Eng.	———, Charles James, one of the greatest of statesmen and orators	1748	1806
Irish.	Francis, Sir Philip, political writer	1740	1c 38
Amer.	Franklin, Benjamin, a celebrated philosopher and statesman	1706	1790
Pruss.	Frederick II., the Great, king—an able general and author	1712	1786
Ger.	Freytag, G. W. F., Arabic Dictionary, &c.	1778	
Eng.	Frobisher, Sir Martin, a celebrated navigator		1594
Fr.	Froissart, John, a chronicler and poet	1333	1400
Eng.	Fry, Elizabeth, philanthropist	1780	1845
Eng.	Fuller, Thomas, a divine and historian	1608	1661
Eng.	Fuller, Andrew, an eminent Baptist minister	1754	1815
Amer.	Fulton, Robert, the introducer of steamboats in America	1767	1815
Fr.	Furitiere, Antony, a philologist	1620	1653

G

Fr.	Gagnier, John, an orientalist and author	1670	1740
Fr.	Gail, J. B., philologist	1755	1829
Fr.	Gaillard, Gabriel Henry, miscellaneous writer and historian	1723	1806
Amer.	Gaines, Maj. Gen. E. P., military commander	1777	1849
Gr.	Galen, Claudius, a celebrated physician	131	
Ital.	Galileo, an illustrious philosopher and astronomer	1564	1642
Ger.	Gall, John Joseph, a celebrated physiologist, and founder of the science of phrenology	1758	1828
Swiss-Amer.	Gallatin, Albert, statesman, diplomatist, philologist, and ethnol.	1761	1849
Scotch.	Galt, John, novelist	1779	1839
Ital.	Galvani, Louis, a physician and experimental philosopher—discoverer of galvanic electricity	1737	1798
Port.	Gama, Vasco de, navigator, first who doubled the Cape of Good Hope		1524
Ger.	Gans, Edward, jurist	1798	1841
Span.	Garcia, Manuel, musical composer	1779	1832
Span.	Garcias Lasso, de la Vega, 'the Prince of Spanish poetry'	1503	1536
Fr.	Garnier, Count Germain, jurist	1754	1821
Eng.	Garrick, David, a celebrated actor and dramatist	1716	1779
Eng.	Gascoigne, Sir William, the judge who imprisoned Henry Prince of Wales for a misdemeanor	1350	1413
Fr.	Gassendi, Peter, a celebrated philosopher	1592	1655
Amer.	Gates, Horatio, a distinguished officer in the revolution	1723	1806
Eng.	Gay, John, a popular poet	1688	1732
Fr.	Gay-Lussac, N. F., chemist	1778	1850
Ger.	Gellert, Christian Furchtegott, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1715	1769
Bar.	Genghis Khan, a celebrated conqueror	1164	1327
Fr.	Genlis, Stephanie Felicité, countess de, miscellaneous writer	1746	1830
Eng.	Geoffrey of Monmouth, an historian of the 12th century		
Fr.	Gerando, Baron de, writer on education, &c.	1770	
Rom.	Germanicus, Tiberius Drusus Cæsar, military commander		19
Fr.	Gerson, John Charlier de, an ecclesiastic and author	1363	1429
Swiss	Gesne, Conrad, an eminent naturalist	1516	1665
Ger.	———, John Matthias, a philologist	1691	1761
Amer	Gerry, Elbridge, a distinguished patriot, vice president U. S.		1814

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Giannone, Peter, an historian	1676	1758
Eng.	Gibbon, Edward, one of the greatest of English historians	1737	1794
Amer.	Gibson, Col. John and Col. George, both officers in the Revolution		
Eng.	Gifford, William, a critic and poet	1757	1826
Eng.	———, John, an historical and political writer	1758	1818
Eng.	Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, one of the earliest adventurers in America		1583
Eng.	Gill, John, a divine, oriental scholar, and author	1697	1771
Scotch.	Gillies, John, 'History of Greece,' &c.	1747	1836
Ital.	Gioja, Melchior, writer on economical sciences	1767	1829
Swe.	Gmelin, John Frederick, a chemist	1748	1805
Fr.	Godfrey of Bouillon, or Boulogne, a celebrated leader in the crusades		1100
Amer.	Godman, John, M. D., a distinguished naturalist, &c.		1830
Eng.	Godwin, William, novelist and metaphysician	1755	1836
Ger.	Goethe, a celebrated dramatist	1749	1831
Ital.	Goldoni, Charles, 'the Italian Moliere'	1707	1793
Irish	Goldsmith, Oliver, a celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer	1731	1774
Dutch.	Golius, James, an orientalist and lexicographer	1596	1667
Span.	Gonsalvo of Cordova, a celebrated warrior	1443	1515
Gr.	Gorgias, an orator and sophist, f. B. C. 5th century		
Fr.	Gourgaud, Gen., military commander under Napoleon		
Eng.	Gower, John, one of the earliest English poets		1402
Rom.	Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius, a celebrated democrat		B. C. 133
Rom.	———, Caius Sempronius		B. C. 121
Ger.	Græfe, or Grævius, an erudite classic writer	1632	1703
Scotch.	Grahame, James, author of 'History of the United States'		
Scotch.	Grahame, James, a poet	1765	1811
Scotch.	Grant, Anne (of Laggan), novelist, essayist, &c.	1755	1838
Eng.	Granville, John Carteret, earl, a statesman	1690	1763
Ital.	Gratian, a monk, compiler of the canon law, f. 12th century		
Irish.	Grattan, Henry, a distinguished orator and statesman	1750	1820
Dutch.	Gravesande, Wm. Jacob, a geometrician and philosopher	1688	1742
Eng.	Gray, Thomas, a poet	1716	1771
	Gregory Nazianzen, St., Christian writer	328	389
	Gregory of Nyssa, St., do.	331	396
Fr.	Gregory (of Tours), St., an historian	544	593
Fr.	Gregory I., the Great, pope, an author	544	604
Ital.	Gregory VII., the Great, pope (Hildebrand), a celebrated despot		1085
Scotch.	Gregory, James, a philosopher and mathematician	1648	1685
Scotch.	Gregory, David, do.	1661	1710
Irish.	Gregory, George, D. D., a miscellaneous writer	1754	1808
Eng.	Gregory, Olinthus, mathematician and religious writer	1774	1841
Amer.	Greene, Nathaniel, maj. gen., distinguished in the Revolution	1741	1786
Eng.	Grey, lady Jane, the accomplished victim of another's ambition	1537	1554
Eng.	Grey, Earl, statesman—whig premier for William IV.	1764	1845
Ger.	Griesbach, John James, an eminent theologian and philologist	1745	1812
Amer.	Grimke, Thomas S., jurist	1786	1834
Ger.	Grimm, J. L. C., miscellaneous writer	1785	
Dutch.	Gronovius, James, an erudite critic	1645	1716
Ger.	Groteland, G. F., p. ologist	1775	1836
Dutch.	Grotius, or De Groot, Hugh, an eminent scholar	1583	1645
Fr.	Grouchy, Emanuel, count, marshal of France	1766	
Amer.	Grundy, Felix, senator of the U. S. (Tenn.)	1777	1840
Ger.	Gryph, Andrew, a dramatist	1616	1664
Ital.	Guarini, John Baptist, a poet	1537	1612
Ger.	Guericke, Otto, exp. philos.—inventor of the air-pump	1602	1686
Ital.	Guicciardini, Francis, an historian	1482	1540
Nor.	Guiscard, Robert, a Norman warrior	1015	1085
Fr.	Guise, Francis of Lorraine, duke of, a celebrated warrior	1519	1563
Fr.	Guise, Charles of, Cardinal, a bigoted and ambitious statesman	1525	1574
Fr.	Guise, Henry, of Lorraine, duke of, an ambitious warrior	1550	1588
Fr.	Guizot, Francis, statesman, historian, and metaphysician	1787	
Eng.	Gunter, Edmund, a mathematician—inventor of the 'Gunter's scale,' &c.	1581	1619
Swe.	Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, an able warrior	1594	1633
Scotch.	Guthrie, William, author of a history of England, Scotland, &c.	1708	1770
Ger.	Gutenberg, John, one of the inventors of printing	1400	1468
Pruss.	Gutzlaff, Charles, traveller and historian of China	1803	

H

Pers.	Hafiz, Mohammed, a poet—the Anacreon of Persia		1389
Ger.	Hahn, Simon Frederick, an historian	1692	1729

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN	DIED.
Ger.	Hahnemann, founder of 'Homœopathy' in medicine	1755	1843
Ger.	Hahn-Hahn, Ida, countess of, traveller and novelist	1805	
Eng.	Hakluyt, Richard, author of voyages, &c. of the English	1553	1616
Eng.	Hale, Sir Matthew, an eminent and incorruptible judge	1609	1676
Eng.	Halford, Sir Henry, physician and medical writer	1766	1844
Scotch.	Hall, Capt. Basil, author of Travels, &c.	1788	1844
Eng.	Hall, Rev. Robert, theologian and pulpit orator	1764	1831
Eng.	Hallam, Henry, historian		
Swiss.	Haller, Albert Von, miscellaneous writer	1708	1777
Eng.	Halley, Edmund, an eminent astronomer and mathematician	1656	1741
Amer.	Hamilton, Alexander, a statesman—first secretary of treasury, U. S.	1757	1804
Irish.	Hamilton, Elizabeth, a talented miscellaneous writer	1758	1816
Eng.	Hamilton, Thomas, Captain, novelist, 'Men and Manners in America'	1789	1842
Ger.	Hammer, Von, baron, historian and orientalist	1774	
Eng.	Hampten, John, a celebrated patriot	1594	1643
Amer.	Hancock, John, a distinguished patriot—president of Congress	1737	1793
Ger.	Handel, Geo. Frederick, one of the greatest musical composers	1684	1758
Nor.	Hansteen, C., mathematician and astronomer	1784	
Eng.	Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, a celebrated statesman	1661	1724
Sar.	Haroun Al Raschid, caliph, a patron of learning		808
Amer.	Harlan, Richard, M. D., naturalist	1796	1843
Eng.	Harris, James, compiler of the first Cyclopaedia, &c.	1670	1719
Amer.	Harrison, Gen. W. H., military commander, and pres. U. S.	1773	1841
Amer.	Harvard, John, founder of Harvard College		1638
Eng.	Harvey, William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood	1569	1658
Ger.	Lase, Henry, classical antiquarian	1789	1842
Eng.	Haslam, John, writer on insanity	1764	1844
Eng.	Hastings, Warren, governor-general of British India	1733	1814
Eng.	Hastings, marquis of, military commander	1754	1825
Ger.	Hauser, Casper, a mysterious 'wild-boy'		1833
Fr.	Haussez, Baron, minister of Charles X.—traveller	1778	
Fr.	Hauy, Renatus Justus, mineralogist	1742	1822
Eng.	Hawke, Edward, lord, a brave and successful admiral	1713	1781
Eng.	Hawkesworth, Dr. John, miscellaneous writer	1715	1773
Eng.	Hawkins, Sir John, a navigator—originator of the slave trade	1520	1595
Ger.	Haydn, Joseph, a celebrated musical composer	1732	1809
Eng.	Hayley, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1745	1820
Amer.	Hayne, Robert Y., governor of South Carolina, and senator of U. S.	1791	1835
Eng.	Hazlitt, William, essayist and critic		1830
Eng.	Heber, Reginald, a divine, and poet	1783	1826
Ger.	Hederich, Benjamin, a lexicographer	1675	1748
Ger.	Hedwig, John, a physician and botanist	1730	1799
Ger.	Heeren, A. H. L., historian	1760	1842
Ger.	Hegel, G. W. F., metaphysician	1770	1831
Ger.	Heine, Henry, poet and <i>litterateur</i>	1799	
Gr.	Heliodorus (of Emessa), the first romance writer, flourished in the 4th century.		
Ger.	Helvicus, Christopher, a chronologist	1581	1617
Eng.	Hemans, Felicia D., poetess	1794	1835
Ger.	Hengstenberg, E. W., metaphysician, antiquarian, and theologian	1802	
Fr.	Henry IV., an able and popular monarch	1553	1610
Eng.	Henry, Robert, an historian	1718	1790
Amer.	Henry, Patrick, an orator and patriot	1736	1799
Gr.	Heraclitus, a philosopher, flourished before Christ	504	
Ger.	Herder, John Godfrey, a philosophical writer	1744	1803
Ger.	Hermann, J. G. J., philologist	1772	
Ger.	Hermann, Ch. F., philologist, 'History of Philosophy,' &c.	1804	
Gr.	Hermogenes, a rhetorician, flourished	180	
Gr.	Herodian, an historian	f. 230	
Gr.	Herodotus, the earliest of the Greek historians whose works are extant, B. C.	484	
Fr.	Herold, L. G. F., musical composer	1792	1833
Span	Herrera, Anthony, an historian	1559	1625
Eng.	Herrick, Robert, a poet	1591	
Eng.	Herschel, Sir William, one of the greatest of astronomers	1738	1822
Jew.	Herschell, Dr. Solomon, Chief Rabbi of the Jews in England	1760	1842
Eng.	Herschell, Sir J. F. W., astronomer and natural philosopher		
Eng.	Hervey, James, a pious and amiable divine and writer	1713	1758
Gr.	Hesiod, a poet, contemporary of Homer, flourished	B. C. 907	
Ger.	Heyne, C. G., a learned critic and writer	1729	1812
Eng.	Hickes, George, a theologian and philologist	1642	1715
Fr.	Hilaire, Geof. St., naturalist	1772	
Eng	Hill, viscount, military commander (Peninsula and Waterloo)	1772	1842
Eng	Hill, sir John, a botanist and multifarious writer	1716	1775

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Jew.	Hillel, the elder, one of the compilers of the Talmud	B. C. 112	
Amer.	Hillhouse, James A., poet	1789	1811
Gr.	Hippocrates, the father of medicine	B. C. 460	
Eng.	Hoadley, William, a celebrated prelate and author	1676	1761
Amer.	Hobart, John Henry, bishop of New York	1776	1836
Eng.	Hobbes, Thomas, a philosopher and translator	1583	1679
Fr.	Hoche, Lazarus, a military commander	1768	1797
Swiss	Hofer, Andrew, a Tyrolian patriot	1765	1810
Eng.	Holland, Barbara, novelist		1844
Ger.	Hoffmann, E. T. A., novelist	1776	1832
Scotch.	Hogg, James, 'The Ettrick Shepherd'	1772	1835
D.n.	Holberg, Louis, baron de, an historian	1685	1754
Eng.	Holcroft, Thomas, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer	1744	1809
Eng.	Holingshed, a chronicler		1582
Eng.	Holland, Lord, statesman and <i>literateur</i>	1773	1840
Eng.	Holland, Philemon, a translator	1551	1636
Amer.	Holmes, Abiel, D. D., 'Annals of America'	1763	1837
Scotch.	Home, John, a divine, dramatist, and historian	1724	1808
Gr.	Homer, the "greatest of poets," [supposed to have] flourished	B. C. 907	
Eng.	Hone, William, author of 'Every Day Book' and political works		1842
Eng.	Hood, Samuel, viscount, a naval officer	1724	1816
Eng.	Hood, Thomas, poet and humorist	1778	1845
Dutch.	Hoogvliet, Arnold, a poet	1687	1763
Eng.	Hook, Robert, a mathematician	1635	1702
Eng.	Hook, Theo. E., novelist and humorist	1788	1841
Eng.	Hooke, Nathaniel, author of a Roman History		1763
Eng.	Hooker, Sir W. J., botanist		
Eng.	Hooker, Richard, an eminent divine	1553	1600
Eng.	Hoole, John, a poet and translator	1717	1803
Eng.	Hooper, John, one of the first Protestant martyrs	1495	1555
Eng.	Hope, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer		1831
Amer.	Hopkins, Samuel, an eminent divine and author	1721	1803
Amer.	Hopkinson, Joseph, jurist and statesman	1770	1842
Roin.	Horace, Quintus Flaccus, an eminent poet	B. C. 65	B. C. 8
Eng.	Horne, George, a learned prelate	1730	1792
Eng.	Horsley, Samuel, a prelate and mathematician	1731	1806
Amer.	Hossack, David, M. D., medical and scientific writer	1769	1835
Eng.	Howard, John, a celebrated philanthropist	1726	1790
Eng.	Hudson, Henry, discoverer of "Hudson river"	f. 1600	
Fr.	Huet, Peter Daniel, an erudite prelate and author	1630	1721
Fr.	Hugo, Victor M., novelist, poet, and statesman	1802	
Amer.	Hull, Commodore Isaac, naval commander (Const. and Guer., &c.)	1775	1845
Pruss.	Humboldt, F. H. A., baron, traveller—geog. and nat. philosopher	1769	
Scotch.	Hume, David, an historian and philosopher	1711	1776
	Hunniades, John, a celebrated warrior		1456
Eng.	Hunt, Leigh, poet and essayist		
Eng.	Huskisson, Rt. hon. William, an able statesman	1769	1830
Ger.	Huss, John, the great Bohemian reformer	1376	1416
Irish.	Hutcheson, Francis, a philosophical writer	1694	1747
Amer.	Hutchinson, Thos., a distinguished gov. of Massachusetts, and historian	1711	1780
Scotch.	Hutton, James, a geologist and philosopher	1726	1797
Eng.	Hutton, Charles, an eminent mathematician	1737	1823
Dutch.	Huygens, Christian, a scientific author	1629	1705
Ind.	Hyder Ali, a celebrated warrior		1782

I

Gr.	Ibycus, a lyric poet	f. B. C. 550	
Span.	Ignatius De Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits	1491	1556
Eng.	Inchbald, Elizabeth, a dramatist and novelist	1756	1821
Amer.	Inman, Henry, portrait and landscape painter	1801	1846
Eng.	Ireland, W. H., author of the 'Shakspeare Forgeries'		
Eng.	Irving, Rev. Edward, theological writer	1792	1834
Gr.	Isæus, an orator	B. C. 413	
Gr.	Isocrates, an orator	B. C. 436	
Span.	Iturbide, emperor of Mexico	1784	1824

J

Amer.	Jackson, Gen. Andrew, military commander, Pres. U. S.	1767	1845
Ger.	Jacobi, Fred. H., philosopher, novelist, &c.	1743	1819
Ger.	Jacobs, Fred., classical philologist	1764	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Jacotot, Jean J., educational writer	1770	1840
Dutch.	Jacquin, Nicholas Joseph, a botanist	1727	1817
Ger.	Jahn, John, an eminent oriental scholar	1750	1817
Eng.	James, G. P. R., novelist and historian		
Fr.	Janin, Jules, <i>litterateur</i>	1804	
Dutch.	Jansen, Cornelius, founder of a sect	1585	1638
Fr.	Jasmin, Jacques, a barber—poet	1798	
Amer.	Jay, John, a distinguished patriot and statesman	1745	1829
Amer.	Jefferson, Thomas, a patriotic statesman, 3d president of the United States	1743	1826
Scotch.	Jeffrey, Francis, lord, essayist and critic	1773	1850
Eng.	Jenner, Edward, introducer of the vaccine inoculation	1749	1823
Eng.	Jenyns, Soame, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1704	1787
	Jerome, St., one of the fathers of the church		420
Ger.	Jerome, of Prague, a reformer, companion of Huss		1416
Eng.	Jewel, John, a learned prelate and author	1522	1571
Fr.	Joan of Arc, "the greatest of heroines"	1410	1431
Eng.	Johnson, Samuel, a divine and writer in the cause of liberty	1649	1703
Eng.	Johnson, Samuel, "the colossus of English literature"	1709	1784
Ital.	Jomelli, Nicholas, a dramatic and musical composer	1714	1774
Swiss.	Jomini, Henry, baron, military writer	1775	
Eng.	Jones, Inigo, an eminent architect	1572	1652
Eng.	Jones, William, a divine and author	1726	1800
Eng.	Jones, Sir William, an eminent poet, scholar, and lawyer	1746	1794
Scotch.	Jones, John Paul, a captain in the navy of the United States	1736	1792
Eng.	Jonson, Benjamin, a celebrated poet and dramatist	1574	1637
Eng.	Jortin, Dr. John, a learned theologian and author	1698	1770
	Josephine, empress of the French (born in Martinico)	1761	1814
Jew.	Josephus, a celebrated historian and warrior	37	95
Fr.	Jouffroy, Theo. S., metaphysician and statesman	1796	1842
Fr.	Jourdan, J. B., marshal of France	1762	1833
Ger.	Juan, or John, of Austria, don, a warrior	1546	1578
Jew.	Judah, Hakkadosh, a famous rabbi, and Talmudist	129	194
Dan.	Juel, Nicholas, a celebrated admiral	1629	1697
	Julian, Flavius Claudius, a Roman emperor and author	331	363
Fr.	Julien, A. J., orientalist	1799	
Ger.	Junge, Joachim, philosopher	1587	1657
Dutch.	Junius, Adrian, a voluminous writer	1512	1575
Fr.	Junot, Andoche, duke d'Abrantes, military officer	1771	1813
Fr.	Junot, Madame, duchess d'Abrantes, biography, &c.	1784	1839
Fr.	Jussieu, A. L. de, botanist	1748	1836
Gr.	Justin Martyr, one of the fathers of the church	91	165
Rom.	Justin, Latin historian	1 B. C.	200
Rom.	Juvenal, Decius Junius, the most vehement of satirists		128

K

Ger.	Kæmpfer, a naturalist, traveller, and historian	1651	1716
Ger.	Kæstner, Abraham Gothelf, a mathematician and astronomer	1719	1799
Fr.	Kalb, baron de, who generously aided the American cause	1717	1780
Scotch.	Kames, Henry Home, lord, a judge and author	1696	1782
Ger.	Kant, Emanuel, metaphysician	1724	1804
Russ.	Karamsin, Nicholas M., historiographer of the empire	1765	1826
Eng.	Kean, Edmund, tragedian	1787	1833
Eng.	Keats, John, a poet	1796	1820
Scotch.	Keith, James, an officer in the Russian and Prussian service	1696	1758
Irish.	Kelly, Michael, a composer and singer	1762	1826
Eng.	Kemble, John Philip, a celebrated tragedian	1757	1823
Fr.	Kempis, Thomas à, supposed author of the "Imitation of Christ"	1380	1471
Eng.	Kennet, White, a learned prelate and author	1660	1728
Eng.	Kennicott, Benjamin, a divine and biblical critic	1718	1783
Amer.	Kent, James, jurist—chancellor of N. Y.	1763	1817
Ger.	Kepler, John, an eminent astronomer	1571	1630
Scotch.	Kerr, Robert, a miscellaneous writer		1814
Amer.	King, Rufus, statesman and diplomatist	1755	1827
Irish.	Kingsborough, Lord, patron of great work on Mexican Antiquities	1795	1837
Eng.	Kitchiner, William, writer on cookery		1827
Pruss.	Klaproth, Henry J., philologist and ethnologist	1784	1835
Fr.	Kleber, John Baptist, military officer	1754	1800
Ger.	Klopstock, "the Milton of Germany"	1721	1803
Scotcl	Knox, John, the great champion of the reformation	1505	1572
Eng.	Knox, Dr. Vicesimus, a divine and miscellaneous writer	1752	1821

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Knox, Henry, military officer and statesman	1750	1806
Ger.	Koch, Christopher William, an historian	1737	1813
Fr.	Kock, Charles Paul de, novelist and dramatist	1794	
Polish.	Kosciusko, Thaddeus, a warrior and patriot (Served in the American army during the revolution.)	1746	1817
Ger.	Kotzebue, Augustus Frederick, Fer. Von, an historian, &c.	1761	1819
Ger.	Kunth, Charles S., botanist	1788	
Russ.	Kutosoff, Michael L. G., field marshal	1745	1813

L

Fr.	Laborde, Alex. L. G., comte de, traveller, &c.		1842
Fr.	Lacpede, Bernard G. S. de la Ville, count de, naturalist	1756	1825
Fr.	Lacretelle, Charles, traveller and <i>litterateur</i>		
	Lactantius, L. C., a father of the church; styled the Christian Cicero		325
Fr.	Lacroix, Silvestre F., mathematician	1765	1843
Fr.	Laennec, R. T. H., an eminent physician	1781	1826
Fr.	La Fayette, G. M., marquis, &c., military commander and statesman	1757	1834
Fr.	La Fayette, George W., statesman		
Fr.	Lafontaine, "an inimitable fabulist"	1621	1695
Ger.	La Fontaine, Aug. H. J., author of 200 volumes, miscellaneous	1756	1831
Fr.	Lafitte, Jacques, wealthy banker and statesman	1768	1844
Ital.	Lagrange, Joseph Louis, an able mathematician	1736	1813
Fr.	La Harpe, John Francis de, a dramatist, critic, &c.	1739	1793
Swiss.	La Harpe, F. C., statesman and author	1754	1838
Fr.	Lalande, Joseph J. le Francis de, astronomer	1732	1807
Fr.	Lamarck, J. B. A. P., naturalist	1745	1829
Fr.	Lamarque, Maxim., a general of the revolution of 1789	1770	1832
Fr.	Lamartine, poet, historian, traveller, and statesman	1802	
Eng.	Lambert, A. B., botanist	1761	1842
Eng.	Lamb, Charles, poet and essayist	1775	1834
Fr.	Lammenais, F. R., abbe de, theological and political writer	1782	
Eng.	Lamcaster, Joseph, founder of system of Education	1771	1839
Eng.	Lander, Richard and John, travellers in Africa		1834
Fr.	Landon, C. P., author of works on the fine arts		1826
Eng.	Lane, Edward William, orientalist—author of <i>Modern Egyptians, &c.</i>		
Ital.	Langfranc, a learned archbishop of Canterbury	1005	1639
Eng.	Langton, Stephen, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury		1223
Eng.	Lansdowne, Wm. Petty, marquis of—premier	1737	1805
Eng.	Lansdowne, Henry Petty, marquis of, Pres. of Council	1780	
Fr.	Laplace, marquis Peter Simon, an eminent astronomer and geometrician	1749	1827
Eng.	Lardner, Nathaniel, a learned dissenting divine	1684	1768
Fr.	Las Casas, biographer of Napoleon, &c.	1763	1842
Nor.	Lassen, Chris., oriental philologist and historian	1800	
Eng.	Latimer, Hugh, a prelate—martyred for being a reformer	1470	1555
Eng.	Laud, William, a prelate, famed for his tyranny and superstition	1573	1645
Amer.	Laurens, Henry, a patriot and statesman	1724	1792
Fr.	Lavalette, M. C., count de, military commander	1769	1830
Swiss.	Lavater, John Caspar, a celebrated physiognomist	1741	1801
Fr.	Lavoisier, Anthony L., a celebrated chemist	1743	
Eng.	Layard, Austen H., traveller and explorer of Nineveh		
Fr.	Lebrun, Pontius D. E., a poet	1729	1807
Swiss.	Leclerc, John, an eminent critic	1657	1736
Amer.	Ledyard, John, an intrepid and enterprising traveller		1783
Amer.	Lee, Charles, an officer in the revolution		1782
Amer.	Lee, Richard Henry, president of congress	1732	1794
Amer.	Lee, Arthur, M. D., a statesman	1740	1782
Amer.	Legaré, Hugh S., jurist, statesman, and <i>litterateur</i>	1797	1843
Fr.	Legendre, mathematician	1753	1833
Amer.	Leggett, William, political and miscellaneous writer	1802	1840
Ger.	Leibnitz, Godfrey William, an able and learned philosopher	1646	1716
Eng.	Leicester, T. W. Coke, earl of, agriculturist	1752	1842
Scottch.	Leighton, Robert, an able prelate	1613	1684
Eng.	Leland, John, an eminent divine and author	1691	1766
Irish.	Leland, Thomas, an eminent divine and author	1772	1785
Eng.	Lempriere, John, a biographer and lexicographer		1824
Dutch.	Lenep, David J. von., jurist and poet	1774	
Ital.	Leo X., pope (John de Medici), a patron of injustice and the arts	1475	1521
Ger.	Leo, Henry, historian	1799	
Gr.	Leonidas I., king of Sparta—the hero of Thermopylæ	f. B. C. 491	
Fr.	Lesage, Alain Rene, a novelist and dramatist	1668	1747

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Scotch.	Leslie, John, mathematician and natural philosopher		1832
Fr.	Levizac, John P. B. L. de, a grammarian		1813
Amer.	Lewis, Maj. Gen. Morgan, military commander, jurist, &c.	1754	1832
Eng.	Lewis, Matthew Gregory, miscellaneous writer	1773	1818
Ger.	Lichtenberg, George C., experimental philosopher	1742	1790
Ger.	Liebig, Justus, baron, chemist	1803	
Eng.	Lightfoot, John, a learned divine and author	1602	1675
Dutch.	Ligne, Charles Joseph, military officer, and author	1735	1814
Dutch.	Limborch, Philip, a theologian and author	1633	1712
Eng.	Lingard, John, author of 'History of England'		
Fr.	Lingueet, Simon N. H., political writer, and historian	1736	1794
Swed.	Linnæus, Charles Von, the most celebrated of naturalists	1707	1778
Hung.	Liszt, Francis, performer on piano	1811	
Eng.	Lister, Thomas Henry, novelist, and biographer of Clarendon	1801	1842
Ger.	Litrow, John J., writer on mathematics and astronomy	1781	
Eng.	Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of, premier	1770	1828
Amer.	Livingston, Edward, jurist, diplomatist, and statesman	1764	1836
Amer.	Livingston, William, a poet	1723	1796
Rom.	Livius, or Livy, Titus, a celebrated historian		17
Fr.	Lobau, Count, marshal of France	1770	1838
Eng.	Locke, John, an eminent philosopher and metaphysician	1632	1704
Scotch.	Lockhart, J. G., critic and novelist—editor of 'Quarterly'	1794	
Russ.	Lomonozoff, Michael V., a poet and historian	1711	1765
Irish.	Londonderry, Robert Stewart, marquis of, a statesman	1769	1822
Gr.	Longinus, Dionysius Cassius, a critic and philosopher	f. B. c. 250	
Span.	Lope, De Vega Carpio, Felix, a poet and dramatist	1562	1635
Scotch.	Loudon, J. C., voluminous writer on horticulture, agricult., and architect.	1783	1843
Fr.	Louis, Baron, eminent surgeon		1837
Eng.	Lowth, Robert, an eminent divine and author	1710	1787
	Lucan, Marcus Annæus, a Latin poet		37
Gr.	Lucian, a celebrated writer	120	210
Rom.	Lucilius, the earliest Roman satirist	B. C. 148	B. C. 191
Rom.	Lucretius, Caius Titus, an eminent poet	B. C. 95	
Rom.	Lucullus, a wealthy warrior	B. C. 115	B. C. 49
Ger.	Luther, Martin, the parent of the Protestant reformation	1484	1546
Fr.	Luxemburg, duke of, a military officer	1623	1695
Gr.	Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator	B. c. 893	
Scotch.	Lyell, Sir Charles, geologist and traveller	1797	
Gr.	Lysander, a famous Spartan general		B. C. 395
Gr.	Lysias, an orator	B. C. 459	
Eng.	Lyttleton, George, lord, a poet and historian	1709	1763

M

Eng.	Macaulay, T. Babington, essayist, historian, critic, and statesman		
Scotch.	McCrie, Thomas, D. D., biographer of Knox	1772	1835
Eng.	McCulloch, John, M. D., geologist, &c.	1773	1835
Scotch.	Macculloch, political economist and statistician		
Fr.	Mac Donald, marshal of France	1765	1840
Amer.	Mac Donough, Thomas, commodore, victor on Lake Champlain	1773	1825
Ital.	Machiavel, Nicholas, a celebrated writer on politics, &c.	1469	1527
Scotch.	Mackenzie, Henry, "the Addison of the North"	1745	1831
Amer.	Mackenzie, A. Slidell, naval commander, author of Travels		1849
Eng.	Mackintosh, Sir James, a celebrated literary character	1766	1832
Scotch.	Macknight, James, a divine and author	1721	1800
Scotch.	Maclaurin, Colin, a mathematician	1698	1746
Eng.	Mac Lean, L. E. L. (Miss Landon), poet and novelist	1804	1833
Scotch.	Maclure, William, geologist, &c.	1763	1840
Amer.	Macomb, Maj. Gen. Alex., military commander	1782	1841
Scotch.	Macpherson, James, a miscellaneous writer	1738	1796
Rom.	Mæcenas, Caius C., the minister of Augustus, and patron of literature		B. C. 9
Amer.	Madison, James, 4th President of United States	1751	1836
Port.	Magellan, Ferdinand, a celebrated navigator		1521
Fr.	Magendie, François, physiologist	1783	
Irish.	Maginn, William, classical and miscellaneous writer and critic	1793	1842
Sar.	Mahomet, or Mohammed, the founder of the religion which bears his name	569	632
Turk.	Mahomet II., 7th Turkish sultan—conqueror of Constantinople	1430	1481
Ital.	Maio, Angelo, discoverer and editor of Latin classics		
Fr.	Maimbourg, Louis, an historian	1610	1686
Jew.	Maimonides, Moses, a celebrated rabbi	1131	1204
Fr.	Maintenon, Frances d'Aubigno, queen	1635	1719

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Maittaire, Michael, a bibliographer, &c.	1668	1747
Eng.	Malcolm, Sir John, History of Persia and India		
Ital.	Malibran, M. F. Madame, vocalist	1806	1836
Eng.	Malmesbury, William of, an historian		1142
Eng.	Malone, Edward, a dramatic commentator	1741	1812
Ital.	Maipighi, Marcellus, a naturalist and anatomist	1628	1694
Ger.	Maite-Brun, Conrad, a poet and geographer	1775	1826
Ger.	Malte-Brun, M., geographer		
Eng.	Malthus, T. R., political economist		1834
Pers.	Manes, or Manichæus, founder of the Manichæan sect	239	274
Ger.	Mansfield, Ernest of, a warrior	1585	1626
Eng.	Mantell, G. A., geologist		
Ital.	Manutius, Aldus, a celebrated printer and author	1447	1515
Ital.	Manzoni, author of 'I Promessi Sposi'		
Fr.	Marat, John Paul, an infamous revolutionist	1754	1793
Aust.	Maria Louisa, Empress of France, afterwards Duchess of Parma	1787	
Span.	Mariana, John, a celebrated historian	1537	1624
Amer.	Marion, Francis, a distinguished officer in the revolution		1795
Rom.	Marius, Caius, a famous general and demagogue	B. C. 153	B. C. 86
Eng.	Marborough, John Churchill, duke of, an able warrior	1650	1722
Fr.	Marmont, marshal of France, and traveller		
Fr.	Marmontel, John Francis, a celebrated writer	1723	1799
Eng.	Marryatt, Captain, novelist and traveller		1847
Eng.	Marsden, oriental traveller and historian	1755	1836
Amer.	Marsh, James, metaphysician	1794	
Eng.	Marsh, Herbert, bishop of Peterborough, theological writer	1758	1839
Fr.	Mars, Mademoiselle, actress		
Amer.	Marshall, John, chief justice of U. S., biographer	1755	1835
Rom.	Martial, Marcus Valerius, an epigrammatist	40	100
Span.	Martinez, de la Rosa, don F., statesman and <i>litterateur</i>	1786	
Ger.	Martius, C. F. P. von, botanist and traveller		
Prus.	Martos, Ivan P., sculptor	1753	1835
Ital.	Martyr, Peter, a reformer and theologian	1500	1561
Eng.	Mason, John, a divine and author	1706	1763
Eng.	Mason, William, a divine and poet	1725	1797
Amer.	Mason, John M., an eminent divine	1770	1829
Fr.	Massena, Andrew, one of the ablest of Napoleon's marshals	1758	1817
Fr.	Masilon, John Baptist, an eloquent divine	1663	1742
Eng.	Massinger, Philip, a dramatist	1584	1639
Amer.	Mather, Cotton, a divine	1663	1728
Irish.	Maturin, Charles Robert, a divine, dramatist, novelist, and poet	1782	1825
Eng.	Mathews, Charles, actor and humorist	1776	1835
Fr.	Maupepius, Peter L. M., a geometrician and astronomer	1698	1759
Fr.	Maurv, John Siffrein, a cardinal and statesman	1746	1817
Eng.	Mawe, Joseph, a mineralogist	1755	1829
Fr.	Mazarin, Julius, cardinal, an able statesman	1602	1661
	Mazeppa, John, prince of the Cossacks		1709
Ital.	Medici, Lorenzo d', a poet—governor of Florence, and patron of the arts	1448	1492
Ger.	Meiners, Christopher, an historian	1747	1810
Ger.	Melancthon, Philip, a celebrated reformer	1497	1560
Gr.	Menander, a comic poet	B. C. 342	B. C. 290
Ger.	Meninski, Francis M., a learned orientalist	1623	1698
Dutch.	Mercator, Gerard, a geographer	1512	1594
Fr.	Mérimee, Prosper, novelist	1800	
Ital.	Metastasio, Peter B., a celebrated poet	1698	1782
Aust.	Metternich, Prince, statesman and diplomatist	1773	
Dutch.	Meursius, John, an erudite critic	1579	1639
Ger.	Meyerbeer, musical composer	1791	
Fr.	Mezerai, Francis Eudes de, an historian	1610	1683
Ital.	Mezzofanti, Cardinal, celebrated linguist		1849
Gr.	Miaulis, naval commander	1772	1835
Ital.	Micari, Guiseppe, historian		1839
Ger.	Michaelis, John David, a learned orientalist and critic	1717	1791
Fr.	Michaud, Joseph, historian		1839
Fr.	Michelet, Jules, historian	1798	
Eng.	Middleton, Conyers, a divine and an elegant writer	1653	1750
Fr.	Mignet, F. A., historian	1796	
Port.	Miguel, Don, rival of Don Carlos for the throne of Portugal		
Scot.	Mill, Jas., historian of British India and political economist	1775	1836
Fr.	Millevoeye, Charles Hubert, a poet	1782	1816
Fr.	Millin, Aubin Louis, a naturalist, &c.	1759	
Eng.	Millman, Rev. H. H., poet and historian		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Millot, Claude Francis Xavier, historian	1726	1785
Eng.	Mills, Charles, historian	1788	1826
Eng.	Milner, Joseph, author of Church History	1744	1797
Gr.	Miltiades, an illustrious Athenian general		B. C. 489
Eng.	Milton, John, the Homer of Britain	1608	1674
Fr.	Mirabeau, H. G. Riquetti, count de, a celebrated character in the Revolution, and author	1749	1791
Span.	Miranda, Francis, a revolutionary general	1750	1816
Amer.	Mitchell, Samuel L., celebrated physician and naturalist	1763	1831
Eng.	Mitchell, Thomas, classical scholar and critic	1783	1845
Eng.	Mitford, Mary Russell, novelist and essayist		
Eng.	Mitford, William, an historian and philologist	1734	1827
	Mithridates, king of Pontus, a warrior		B. C. 123
Ger.	Mitscherlich, E., chemist	1794	B. C. 64
Sar.	Mohammed Ben Abd Al Wahab, Shiek, founder of the sect of Wahabites, f.	1650	
Turk.	Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt	1769	
Ger.	Mohs, Frederick, mineralogist	1774	1839
Fr.	Molé, M. L. comte, statesman	1781	
Fr.	Moleville, Anuhony F. de Bertrand, count de, an historian	1754	1817
Fr.	Moliere, John Baptist, a celebrated dramatist	1622	1673
Fr.	Mouze, Gaspar, an eminent geometriean	1746	1818
Eng.	Monk, George, duke of Albemarle, military officer	1608	1679
Amer.	Monroe, James, a statesman, 5th president of the United States	1759	1831
Fr.	Monstrelet, Enguerrand de, a chronicler	1390	1453
Eng.	Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, an elegant writer	1690	1762
Fr.	Montaigne, Michael de, an eminent essayist	1533	1592
Fr.	Montebello, John Lannes, duke of, marshal	1769	1809
Ger.	Montecuculi, Raymond, a warrior	1609	1681
Fr.	Montesquieu, Charles, baron de, an able writer	1689	1755
Amer.	Montgomery, Richard, an intrepid military officer	1737	1775
Eng.	Montgomery, James, poet	1771	
Fr.	Montholon, comte, secretary and biographer of Napoleon	1783	
Ital.	Monti, Vincent, a poet	1753	1828
Fr.	Montmorenci, Anne de, marshal	1493	1567
Fr.	Montpensier, Madame, author of Memoirs, &c.	1627	1693
Scotch.	Moore, Sir John, general	1761	1809
Eng.	More, Sir Thomas, chancellor,	1480	1535
Irish.	Moore, Thomas, poet, biographer, and historian	1780	
Eng.	More, Hannah, poet, essayist, and moralist	1744	1833
Fr.	Moreau, John Victor, a celebrated general	1763	1813
Irish.	Morgan, lady Charles, author of novels, travels, &c.		
Eng.	Morier, James, novelist, "Hajji Baba," &c.	1780	
Amer.	Morris, Robert, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a financier	1703	1806
Amer.	Morris, Gouverneur, a distinguished statesman	1752	1816
Eng.	Morrison, Robert, Chinese traveller and philologist		1834
Amer.	Morse, Jedediah, a geographer and statistical writer	1761	1827
Fr.	Mortier, marshal of France, killed by Pieschi	1768	1835
Gr.	Moschus, a bucolic poet		f. B. C. 160
Ger.	Mosheim, John Laurence, an ecclesiastical historian	1695	1755
Scot.	Motherwell, William, poet		
	Mouradgea, D'Ohason, an Armenian historian	1740	1807
Ger.	Mozart, John C. W. T., an eminent composer	1756	1792
Eng.	Mudie, Robert, author of various works on Natural History, &c.	1777	1842
Swiss.	Muller, John Von, a celebrated historian	1752	1809
Ger.	Muller, C. O., historian, archæologist, classic	1797	1840
Fr.	Murat, Joachim, an intrepid marshal, and king of Naples	1771	1815
Ital.	Muratari, Louis Anthony, an historian	1672	1750
Irish.	Murphy, Arthur, a dramatist and translator	1727	1805
Amer.	Murray, Lindley, a grammarian	1745	1826
Scotch.	Murray, Alexander, a self-taught linguist	1775	1813
Amer.	Murray, William Vans, a statesman	1761	1803
Eng.	Murray, John (the elder), eminent publisher	1773	1843
Gr.	Musæus, an Athenian poet		f. B. C. 1243

N

Pers.	Nadir Shah, or Thamas Kouli Khan, a warrior and king	1688	1747
Scotch.	Napier, John, baron, inventor of logarithms	1550	1617
Fr.	Napoleon I., (Bonaparte.)	1769	1821
Pers.	Narses, a warrior, in the service of Justinian I., the emperor		567
Dutch.	Nassau, prince Maurice of, an able general	1567	1625

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Pers.	Nassir Eddyn, a celebrated astronomer	1201	1274
Eng.	Neal, Daniel, author of History of the Puritans, &c.	1678	1743
Ger.	Neander, J. W. Augustus, ecclesiastical historian	1789	1850
Fr.	Necker, James, an eminent financier and statesman	1732	1804
Eng.	Neele, Henry, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1793	1823
Eng.	Nelson, Horatio, viscount, a celebrated admiral	1758	1805
Rom.	Nepos, Cornelius, an historian		B. C. 30
Russ.	Nesselrode, count Charles R., statesman and diplomatist	1755	
Ger.	Neuwied, Maximilian, prince of, traveller in North America, &c.	1782	
Eng.	Newton, Sir Isaac, the greatest of philosophers	1642	1727
Eng.	Newton, Thomas, a learned prelate	1704	1782
Eng.	Newton, John, a Calvinistic divine and writer	1725	1807
Fr.	Ney, Michael, marshal, "the bravest of the brave"	1769	1815
Eng.	Nicholson, William, a writer on natural philosophy and chemistry	1753	1815
Eng.	Nicholson, Peter, architect and practical mechanic		
Amer.	Nicklín, P. H., bookseller and miscellaneous writer	1786	1842
Ger.	Nicolai, Chris. Fred., a bookseller and author	1733	1811
Ger.	Niebuhr, Garsten, a celebrated traveller	1723	1815
Ger.	Niebuhr, B. G., a statesman and historian	1776	1830
Pol.	Niemcewicz Julius U., mil. com. and author	1756	1841
Swe.	Nilston, Sven, zoologist	1787	
Fr.	Nodier, Charles, novelist	1783	
Eng.	Normanby, C. G. Phipps, marquis of, novelist and statesman	1797	
Eng.	North, Frederick, lord, prime minister of Geo. III.	1732	1792
Eng.	Northcote, James, artist and biographer	1746	1837
Eng.	Nott, John, a poet and translator	1751	1826

O

Eng.	Oates, Titus, the infamous pretender of the "Popish Plot"	1619	1705
Eng.	Ockley, Simon, an orientalist	1678	1720
Arab.	Odenatus, a warrior, the husband of Zenobia		267
Fr.	Odillon-Barrot C. H., statesman	1791	
Ger.	Oken, Louis, naturalist	1758	
Ger.	Olbers, H. W. M., astronomer		1840
Eng.	Opie, Mrs. Amelia, writer on morals and education	1771	
Gr.	Oppian, a poet	f. 150	
Dutch.	Orange, William of Nassau, prince of, the founder of the Dutch republic	1533	1584
Span.	Orfila, M. J. B., chemist and toxicologist	1787	
Dutch.	Origen, one of the fathers of the church	185	253
Eng.	Orme, Robert, an historian	1728	1801
Eng.	Ormond, James Butler, duke of, a statesman	1610	1683
Gr.	Orpheus, a poet, sometimes styled "the father of poetry"		
Port.	Osorio, Jerome, a philosopher, historian, and theological writer	1506	1580
Amer.	Otis, James, a patriot and statesman	1725	1772
Amer.	Otis, Harrison Gray, statesman and jurist	1767	1843
Eng.	Otway, Thomas, a celebrated dramatist	1651	1685
Fr.	Oudinot, Charles N., marshal of France	1767	
Rom.	Ovid, Publius Naso, a poet	B. C. 43	17
Eng.	Owen, John, an eminent divine	1765	1822

P

Eng.	Paine, Thomas, a political and deistical writer	1736	1809
Ven.	Paez, military commander, and president of Venezuela	1787	
Ital.	Paganini, Nicolo, a famous violinist	1784	1835
Eng.	Paley, William, an eminent divine and author	1745	1805
Fr.	Palisset de Monteno, Charles, a satirist	1730	1815
Pruss.	Pallas, Peter Simon, traveller and naturalist	1741	1811
	Paoli, Pascal, a Corsican patriot and general	1726	1807
Can.	Papineau, L. J., politician and "patriot"	1789	
Rom.	Papinian, Æmilius, a civil lawyer	145	212
Swiss.	Paracelsus, A. P. T. B. de H., an alchemist	1493	1541
Eng.	Paris, Matthew, an historian		1259
Scotch.	Park, Mungo, a celebrated traveller	1771	1804
Eng.	Parke, Samuel, a chemist and author	1759	1825
Ital.	Parma, Alexander Farnese, duke of, a warrior		1592
Eng.	Parry, captain Edward, arctic navigator	1790	
Fr.	Pascal, Blaize, eminent as a geometrician and writer	1623	1662
Pruss.	Paskewitch, Ivan F., prince and military commander		

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Pasquier, Etienne D., counl, chancellor of France	1767	
Ger.	Passow, Francis L. C. F., philologist and lexicographer	1786	1833
Rom.	Paterculus, Caius Velleius, an historian	about B. C. 20	
Gr.	Pausanias, a topographical writer	f. about 120	
Port.	Pedro, don, claimant of the throne of Portugal		1834
Eng.	Peel, sir Robert, statesman	1788	1850
Brit.	Pelagius, a monk, founder of a sect	354	
Ital.	Pellico, Silvio, poet and patriot	1789	
Gr.	Pelopidas, an illustrious Theban general		B. C. 364
Eng.	Penn, William, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania	1644	1718
Fr.	Perefixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, historian	1605	1670
Gr.	Pericles, an able Athenian orator and statesman	B. C. 490	B. C. 429
Fr.	Perrier, M. Casimir, a statesman	1777	1832
Fr.	Perrause, John F. Galaup, de la, a navigator	1741	1788
Roir.	Persius Flaccus, Aulus, a satirist	34	62
Swiss	Pestalozzi, Henry, introducer of a new system of education	1745	1827
Fr.	Peter the Hermit, the first mover of the Crusades		1115
Russ	P'eer I., the Great, a warrior and statesman	1672	1725
Eng.	Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, earl of, a warrior	1658	1735
	Petion, Alexander, a mulatto, president of Hayti	1770	1818
Ital.	Petrarch, Francis, one of the four greatest of Italian poets	1304	1374
Fr.	Peyronnet, Pierre D., count de, minister of Charles X. and historian	1778	
Rom.	Phædrus, a fabulist	f. 30	
	Philip II., king of Macedon, a warrior	B. C. 383	† G. 336
Eng.	Phillips, sir Richard, bookseller and compiler		
Gr.	Philopœmen, a celebrated general	B. C. 253	B. C. 183
Gr.	Phocion, an eminent Athenian	B. C. 400	B. C. 318
	Photius, a learned patriarch of Constantinople		891
Amer.	Physic, Philip Syng, M. D.	1768	1837
Fr.	Picard, Louis Benedict, a dramatist and novelist	1769	1824
Fr.	Pichegru, Charles, an eminent general	1761	1804
Amer.	Pickering, Timothy, a distinguished statesman	1746	1829
Amer.	Pickering, John, philologist	1772	1846
Gr.	Pindar, the greatest of lyric poets	B. C. 522	B. C. 442
Scotch.	Pinkerton, John, a fertile and eccentric author	1753	1825
Amer.	Pinckney, William, a distinguished orator and diplomatist	1765	1822
Span.	Pinzon, Vincent Yanez, a navigator, discovered Brazil	f. 1500	
Fr.	Piron, Alexis, a poet, dramatist, and wit	1689	1773
Gr.	Pisistratus, sovereign of Athens		B. C. 527
Amer.	Pitkin, Timothy, historian and statistician	1765	1847
Eng.	Pitt, Christopher, a poet and translator	1699	1748
Eng.	Pitt, William, a celebrated statesman	1769	1806
Gr.	Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the seven sages	B. C. 650	B. C. 570
Span.	Pizarro Francis, the conqueror of Peru	1475	1541
Gr.	Plato, an illustrious philosopher—founder of the academic sect	B. C. 430	B. C. 347
Rom.	Plautus, a comic poet	B. C. 227	B. C. 184
Scotch.	Playfair, John, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher	1749	1819
Rom.	Pliny, the elder, or C. P. Secundus, author of Natural History	23	79
Rom.	Pliny, the younger, a warrior and author	61	115
Egypt.	Plotinus, a Platonic philosopher	203	270
Gr.	Plutarch, a celebrated biographer	50	120
Fr.	Poisson, D. S., mathematician	1781	
Eng.	Pole, Reginald, a cardinal and statesman	1500	1558
Fr.	Polignac Melchior de, a cardinal and statesman	1611	1741
Fr.	Polignac, A. M., prince, minister of Charles X.	1780	
Amer.	Polk, James K., president of the United States	1795	1849
Ital.	Polo, Mark, a celebrated Venetian traveller	1250	1523
Gr.	Polybius, an eminent historian	B. C. 205	B. C. 123
Rom.	Pompey, Cneus, a statesman and warrior	B. C. 106	B. C. 48
Pol.	Ponjatowski, Joseph, prince, an able general	1763	1814
Eng.	Pool, Matthew, an able divine and author	1624	1379
Eng.	Pope, Alexander, a celebrated poet	1688	1744
	Porphyry, a Platonic philosopher	233	304
Eng.	Porson, Richard, an eminent hellenist and critic	1759	1803
Ital.	Porta, John Baptist, a natural philosopher	1540	1616
Eng.	Porter, Anna Maria, novelist		1832
Eng.	Porter, sir Robert Ker, author of travels, &c.	1780	1842
Eng.	Porter, Jane, novelist	1776	1850
Eng.	Porteus, Beilby, an eminent prelate	1731	1808
Eng.	Potter, Robert, a divine, poet, and translator	1721	1804
Russ.	Pozzo di Borgo, diplomatist	1768	1842
Eng.	Prideaux, Humphry, a learned divine	1648	1724

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Priestley, Joseph, an eminent philosopher and writer	1733	1804
Eng.	Prior, Matthew, a poet and statesman	1664	1721
Gr.	Proclus, a Platonic philosopher	410	487
Gr.	Procopius, an historian	410	487
Rom.	Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a poet	B. C. 52	B. C. 12
Egypt	Ptolemy, Claudius, an eminent astronomer and geographer	70	
Ger.	Puckler-Muskau, H. L. H., prince of, author of travels, &c.,	1785	
Ger.	Puffendorf, Samuel, a publicist and historian	1632	1694
Ital.	Pulci, Louis, a poet	1432	147
Amer.	Putnam, Israel, a distinguished officer in the revolution	1718	1750
Gr.	Pyrrho, a philosopher, founder of the Skeptic sect	f. B. C. 300	
Gr.	Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher	B. C. 586	B. C. 497

Q

Fr.	Quatremere, E. M., orientalist	1782	
Belg.	Queelet, L. A., mathematician and statistician	1796	
Span.	Quevedo De Villegas, Francis, a poet	1580	1645
Fr.	Quinault, Philip, a lyrical dramatist	1635	1668
Fr.	Quinet, Edgar, <i>litterateur</i>	1803	
Span.	Quintana, M. J. poet	1772	
Rom.	Quintilian, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated orator	42	122

R

Fr.	Racine, John, an eminent dramatist	1659	1699
Eng.	Radcliffe, Anne, a celebrated romance writer	1764	1823
Dan.	Rafn, C. C., historian and antiquary	1795	
Amer.	Raguet, Condy, political economist	1784	1842
Eng.	Raleigh, or Raleigh, sir Walter, "a man illustrious in arms and literature"	1552	1618
Hind.	Raminohun, Roy, philanthropist	1776	1833
Scotch.	Ramsay, Allan, a poet	1685	1758
Amer.	Ramsay, David, an historian	1749	1812
Amer.	Randolph, Peyton, first president of Congress	1723	1775
Amer.	Randolph, John, eccentric statesman	1773	1833
Pruss.	Ranke, Leopold, historian	1795	
Fr.	Raoul, Rochette, archæologist and traveller	1790	
Dan.	Rask, E. C., philologist and lexicographer	1784	1832
Fr.	Raspail, F. V., chemist and radical statesman	1794	
Pruss.	Rauch, metaphysician		
Pruss.	Raumer, Frederick Von, historian and traveller		
Amer.	Rawle, William, jurist	1759	1836
Eng.	Ray, John, a naturalist and author	1628	1705
Fr.	Raynal, William Thomas Francis, an historian and philosopher	1713	1796
Eng.	Reed, Isaac, a critic and editor	1742	1807
Eng.	Rees, Dr. Abraham, editor of an encyclopedia, &c.	1743	1825
Eng.	Reeve, Clara, a novelist	1723	1803
Fr.	Regnard, John Francis, a comic writer	1647	1709
Scotch.	Reid, Thomas, a celebrated metaphysician	1710	1796
Fr.	Remusat, J. P. A., historian and linguist	1788	1832
Eng.	Rennie, John, an eminent engineer	1761	1821
Fr.	Retz, John F. P. de Gondi, cardinal de, minister of Louis XV.	1614	1679
Eng.	Ricaut, sir Paul, a traveller and historian		1700
Eng.	Richardson, Samuel, an eminent novelist	1689	1761
Fr.	Richelieu, A. J. du Plessis, cardinal and duke, a statesman	1585	
Ger.	Richter, John Paul Frederick, a novelist, &c.	1763	1825
Span.	Riego Y Nunez, Raphael de, a patriot	1783	1825
Ital.	Rienzi, Nicholas Gabrino de, a political reformer		1354
Amer.	Rittenhouse, David, a philosopher and astronomer	1731	1796
Ger.	Ritter, Aug. H., history of philosophy	1791	
Ger.	Ritter, Charles, Geographer	1779	
Eng.	Robertson, William, a celebrated historian	1721	1793
Fr.	Robespierre, F. M. J. I., the "terrorist" of the Revolution	1759	1794
Fr.	Rochebucault, Liancour, F. A. F., duke de la	1747	1827
Fr.	Rochejaquequin, H. de la, a royalist leader	1773	1794
Amer.	Rodgers, John, commodore in the American navy	1771	1838
Eng.	Rodney, George Brydges, lord, an able admiral	1717	1792
Eng.	Rogers, Samuel, poet		
Fr.	Roland de la Patriere, J. M., a revolutionist and author	1733	1793
Fr.	Rollin, Charles, a celebrated historian	1661	1741

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Romaine, William, a divine and author	1714	1795
Rom.	Romulus, the founder and first king of Rome		B. C. 716
Eng.	Rooke, sir George, an admiral	1650	1703
Rom.	Roscius, Quintus, an actor of proverbial talent		B. C. 61
Eng.	Roscoe, William, a biographer and miscellaneous writer	1751	1831
Ital.	Rosellini, Ippolito, author of "Monuments of Egypt," &c.	1800	
Ger.	Rosenmüller, E. F. C., orientalist	1768	1835
Fr.	Rosseau, John Baptist, a poet	1670	1741
Fr.	Rosseau, John James, an eloquent and paradoxical writer	1712	1778
Ital.	Rossini, musical composer	1792	
Ger.	Rotteck, historian	1775	1840
Eng.	Rowe, Nicholas, a poet and dramatist	1673	1713
Amer.	Rumford Benjamin Thompson, count, an officer (in foreign service) and philosopher	1753	1814
Ger.	Rupert, prince, a warrior	1619	1682
Amer.	Rush, Benjamin, an eminent physician and author	1745	1813
Eng.	Russel, lord William, one of the martyrs of liberty	1641	1683
Eng.	Russel, Lady Rachel (wife of the last), author of "Letters"		1723
Eng.	Russell, William, an historian	1746	1794

S

Fr.	Sacy, Sylvester, baron de, orientalist	1758	1838
Pers.	Sadi, or Saadi, a poet		1296
Ital.	Saint Real, Cæsar Vichard, abbe de, an historian	639	1693
Eng.	Saint Vincent, John Jervis, earl of, admiral	1734	1823
	Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, a celebrated warrior	1137	1193
Eng.	Salisbury, Robert Cecil, earl of, a statesman	1550	1612
Rom.	Sallust, Caius Crispus, an historian	f. B. C. 86	B. C. 35
Fr.	Salmasius, Claudius, a scholar and author	1588	1653
Fr.	Silvandy, N. A., comte de, statesman	1795	
Fr.	Salverte, miscellaneous writer	1771	1839
Fr.	Sand, George (Madame Dudevant), novelist	1804	
Amer.	Sanderson, John, <i>literateur</i>	1785	1844
Amer.	Sands, R. C., poet and <i>literateur</i>	1790	1832
Eng.	Sandwich, Edward Montague, earl of, naval officer	1623	1672
Fr.	Sanson, Nicholas, a geographer and engineer	1600	1667
Gr.	Sappho, a poetess	f. B. C. 606	
Ital.	Sarpi, Peter, known as father Paul, a patriot and historian	1552	1623
Fr.	Saurin, James, a divine and sermon writer	1677	1730
Ger.	Savigny, Fred. C. von, historian of Roman law	1779	
Pruss.	Saxe, Maurice, count de, a celebrated general in the French service	1696	1750
Ger.	Saxe-Weimar, Bernard, duke of, a warrior	1600	1639
Amer.	Say, Thomas, naturalist	1737	1824
Ital.	Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, a learned critic	1484	1558
	Scandenberg (real name George Castriot), an Albanian prince and warrior	1404	1467
Ger.	Scapula, John, a lexicographer		1600
Swe.	Scheele, Charles William, an eminent chemist	1742	1786
Ger.	Schelling, F. W. J. von, metaphysician	1775	
Pruss.	Schill, Ferdinand Von, an intrepid and patriotic officer	1773	1809
Ger.	Schiller, John Frederic C., an eminent historian and dramatist	1759	1805
Ger.	Schlegel, A. W. von, critic and essayist	1767	1845
Ger.	Schliermacher, F. D. E., classical philologist and theologian	1768	1834
Ger.	Schlosser, M. S. F., historian	1776	
Ger.	Schmidt, Michael Ignatius, an historian	1736	1794
Ger.	Scholl, historian	1766	1833
Dutch.	Schomberg, Armand Frederick, a warrior	1619	1690
Ger.	Schopenhauer, J. F., novelist	1770	1838
Dutch.	Schrevelius, Cornelius, a lexicographer	1615	1667
Ger.	Schulembourg, John Matthias, a warrior	1661	1747
Ger.	Schumacher, H. C., astronomer	1780	
Ger.	Schütz, C. G., critic and <i>literateur</i>	1747	
Amer.	Schuyler, Philip, an officer in the revolution	1731	1801
Ger.	Scioppius, Gaspar, a philologist and grammarian	1576	1649
Rom.	Scipio, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, an able warrior		B. C. 189
Rom.	Scipio, Æmilianus Publius, an able warrior		B. C. 123
Scotch.	Scott, Michael, a philosopher—supposed magician		1291
Eng.	Scott, Thomas, a divine, and biblical commentator	1747	1821
Scotch.	Scott, sir Walter, one of the most eminent, voluminous, and popular writers of modern times	1771	1832
Fr.	Scribe, A. E., dramatist	1791	

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Sebastiani, marshal of France, statesman	1775	
Eng.	Secker, Thomas, an eminent prelate	1693	1768
Amer.	Sedgwick, Theodore, statesman and political economist	1780	1839
Fr.	Segur, count Louis de, a diplomatist and writer	1753	1830
Fr.	Segur, P. P. de, historian		
Rom.	Seneca, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated philosopher, statesman, and moralist, B. C. 2		65
Ger.	Sennefelder, inventor of lithography		1834
Span.	Sepulveda, John Ginez de, an historian	1490	1572
Rom.	Sertorius, Quintus, a warrior		B. C. 73
Fr.	Sevigne, Mary de, marchioness of, an epistolary writer	1627	1696
Eng.	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of, a statesman	1621	1683
Eng.	Shakspeare, William, the greatest of dramatic poets	1564	1616
Eng.	Sharpe, Granville, a philanthropist	1734	1813
Eng.	Shaw, George, a naturalist	1751	1813
Eng.	Shelley, Percy Bysshe, an eminent poet and atheist	1792	1822
Eng.	Shenstone, William, a poet	1714	1763
Eng.	Sheridan, Thomas, an actor and author	1721	1788
Eng.	Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, a dramatist and orator	1751	1816
Eng.	Sherlock, Thomas, a prelate	1678	1761
Amer.	Sherman, Roger, a patriot and self-taught statesman	1721	1793
Eng.	Shovel, sir Cloudesley, an able naval officer	1650	1705
Eng.	Siddons, Sarah, the most eminent of tragic actresses	1755	1831
Eng.	Sidmouth, viscount (H. Addington), statesman	1757	1814
Eng.	Sidney, sir Philip, an accomplished officer and author	1554	1586
Eng.	Sidney, Algernon, a martyr of liberty and an author	1620	1683
Ger.	Siebold, Ph. F. Von, botanist and naturalist	1796	
Eng.	Simpson, Thomas, a mathematician	1710	1761
Eng.	Simpson, Robert, mathematician	1687	1768
Hind.	Sing, M. rajah Runjeet, chief of Lahore and Cashemire	1779	1839
Swiss.	Sismondi, J. C. L., historian	1773	1842
Ger.	Sleidan, John Philipson, an historian	1506	1556
Eng.	Sloane, sir Hans, an eminent naturalist	1660	1752
Eng.	Smart, Christopher, a poet and translator	1722	1770
Eng.	Smeaton, John, an eminent civil engineer	1724	1792
Scotch.	Smellie, William, a naturalist	1740	1795
Eng.	Smith, William, a divine and translator	1711	1787
Scotch.	Smith, Adam, a celebrated writer on morals and political economy	1723	1790
Eng.	Smith, Charlotte, a poetess	1749	1806
Eng.	Smith, sir James E., botanist and naturalist	1759	1828
Amer.	Smith, general Samuel, military commander and statesman	1752	1839
Eng.	Smith, rev. Sidney, essayist, critic, and moralist	1768	1845
Eng.	Smith, sir William Sydney, military commander	1764	1840
Eng.	Smithson, James, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, United States		1835
Eng.	Smollett, Dr. Tobias, a novelist and historian	1721	1771
Pol.	Sobieski, John III., king of Poland, a warrior	1629	1696
Ital.	Socinus, Faustus, founder of the Socinian sect	1539	1594
Gr.	Socrates, one of the greatest of ancient philosophers	B. C. 470	B. C. 400
Gr.	Solon, the illustrious legislator of Athens	f B. C. 598	
Gr.	Sophocles, an eminent tragic poet	B. C. 495	404
Fr.	Soulié, M. F., novelist	1800	
Fr.	Soult, marshal of France, and statesman	1769	
Eng.	South, Robert, an eminent divine	1638	
Amer.	Southard, Samuel L., secretary of the navy and senator of U. S., N. J.	1787	1842
Eng.	Southcott, Joanna, a fanatic (her sect not yet extinct)	1750	1814
Eng.	Southey, Robert, poet, historian, biographer	1775	1843
Eng.	Spenser, Edmund, an eminent poet	1553	1598
Eng.	Spencer, earl of, statesman	1758	1835
Amer.	Spencer, Ambrose, chief justice of New York	1765	1848
Span.	Spinola, Ambrose, marquis de, a warrior	1571	1630
Ger.	Spurzheim, Dr., a celebrated phrenologist (died at Boston)	1776	1832
Fr.	Stael, Madame de, a talented writer	1693	1750
Eng.	Stackhouse, Thomas, a divine and author	1680	1752
Fr.	Stael-Holstein, Anne L. G., baroness de, an authoress	1766	1817
Eng.	Stanhope, Charles, earl, a politician and inventor	1753	1816
Eng.	Stanhope, lady Hester, eccentric traveller	1776	1839
Amer.	Stark, John, a distinguished officer in the revolution	1728	1822
Irish.	Steel, sir Richard, an essayist and dramatist	1671	1729
Irish.	Sterne, Lawrence, a miscellaneous writer	1713	1768
Pruss.	Steuben, Fred. W. A., baron, who generously aided the American cause		1794
Scotch.	Stewart, Dugald, an eminent philosopher and writer	1753	1828
Amer.	Stone, Wm. L., historian of "Six Nations," "Brandt," and "Redjacket"	1793	1844
Russ.	Storch, Henry F., political economist	1766	1835

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Story, Joseph, jurist and writer on jurisprudence	1779	1845
Eng.	Stowell, lord, jurist	1746	1836
Gr.	Strabo, an eminent geographer	19	
Eng.	Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of, a statesman	1593	1641
Ger.	Strauss, David F., author of skeptical "Life of Christ"	1808	
Eng.	Stuart, James, an architect and author	1713	1788
Scotch.	Stuart, Gilbert, an historian	1742	1786
Fr.	Suchet, Louis Gabriel, a celebrated marshal	1772	1826
Fr.	Sue, Eugene, novelist	1804	
Rom.	Suetonius, Tranquillus Caius, an historian	f. 100	
Rom.	Suetonius, Paulinus, a warrior	37	
Dan.	Suhm, Peter Frederick, an eminent historian	1728	1798
	Suidas, a Greek lexicographer	f. about 1000	
Fr.	Sully, Maximilian de Bethune, a warrior and statesman	1560	1641
Eng.	Surrey, Henry Howard, earl of, a poet	1515	1547
Russ.	Suvaroff, or Suwarrow, prince Alexander, a celebrated and cruel warrior	1730	1800
Swe.	Swedenborg, Emanuel, founder of a sect	1689	1772
Irish.	Swift, Jonathan, a celebrated satirist	1667	1745
Eng.	Sydenham, C. W. Poulett, lord, governor-general of Canada, &c.	1793	1841
Rom.	Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, a warrior, and a brutal usurper	B. C. 137	B. C. 78

T

Rom.	Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, an eminent historian	56	135
Fr.	Talleyrand, prince, statesman and diplomatist	1754	1838
Fr.	Talma, Francis Joseph, one of the greatest of actors	1763	1826
	Tamerlane, Timur Beg, or Timour, a celebrated Tartar prince and conqueror	1336	1405
Ital.	Tasso, Bernardo, a poet—author of Amadis de Gaul	1493	1569
Ital.	Tasso, Torquato, one of the greatest of Italian poets	1544	1595
Ger.	Tauchnitz, Karl, an eminent publisher at Leipsic		1836
Eng.	Taylor, Jeremy, a prelate and eloquent writer	1613	1667
Eng.	Taylor, Thomas, editor of Plato and other classics	1758	1835
Amer.	Taylor, Zachary, maj.-gen. U. S. army, victor in Mexico, president of U. S.	1781	1850
Eng.	Telford, Thomas, civil engineer	1757	1834
Swiss	Tell, William, one of the champions of Swiss liberty		1354
Eng.	Temple, sir William, a statesman and writer	1628	1698
Eng.	Tenterden, Charles Abbott, lord, jurist, chief justice, K. B.	1762	1832
Eng.	Tennyson, Alfred, poet		
Rom.	Terence, or Terrentius, a comic writer	B. C. 192	
	Tertullian, Q. S. F., one of the most learned of the fathers of the church	160	245
Ger.	Thaer, Albert, writer on agriculture	1752	1828
Gr.	Thales, one of the seven sages—founder of the Ionic school of philosophy,	B. C. 639	B. C. 543
Gr.	Themistocles, an illustrious Athenian	B. C. 535	B. C. 470
Fr.	Thenard, chemist and statesman		
Gr.	Theocritus, a pastoral poet	f. B. C. 285	
Rom.	Theodosius, Flavius, a Roman emperor and warrior	346	395
Gr.	Theophrastus, a celebrated philosopher	B. C. 371	
Gr.	Thespis, a poet, said to be the inventor of tragedy	B. C. 576	
Fr.	Thibaudeau, A. C., count, historian		
Fr.	Thierry, Jacques N. A., historian	1795	
Fr.	Thiers, Adolphe, historian and statesman	1797	
Ger.	Thiersch, F. W., Greek philologist, &c.	1784	
Eng.	Thomson, James, a popular poet	1700	1748
Scotch.	Thomson, Dr. Thomas, chemist		
Dan.	Thorwaldsen, Albert, sculptor	1771	1844
Gr.	Thucydides, an historian	B. C. 469	B. C. 400
Rom.	Tiberius, Claudius Drusus Nero, a warrior and emperor	B. C. 34	37
Rom.	Tibullus, Aulus Albius, an elegiac poet	f. B. C. 30	
Ger.	Tieck, Louis, a poet and novelist	1773	
Eng.	Tillotson, John, an eminent prelate	1630	1694
Hind.	Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore, India, a warrior	1739	1799
Rom.	Titus, Sabinus Vespasianus Flavius, an emperor, the father of his people	40	81
Eng.	Tomline, George, a prelate and writer	1750	1787
Amer.	Tompkins, Daniel D., vice-president of the United States	1774	1825
Eng.	Tooke, John Horne, a politician and philologist	1736	1812
Eng.	Tooke, William, a miscellaneous writer	1744	1820
Eng.	Toplady, Augustus M., an eminent divine	1740	1778
Irish.	Torrens, colonel, novelist and political economist	1783	1840
W. Ind.	Toussaint l'Ouverture, negro president of Hayti	1745	1803
Fr.	Tracy, A. L. C. D., comte de, Writer on education and philosophy	1754	1836
Rom.	Trajan, Marcus U. C., an able emperor and warrior	52	117

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Pruss.	Trenck, Frederick, baron de, celebrated for his adventures	1726	1794
Dutch.	Tromp, Martin H., a celebrated admiral	1597	1653
Amer.	Trumbull, Jonathan, a statesman		1809
Amer.	Trumbull, John, a poet; born in Connecticut	1750	1831
Amer.	Trumbull, col. John, statesman and historical painter	1756	1843
Eng.	Tucker, Abraham, a metaphysical writer	1705	1774
Fr.	Turenne, Viscount de, an eminent warrior	1611	1675
Fr.	Turgot, Anne Robert James, a statesman	1727	1781
Eng.	Tyrrrell, James, an historian	1642	1718
Gr.	Tyrtæus, a poet		
Scotch.	Tytler, William, an historical and miscellaneous writer	1711	1792
Scotch.	Tytler, Alexander Fraser, an historical and miscellaneous writer	1747	1813

U

Span.	Ulloa, don Anthony de, a navigator and author	1716	1795
Irish.	Usher, James, a learned divine and historian	1580	1656

V

Fr.	Vaillant, Sebastian, an eminent botanist	1669	1722
Dutch.	Valckenaer, Louis Gaspar, an able philologist and critic	1715	1785
Fr.	Valdo, Peter, founder of the sect of Waldenses, f. in 12th century.		
Rom.	Valerius Maximus, an historian	f. 30	
Ital.	Valla, Laurence, an eminent philologist	1406	1457
Eng.	Vancouver, George, a navigator	1750	1798
Eng.	Vane, Sir Henry, an advocate of republicanism	1612	1662
Rom.	Varro, Marcus T., "the most learned of the Romans"	B. C. 116	B. C. 27
Ger.	Vater, John Severinus, an eminent philologist	1771	1826
Fr.	Vauban, S. le P. de, marshal, a military engineer	1633	1707
Fr.	Vendome, Louis Joseph, duke of, a warrior	1654	1712
Fr.	Vernet, Horace, historical painter	1789	
Eng.	Vernon, Edward, admiral	1684	1759
Fr.	Vertot, Rene Hubert, abbe de, an historian	1655	1735
Rom.	Vespasian, Titus Flavius, a warrior and emperor		79
Ital.	Vespucius Americus, a navigator whose name was unjustly given to the new world	1451	1516
Eng.	Victoria Alexandrina, queen of Great Britain	1819	
Ital.	Vida, Mark Jerome, a Latin poet	1490	1566
Fr.	Villars, Louis Hector, duke of, an able general	1653	1734
Fr.	Villemain, minister of public instruction, and historian	1791	
Eng.	Vince, Samuel, an eminent mathematician		1821
Rom.	Virgil, or Publius Virgilius Maro, the greatest of the Roman poets	B. C. 70	B. C. 19
Fr.	Volney, count de, a celebrated writer	1757	1820
Fr.	Voltaire, Francis Marie Arouet de, a celebrated poet, philos., and historian	1694	1778

W

Eng.	Wakefield, G. Bert, a scholar and critic	1756	1801
Eng.	Walker, John, a lexicographer	1732	1807
Scotch.	Wallace, William, a patriot and hero	1276	1305
Ger.	Wallenstein, A. V. E., a celebrated general	1583	1634
Eng.	Waller, sir William, a parliamentary general	1597	1668
Eng.	Waller, Edmund, an elegant poet	1603	1687
Eng.	Walpole, Robert, earl of Orford, a statesman	1676	1745
Eng.	Walpole, Horace, earl of Orford, an author	1718	1797
Eng.	Walsingham, sir Francis, a statesman	1536	1590
Eng.	Walton Izaak, an angler and biographer	1583	1683
Eng.	Walton, Brian, a divine and orientalist	1600	1661
Eng.	Warburton, William, an eminent prelate and writer	1698	1779
Amer.	Ward, Artemas, an officer in the revolution	1748	1800
Eng.	Warren, sir John Borlase, a naval officer	1754	1822
Eng.	Warton, Joseph, a poet and critic	1722	1800
Eng.	Warton, Thomas, poet and critic	1728	1790
Amer.	Washington, George, the father of his country	1732	1799
Amer.	Washington, Bushrod, justice of Supreme Court of the United States	1759	1829
Scotch.	Watson, Robert, an historian	1730	1780
Eng.	Watson, Richard, an eminent prelate and writer	1737	1816
Scotch.	Watt, James, a celebrated natural philosopher and engineer	1736	1819

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Scotch.	Watt, Robert, a bibliographer	1774	1819
Eng.	Watts, Dr. Isaac, a divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer	1674	1748
Ger.	Weber, Carl Maria Von, an eminent composer	1736	1826
Amer.	Webster, Noah, author of English Dictionary	1758	1843
Irish.	Wellesley, marquis of, gov.-gen. of India and lord lieutenant of Ireland	1760	1812
Irish.	Wellington, duke of, military commander and statesman	1769	
Eng.	Wells, Edward, a theologian and scholar	1663	1727
Ger.	Werner, Abraham Theophilus, a mineralogist	1750	1817
Ger.	Werner, Fred. L. Z., a poet and dramatist	1768	1823
Eng.	Wesley, John, the founder of the Methodist Society	1703	1791
Eng.	Westall, Richard, historical painter	1765	1837
Amer.	Wheaton, Henry, jurist, diplomatist and law commentator	1785	1848
Eng.	Whiston, William, a divine, mathematician, and translator	1667	1752
Eng.	Whitby, David, a learned divine	1638	1726
Eng.	White, Henry Kirke, a poet	1785	1806
Amer.	White, William, one of the two first bishops of the P. E. church in U. S.	1747	1836
Eng.	Whitefield, George, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists	1714	1770
Eng.	Wickliffe, or Wiclif, John, the morning star of the reformation	1324	1384
Ger.	Wieland, Christopher M., an able and fertile writer	1733	1813
Eng.	Wiffen, J. H., poet and historian	1792	1836
Eng.	Wilberforce, William, statesman and philanthropist	1750	1830
Amer.	Wilde, Richard Henry, a poet and <i>litterateur</i>	1789	1847
Eng.	Wilkes, John, a celebrated political character	1717	1797
Scotch.	Wilkie, sir David, historical painter	1785	1841
Eng.	Wilkins, sir Charles, oriental philologist		1836
Eng.	Wilkinson, sir J. G., historian of Egypt and archaeologist		
Eng.	Williams, Helen Maria, a miscellaneous writer	1762	1827
Amer.	Williamson, Hugh, physician and historian of North Carolina	1735	1819
Amer.	Wilson, Alexander, a celebrated naturalist	1766	1813
Eng.	Windham, William, a statesman	1750	1810
Amer.	Wirt, William, attorney-general of the United States, and biographer	1772	1835
Amer.	Wistar, Caspar, an eminent physician and anatomist	1761	1818
Amer.	Witherspoon, John, an able divine and patriot	1722	1794
Amer.	Wolcott, Oliver, a patriot—signer of the Declaration of Independence	1727	1797
Eng.	Wolcott, John, known as Peter Pindar, a poet	1738	1818
Eng.	Wolfe, James, a distinguished general	1726	1759
Ger.	Wolff, John Christian, a philosopher and mathematician	1679	1754
Eng.	Wollaston, William Hyde, an experimental philosopher	1766	1828
Eng.	Wolsey, Thomas, cardinal, a celebrated statesman	1471	1530
Eng.	Wordsworth, William, poet	1770	1850
Amer.	Worth, W. J. major-general, United States army	1794	1849
Eng.	Wren, sir Christopher, a celebrated architect	1632	1723
Aust.	Wurmser, D. S., field-marshal, Austrian army	1717	1797
Eng.	Wyatt, sir Thomas, poet and statesman	1503	1540
Eng.	Wycherley, William, dramatic poet	1640	1715
Eng.	Wykeham, M., bishop of Winchester, statesman and philanthropist	1324	1404
Amer.	Wythe, George, an eminent lawyer, statesman and patriot		1806

X

Fr.	Xavier, St. Francis, "Apostle to the Indies"	1506	1552
Gr.	Xenocrates, a philosopher	B. C. 406	B. C. 314
Gr.	Xenophenes, a philosopher—founder of the Eleatics	f.	
Gr.	Xenophon, a celebrated philosopher, historian, and general	B. C. 446	B. C. 360
Span.	Ximenes, Francis, cardinal, an eminent statesman	1457	1517

Y

Eng.	Young, Edward, a poet and miscellaneous writer	1681	1765
Eng.	Young, Arthur, an agricultural writer	1741	1820
Eng.	Young, Thomas, a physician and philosopher	1774	1829
	Ypsilanti, prince Alexander, a leader in the modern Greek revolution	1792	1828
Span.	Yriarte, don Thomas de, an eminent poet	1750	1790

Z

Ital.	Zaccaria, Francis A., a voluminous writer	1714	1795
Gr.	Zeno, of Elea, a philosopher	B. C. 463	
Gr.	Zeno, the founder of the sect of Stoics	B. C. 362	B. C. 264

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Zeno, Apostolo, an eminent writer	1668	1756
	Zenobia, Septimia, queen of Palmyra, a conqueror, and patroness of the arts		300
Swiss.	Zimmerman, John George, a miscellaneous writer	1728	1795
Ger.	Zimmerman, E. A. W. von, naturalist	1743	1815
Ger.	Zinzendorf, N. L., count, chief of the Moravians	1700	1760
Swiss.	Zoliker, G. J., theologian	1730	
	Zoroaster, a famous Eastern philosopher		
Swiss.	Zuinglius, Ulric, an enlightened reformer	1484	1531

PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, SCULPTORS, ETC.

THE MOST EMINENT IN THEIR DEPARTMENTS.

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Gr.	Agatharcus, the inventor of perspective scenery in theatres		B. C. 480
Gr.	Ageldas		f. B. C. 5th cent.
Gr.	Agasander (sculptor of "Laocoon and his Children")		B. C. 5th cent.
Ital.	Albano, Francis ("the painter of the Graces")	1578	1660
Ital.	Alberti, Leo Baptist, a Florentine	1400	1490
Ital.	Albertinelli, Mariotto		1520
Gr.	Alcamenes (pupil of Phidias)		f. B. C. 450
Scotch.	Allan, Sir William	1781	1850
Amer.	Allston, Washington	1779	1843
Ital.	Angelo, Michael (Buonarroti), a pre-eminent	1474	1563
Ital.	Angelo, Michael (Caravaggio)	1569	1609
Gr.	Apelles, the most celebrated of ancient painters	f. B. C. 330	
Gr.	Apollodorus, an Athenian	f. B. C. 408	
Ital.	Appiani, of Milan	1754	1817
Gr.	Aristides, of Thebes	f. B. C. 240	
Fr.	Audran, Gerard, a celebrated	1640	1703
Ital.	Baccio, Della Porta (known as San Marco)	1469	1517
Eng.	Bacon, John	1740	1799
Flem.	Balen, Henry Van	1560	1632
Ital.	Bandinelli, Baccio	1487	1559
Eng.	Banks, Thomas	1745	1805
Irish.	Barry, James	1741	1805
Ital.	Bartolini		
Ital.	Bartolomeo, Fra, di St. Marco	1469	1517
Ital.	Batoni, Pompey	1703	1757
Eng.	Beechy, Sir Wm.	1753	1893
Ital.	Bella, Stefano Della, a Florentine	1610	1684
Flem.	Berchem, Nicolas	1624	1689
Do.	Bird, Edward	1772	1819
Eng.	Blake, William,	1757	1826
Dutch.	Both, John and Andrew	1610	1650 & 56
Fr.	Bourdon, Sebastian	1616	1671
Swiss.	Bourgeoise, Sir Francis (born in London)	1756	1811
Eng.	Boydell, John (a printseller, and lord mayor of London)	1719	1804
Ital.	Bramante D'Urbino, Francis L. (1st of St. Peter's Church)	1444	1514
Dutch.	Brentel, Francis	f. 1635	
Dutch.	Brill, Matthew	1550	1584
Flem.	Bruges, John of, or John Van Eyck	1370	1441
Ital.	Buonarroti, see Angelo.		
Eng.	Burnett, James	1788	1816
Ital.	Cagliari, Paul (known as Paul Veronese), a celebrated	1532	1588
Ital.	Cagliari, Benedict, Carletto, and Gabriel, brothers and sons of Paul.		
Eng.	Calcott, Sir A. W.	1779	1844
Gr.	Callimachus	f. B. C. 540	
Ital.	Cambiaso, Lucus, a Genoese	1527	1585

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Canaletto, Anthony, a Venetian - <i>Landscape Painter</i>	1697	1718
Ital.	Canova, Antonio, <i>Sculptor</i>	1757	1822
Ital.	Caravaggio, see Angelo.		
Ital.	Caracci Lodovico <i>Painter</i>	1555	1619
Ital.	— Agostino <i>Painter</i>	1588	1601
Ital.	— Annibale <i>Painter</i>	1560	1699
Ital.	Carpi, Ugo da, discoverer of the art of printing in Chiaro-oscuro—with three plates—to imi- tate drawings <i>About</i>	1700	
Fr.	Casas, Louis Francis <i>Painter & Architect</i>	1756	1827
Span	Castilio Y Saavedra, Anthony <i>Painter</i>	1603	1667
Ital.	Cavendone, James <i>Fresco Painter</i>	1577	1606
Ital.	Cellini, Benvenuto, a Florentine <i>Engraver & Sculptor</i>	1500	1570
Flem	Champagne, Philip de <i>Painter</i>	1604	1674
Gr.	Chares <i>Painter</i>	f. B. C. 300	
Eng.	Cosway, Richard <i>Painter</i>	1740	1826
Eng.	Chantry, sir Francis <i>Sculptor</i>	1731	1841
Fr.	Chaudet, Anthony Denis <i>Painter</i>	1763	1810
Ital.	Cimabue, Giovanni, a Florentine <i>Painter</i>	1240	1300
Ital.	Claude Gelé—called Claude Lorraine <i>Painter</i>	1600	1692
Gr.	Cleomenes, an Athenian (The Medicean Venus) <i>Sculptor</i>	f. B. C. 180	
Amer.	Clevenger <i>Sculptor</i>		1844
Amer.	Cole, Thomas <i>Land. & Hist. Painter</i>	1802	1848
Eng.	Collins, William <i>Land. & Fam. Life Pa.</i>	1788	
Eng.	Constable, John <i>Painter</i>	1776	1837
Eng.	Cooper, Samuel <i>Miniature Painter</i>	1689	1776
Amer.	Copley, John Singleton (born in Boston) <i>Painter</i>	1737	1815
Ital.	Corregio, Ant. (founder of the Lombard school) <i>Painter</i>	1493	1534
Ital.	Cortona, Pietro da, a Tuscan <i>Painter</i>	1596	1669
Fr.	Courtois, James (known as Il Borgognone) <i>Painter</i>	1621	1673
Fr.	Couston Nicholas (also his brother William) <i>Sculptor</i>	1658	1731
Dutch.	Cuyp, Jacob G., <i>Landscape & Cattle Pa.</i>	1568	1649
Dutch.	Cuyp, Albert (son of above) <i>Landscape & Cattle Pa.</i>	1606	1667
Dutch.	Cuyp, Benjamin <i>Historical Painter</i>	1650	
Eng.	Daniel, Thomas <i>Landscape Painter</i>		1840
Ger.	Dannecker, John Henry—(Adriadne, &c.) <i>Sculptor</i>	1758	1841
Fr.	David, James Louis, a celebrated <i>Painter</i>	1750	1825
Fr.	David (Founder of recent French school) <i>Sculptor</i>	1780	
Ger.	Delaroché, Paul <i>Historical Painter</i>		1747
Ger.	Denner, Balthaser <i>Portrait Painter</i>	1685	
Gr.	Dinocrates, a Macedonian (builder of Alexan- dria, &c.) <i>Architect</i>	f. B. C. 330	
Ital.	Dolci, Carlo <i>Scripture Painter</i>	1616	1686
Ital.	Domenichino (excelled in expression) <i>Painter</i>	1581	1641
Ital.	Donatello, or Donato, a Florentine <i>Sculptor</i>	1383	1466
Dutch.	Donw, Gerard <i>Familial Life Painter</i>	1613	1674
Fr.	Dubuffé <i>Historical Painter</i>		
Fr.	Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonso <i>Painter</i>		
Amer.	Dunlap, William <i>Historical Painter</i>	1766	
Ger.	Durer, Albert (and author) <i>Pa. Eng. Sc. & Arch.</i>	1471	1528
Ger.	Eberhardt <i>Sculptor</i>		
Eng.	Eginton, Francis (restorer of the art of paint- ing on glass) <i>Painter</i>	1737	1805
Eng.	Ety, William <i>Historical Painter</i>	1789	1849
Gr.	Eupompus (founder of school at Sicyon) <i>Painter</i>		
Dutch.	Eyck, John Van (said to have invented paint- ing in oil) <i>Painter</i>	1370	1441
Eng.	Flaxman, John <i>Sculptor</i>	1755	1826
Swiss.	Fuseli, Henry (resided in England) <i>Painter</i>	1741	1825
Eng.	Gainsborough, Thomas <i>Landscape Painter</i>	1727	1788
Ital.	Ghiberti, Laurence, a Florentine <i>Sculptor</i>	1378	1456
Eng.	Gibson <i>Sculptor</i>		
Ital.	Giordani, Luke (The Proteus of painting) <i>Painter</i>	1629	1704
Ital.	Giorgione, Barbarelli <i>Painter</i>	1477	1511
Ital.	Giotto (one of the earliest modern) <i>Painter, Sculp. & Arch.</i>	1276	1336
Fr.	Giraldon, Francis <i>Sculptor</i>	1630	1715
Fr.	Girodet—Trioson, Aime Louis <i>Painter</i>	1767	1824
Fr.	Gougon, John ("The French Phidias") <i>Sculptor</i>		1572
Ital.	Guercino (real name Francis Barbieri) <i>Painter</i>	1590	1666
Ital.	Guido Reni (excelled in beauty of expression and grace) <i>Painter</i>	1574	1642

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Harlow, George Henry	1787	1819
Eng.	Haydon, R. B.	1785	1846
Eng.	Heath, Charles	-	1849
Eng.	Hilton, William	1786	1839
Flem.	Hobbema, Mynderhout	1611	1699
Eng.	Hogarth, William	1697	1764
Swiss.	Hofbein, Hans	1493	1514
Ger.	Hollar, Wenceslaus (executed 2400 plates)	1607	1677
Flem.	Honthorst, Gerard (called Gherarda dal Notte)	1592	1660
Dutch.	Houbraken, Jacob (600 portraits)	1698	1780
Fr.	Houdon (executed statue of Franklin)	1746	1829
Fr.	Houel, John (Picturesque Travels, &c.)	1736	1813
Amer.	Inman, Henry	1801	1846
Dutch.	Huysum, John Van (flowers and fruit)	1682	1749
Eng.	Jones, Inigo	1572	1652
Flem.	Jordaens, Jacob	1595	1670
Ital.	Julio, Romano	1492	1546
Swiss.	Kauffman, M. A. Angelica C. (in England)	1747	1807
Ger.	Kneller, Sir Godfrey (resided in England)	1648	1723
Eng.	Landseer, Edwin	-	-
Dutch.	Lairesse, Gerard (excelled in expedition)	1640	1711
Fr.	Landon, C. P. (more eminent as an author of works on the fine arts)	-	1826
Eng.	Lawrence, sir Thomas	1769	1830
Fr.	Lebrun, Charles (painter to Louis XIV)	1619	1690
Ger.	Lely, sir Peter (painter to Charles II. of England)	1618	1680
Fr.	Le Sieur, Eustace (the French Raphael)	1617	1655
Fr.	Leyden, Lucas, Dammesz	1494	1533
Eng.	Liverseege, Henry	1803	1832
Gr.	Lysippus (made 600 statues)	-	f. B. C. 324
Amer.	Malbone, Edward G.	1777	1807
Flem.	Matsys, Quintin	1460	1529
Ital.	Masaccio	1402	1427
Ger.	Mayer	-	-
Ital.	Mazzuolo, Francis	1503	1540
Ger.	Mengs, Anthony R. (the Raphael of Germany)	1729	1779
Fr.	Mignard, Peter	1610	1695
Swiss.	Mind, Gottfried	1763	1814
Eng.	Moreland, George	1764	1804
Span.	Murillo, Bartholomew S.	1613	1682
Eng.	Newton, Gilbert Stuart	1785	1835
Eng.	Nollekens, Joseph	1737	1823
Eng.	Northcote, James	1746	1831
Eng.	Opie, John	1761	1807
Dutch.	Ostade, Adrian Van (interiors)	1610	1685
Dutch.	Ostade, Isaac (winter scenes)	1617	1671
Eng.	Owen, William	1769	1825
Fr.	Pajou, Augustin	1730	1809
Ital.	Palladio, Andrew	1518	1580
Span.	Palomino de Castro Y Velasco, A. A.	1653	1726
Gr.	Parrhasius, of Ephesus	-	f. B. C. 420
Amer.	Peale, Charles W.	1741	1827
Fr.	Perrault, Claudius (designed the Front of the Louvre)	1613	1688
Ital.	Perugino, Peter (the master of Raphael)	1446	1524
Swiss.	Pettot, John (excelled in enamel)	1607	1691
Gr.	Phidias (the most famous of ancient sculptors)	B. C. 498	B. C. 431
Fr.	Picart, Bernard	1663	1733
Fr.	Pigalle, John Baptiste	1714	1785
Fr.	Piles, Roger de (an author and painter)	1635	1709
Ital.	Piranesi, John Baptiste (16 vols. folio)	1707	1778
Gr.	Polycletus (statue of Juno at Argos)	B. C. 430	-
Ital.	Pordenone, Regillo da	1584	-
Dutch.	Potter, Paul (unequaled in animal painting)	1625	1654
Fr.	Poussin, Nicholas (excelled in landsc. painting)	1594	1665
Ital.	Poussin, Gaspar (Dughet) landscape	1613	1675
Gr.	Praxiteles	f. B. C. 350	-
Amer.	Pratt, Matthew	1734	1805
Fr.	Pruddon, of Cluny	1760	1823
Fr.	Puget, Peter	1622	1694
Gr.	Pythagoras	-	-

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Raphael (real name Sanzio) a pre-eminent	Painter	1483 1520
Ital.	Rembrandt, Paul	Painter	1606 1647
Eng.	Reynolds, sir Joshua	Painter	1723 1792
Fr.	Roland, Philip L. (Homer in the Louvre)	Sculptor	1746 1816
Eng.	Romney, George	Painter	1734 1802
Ital.	Rosa, Salvator (scenes of gloom)	Painter	1614 1673
Eng.	Rowlandson, Th. (caricature—Dr. Syntax, &c.)	Painter & Engraver	1756 1827
Flem.	Rubens, Peter Paul, a celebrated	Painter	1577 1646
Scotch.	Runciman, Alexander	Painter	1736 1785
Dutch.	Ruysdael, Jacob	Landscape Painter	1636 1684
Dutch.	Ruysdael, Solomon	Painter	1616 1670
Eng.	Rysbrach, John Michael (works in Westminster Abbey)	Sculptor	1694 1770
Ital.	Sanmicheli, Michael	Architect	1484 1559
Ital.	Sarto, Andrea del—see <i>Vanucchi</i>		
Ital.	Scamozzi, Vincent	Architect	1550 1616
Ger.	Schadow Rudolf	Sculptor	1786 1822
Dutch.	Schalken, Godfrey (candlelight scenes)	Painter	1643 1706
Gr.	Scopas	Sculptor	B. C. 469 B. C. 353
Eng.	Sharp, William	Engraver	1740 1824
Eng.	Sherwin, John Keyse	Engraver	1740 1790
Amer.	Smybert, John	Painter	1728 1751
Flem.	Snyders, Francis (landscape and animal)	Painter	1579 1657
Fr.	Soufflot, J. G. (church of St. Genevieve at Paris)	Architect	1714 1781
Dutch.	Spaendonck, Gerradvan (flower)	Painter	1746 1822
Scotch.	Strange, Robert	Engraver	1721 1722
Eng.	Strutt, Joseph (an author and painter)	Painter	1749 1802
Eng.	Stuart, James (author of the "Antiquities of Athens")	Architect	1713 1788
Amer.	Stuart, Gilbert (pupil of Benjamin West)	Portrait Painter	1756 1828
Flem.	Teniers, David, the elder (pupil of Rubens)	Painter	1582 1649
Flem.	Teniers, David, the younger (pupil of Rubens)	Painter	1610 1694
Dan.	Thorwaldsen Albert	Sculptor	1772 1844
Gr.	Timantes (contemporary with Parrhasius)	Painter	f. B. C. 420
Ital.	Tintoretto (a Venetian—pupil of Titian)	Painter	1512 1594
Ital.	Titian (the greatest painter of Venetian school)	Painter	1480 1579
Amer.	Trumbull, John	Historical Painter	1756 184
Eng.	Vanbrugh, sir Jn. (Blenheim and Castle Howard)	Architect	1672 1726
Dutch.	Vandervelde, William (marine and battle)	Painter	1610 1693
Dutch.	Vandervelde, the younger	Painter	1633 1707
Dutch.	Vandervelde, Adrian	Landscape Painter	1639 1672
Dutch.	Vanderwerf, Adrian	Historical Painter	1654 1718
Flem.	Vandyke, sir Anthony (the greatest of portrait painters)	Portrait Painter	1598 1641
Ital.	Vannucchi, or Andrea del Sarto	Painter	1488 1530
Ital.	Van Vitelli, Louis, a Neapolitan	Architect	1700 1773
Ital.	Vasari, George (a biographer of artists)	Architect & Painter	1512 1574
Sic.	Vasi, Joseph, a designer and	Engraver	1710 1782
Span.	Velasquez, James R. de Sylvia Y	Painter	1599 1660
Fr.	Vernet, Joseph	Painter	1714 1789
Fr.	Vernet, Horace	Historical Painter	
Am.	Ver Bryck C.	Landscape Painter	1813 1844
Ital.	Verrocchio, Andrew (inventor of the method of taking the features in a plaster mould)	Sculptor	1422 1488
Ital.	Veronese, Paul (see Cagliari)		
Eng.	Vertue, George (500 plates)	Engraver	1684 1756
Ital.	Vignola, James (Caprarola palace and St. Peter's)	Architect	1507 1575
Ital.	Vinci, Leonardo da	Painter	1452 1519
Gr.	Vitruvius (temp. Augustus)	Architect	f. B. C. 30
Ital.	Volpato, John	Engraver	1733 1802
Fr.	Vonet, Simon, founder of Fr. sch. (temp. Chas. I.)	Painter	1582 1649
Fr.	Wailly, Charles de	Architect	1729 1798
Eng.	Warren, Charles (perfecter of engraving on steel)	Engraver	1823
Amer.	West, Benjamin	Painter	1738 1820
Scotch.	Wilkie, David	Familiar Life Painter	1785 1841
Eng.	Wilson, Richard	Landscape Painter	1713 1782
Eng.	Woollet, William	Engraver	1735 1785
Dutch.	Wouvermans, Philip	Painter	1620 1668
Eng.	Wren, Sir Christopher (St. Paul's, &c.)	Architect	1632 1723
Eng.	Wyatt, James (Pantheon, Kew Palace, &c.)	Architect	1743 1813
Ital.	Zablia, Nicholas	Architect	1674 1750

NATION	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.		DIED.	
		B. C.	A. D.	B. C.	A. D.
Gr.	Zeuxis, a celebrated ancient		490		400
Ger.	Zincke		1684		1767
Ital.	Zuccaro, or Zuccherò, Taddeo		1529		1566
Ital.	Zuccaro, or Zuccherò, Frederigo		1539		1619
Ital.	Zuccarelli		1710		1788

A D D E N D A

TO

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

1855.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—(p. 152.) On the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850—

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York (Vice-President) became President. He appointed, soon after, the following Cabinet, viz. :—

Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	Secretary of State.
Thomas Corwin,	Ohio,	Secretary of Treas'y.
Charles M. Conrad,	Louisiana,	Secretary of War.
William A. Graham,	North Carolina,	Sec'y of the Navy.
A. H. Stewart,	Virginia,	Sec'y of Interior.
Nathan K. Hall,	New-York,	Post Master General.
John J. Crittenden,	Kentucky,	Attorney General.
William R. King,	Alabama, was elected Pres't of the Senate,	
	and became Acting Vice Pres't of U. S.	
Howell Cobb,	Georgia (<i>continued in office</i>),	
Linn Boyd,	Kentucky, December, 1851. }	Speakers of H. Reps.

OMISSIONS on page 152, "World's Progress."

Ingh S. Legare,	S. Carolina,	May 9, <i>died</i> June 20, 1843,	} Secs. of State.
John C. Calhoun,	S. Carolina,	March 6, 1841, to Mar. 1, 1845,	
Geo. M. Bibb,	Kentucky,	June 15, 1844, to March 3, 1845,	Sec. of Treas.
Wm. Wilkins,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 15, 1844, to March 3, 1845,	Sec. of War.
Thos. W. Gilmer,		Feb. 15, 1844, <i>died</i> Feb. 23, 1844,	} Secs. of Navy.
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	March 14, 1844, to Mar. 3, 1845,	

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of N. Hampshire, inaugurated Mar. 4, 1853, President, Salary, \$25,000.
Vice-President—vacant, by death of Hon. Wm. R. King, April 18, 1853— 8,000.

THE CABINET.

William L. Marcy,	of New-York,	Secretary of State,	Salary, \$3000.
James Guthrie,	Kentucky,	Secretary of Treasury,	8000.
Robert M'Clelland,	Michigan,	Secretary of Interior,	8000.
James C. Dobbin,	North Carolina,	Secretary of Navy,	8000.
Jefferson Davis,	Mississippi,	Secretary of War,	8000.
James Campbell,	Pennsylvania,	Post Master General,	8000.
Caleb Cushing,	Massachusetts,	Attorney General,	8000.

THE JUDICIARY.—SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney,	of Maryland,	Chief Justice,	Salary, \$5000.
John M'Lean,	Ohio,	Associate Justice.	
James M. Wayne,	Georgia,	Associate Justice.	
John Catron,	Tennessee,	Associate Justice.	
Peter V. Daniel,	Virginia,	Associate Justice.	
Samuel Nelson,	New-York,	Associate Justice.	
Robert C. Grier,	Pennsylvania,	Associate Justice.	
Benjamin R. Curtis,	Massachusetts,	Associate Justice.	
John A. Campbell,	Alabama,	Associate Justice.	

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4500. Meets December 4, at Washington.

ADVERTISEMENTS. The number of advertisements in the 159 London papers, in 1850, was 891,650, the duty on which, at 1s. 6d. each, amounted to £66,873 15s. In the 222 provincial papers, 875,631 advertisements; ir

102 Irish papers, 236,128; and in the Scottish papers, 249,141. The Times supplement, January 23, 1843, contained 1706 advertisements, one page of which, embracing six columns, yielded £108.

AFRICA. The British forces defeated with considerable loss in their engagement with the Caffres of South Africa, December 29, 1850. The Caffres attack Fort White, Cape of Good Hope, January 3, 1851, but are repulsed, with loss of twenty killed. January 7, the Caffres, in their attack on Fort Beaufort, are completely routed, and their chief, Hermanus, and his son, killed. Three thousand Caffres attack the colonists, near Fort Hare, January 23, but are driven back, with loss of one hundred killed. February 23d—Colonel Somerset burns Fort Hamilton, which had been abandoned by the British, killing ninety Caffres, and taking two hundred and thirty prisoners. May 31, 1851, the Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station, Lower Albany, join in the insurrection. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June. February 10, 1853—Sandili, and other Caffre chiefs, send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war. The peace is concluded on the 9th of March.

J. G. Richardson, the African traveler, dies at Ungurta, six days' distance from Kouka, the capital of Bornou, March 4, 1851.

After five years' unceasing and determined efforts, the grand attempt for discovering and laying open Inner Africa, known as the "Expedition to Central Africa," has been crowned with a fresh success—more important than all previous ones—by the return of the exploring steamer *Pleiad*, after a most successful voyage up the River Chadda. The expedition has fully confirmed the importance of the discoveries made by Dr. Bath, in 1851.

The *Pleiad* left England in the latter end of May last, under the most favorable auspices, and reached Fernando Po on the 28th of June. Here she was to receive an augmentation to her force, in the person of Mr. Consul Beceft, as commander; but, owing to the lamented death of this experienced African traveler, Dr. W. B. Baikie, R. N., was appointed as the temporary leader of the expedition; and subsequently assumed the entire charge, when, in the beginning of the voyage, the sailing-master, in consequence of incapacity and apathy, was displaced.

The *Pleiad* steamed up the Niger Delta in the beginning of July—ascended the Chadda, 250 miles above Allen and Oldfield's furthest point—and reached "to within about fifty miles of the confluence of the Benueh and Faro—the furthest ever reached by a European vessel on an African river. Thus it has been proved that the Chadda and Benueh are one and the same river, and that this river is navigable up to Yolo—the capital of Adamana, visited by Dr. Bath. The longitude of the positions assigned by the latter to that region, is upward of one degree too far to the east, which corresponds with the difference found by Dr. Vogel in the countries around Lake Tsad. The river was in high flood and plenty of water, and the good-will and friendship of the natives were universally secured. On the 7th of November last, the *Pleiad* had returned to Fernando Po.

But the most important point, and which marks a new era in African geographical discoveries, is, that very little sickness was experienced; and, what has never occurred before, that not a single life was lost, white or black—thus proving the possibility of leading a party of Europeans into the interior, by these rivers, and bringing them back again in safety. The party was a mixed one; some of the whites had never been in a tropical climate; the majority had never been in Africa, Dr. Baikie himself included. Altogether the party numbered sixty-six, including Kroomen and native interpreters.

and they were 118 days in the river—twice as long as the great expedition of 1842, which ended in so fearful a loss of life. It must be interesting to learn that the safety of the members of the Chadda Expedition is attributed:—

First, To having entered the river at the proper season, viz., on the rising water.

Second, To having induced all the Europeans to take quinine daily.

Third, To carrying the green wood, used for fuel, in the iron canoes, and not stowing it in the bunkers.

Fourth, To passing all the water used for cooking and drinking through the boiler of the "Expedition," scraping decks instead of washing them, using Sir William Burnett's solution of zinc freely, and pumping out the bilge-water daily.

And last, though not least, To keeping up the spirits of the men by music, &c., &c.

"Here, then, at last, the problem is solved, and Central Africa can be explored, in *safety*, by Europeans, through her natural channels, at a cost of a few thousand pounds per annum."

It is much to be regretted that the expedition has not met with Dr. Barth or Dr. Vogel, nor brought any news of them beyond what is already known. Dr. Baikie heard of them, and showed the natives their likenesses—contained in the work published by me last year—when they recognized Dr. Vogel. Probably, by not taking the direct route to Yola, but a circuitous one, in order to traverse unexplored regions, and to add to the amount of his researches, the latter traveler was delayed, and thus prevented meeting the Chadda Expedition.

The Rev. David Livingston, English Missionary, set out from the Cape of Good Hope, in May, 1852, for the purpose of exploring the interior of the continent of Africa, and, at the same time, entering into friendly relations with the native tribes, with a view to the future establishment of missionary stations among them. Mr. Livingston, after a journey of about eight months from the Cape, and having passed Lake N'Gami to the westward, arrived on the banks of the Zambeze, where, between 14 and 18 degrees of south latitude, it flows north and south, in the center of the continent. In the country of the Zambeze, Mr. Livingston was received in the most friendly manner, by Sekeletu, the paramount chief, and he remained there about eight months, for the purpose of propagating the Gospel, and acquiring a knowledge of the country and its inhabitants. Sekeletu, desirous of following up the policy of his father, Sebitoani, to open up commercial intercourse with Europeans, afforded Mr. Livingston every facility for prosecuting his journey to the sea-coast on the westward; consequently, in November, 1853, he started from the capital of Sekeletu, on the Chobé, and ascended one of the branches of the Zambeze, which flows through a portion of Balonda country, the lord of which is Mateamvo, reported to be the most powerful chief in the interior of this part of Africa. The inhabitants of this country were disposed to treat Mr. Livingston in the most friendly manner. Mr. Livingston arrived at Cassange in April, 1854, having experienced considerable obstructions from the native tribes, with whom he came in contact as he approached the Portuguese territory, to the westward. As soon, however, as he entered within the limits of the province of Angola, he received every attention and facility from the several Portuguese authorities in the interior. Notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year, and the continuous heavy rains which Mr. Livingston experienced during his journey, many astronomical observations were taken, which will enable him to determine with accuracy the position of most of the important points on the route. Mr. Livingston arrived at St. Paul de Loanda, May 31, 1854.

AGRICULTURE, U. S., 1851. The following are the number of farms in several states, as reported in the last census:—

New York	- - -	174,234	Maryland	- - -	21,950
Pennsylvania	- - -	127,733	New Jersey	- - -	24,504
Ohio	- - -	146,821	Delaware	- - -	6,225
Indiana	- - -	101,973	Michigan	- - -	34,699
Virginia	- - -	76,791	Wisconsin	- - -	22,062
Illinois	- - -	71,062	Iowa	- - -	15,500
Kentucky	- - -	77,290			

	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.	RUSSIA.
Acres of Land in Cultivation,	22,000,000	72,000,000	118,000,000	248,000,000
Bushels of Wheat, av. per annum,	336,000,000	576,000,000	100,000,000	1,400,000,000
Number of Horned Cattle,	18,000,000	9,000,000	*19,000,000	25,000,000
Number of Horses,	1,600,000	2,818,000	5,000,000	18,000,000
Number of Sheep and Goats,	50,000,000	32,000,000	22,000,000	50,000,000
Number of Swine,	19,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000
Population of each country,	27,000,000	86,000,000	23,000,000	68,000,000

ALABAMA, November, 1851. The governor, in his message, recommends a discriminating tax on all articles from those states that continue slave agitation. The population of this state, 1850, according to census returns, was: White, 426,515; free colored, 2,250 Total free, 428,765; slaves, 342,894. Fed. Rep. Pop., 634,501.

ALFRED THE GREAT. A medal, commemorative of the 1000th anniversary of this monarch, was struck, in 1849, with the legend: "Alfred and his children, the British Empire, United States, and Anglo-Saxons every where!"

ALMANACS. The almanac was canonized as *St. Almachius*, in the Roman Calendar.—*H. Wharton's Life of Loyola*, 1688. Almanacs first printed at Constantinople, September, 1806. Regiomontanus supposed to be indebted for his formula, 1474, to the Persian almanacs.—*Ency. Metrop.* The popular almanac in Shakspeare's time was that of Leonard Digges.—*C. Knight*. In 1851, Dr. McGowan, laboring in China for the Missionary Union, prepared a philosophical almanac in the language of that country, exhibiting to the Chinese the realities of science, and particularly detailing the principles of the Magnetic Telegraph.—See *World's Progress*, p. 162.

ALMANACS AND ALMANAC-MAKERS. The word itself is of unsettled origin. Most antiquaries have supposed that the "*Al*," in this word, is derived from the Arabic article, which signifies *the*; but then, some derive the remainder of the word from the Greek word, *μανακος*—a lunar circle, or the course of months. Johnson takes it from the Greek, *μην*—a month; others from the Hebrew, *Manach*—to count—or *mana*—a reckoning; others, again, from the Dutch, *Maand*, or German, *Moand*—the moon, or an account of every moon, &c. As the various rites and observances in most religions were regulated by the periods of the moon, none of these derivations are improbable. It is certain that the word Calendar, which is used in connection with our almanacs, was derived from the Greek, *Kaleo*—*I call*—because a sacrifice was offered, at the appearance of the new moon, by the proclamation of the priest. It is singular that all should agree to take the first syllable, *Al*, from one language, and the two last from so many different ones. It is probable that Verstigan is more nearly right. He says that it is a Saxon word; that the first of them were kept on carved sticks, which were called *Al-mon-acht*—signifying, in old English, or Saxon, *all-moon-heed*, or the regard or observation of all the moons, and hence the word Almanac. This latter seems, at least, to have been the more immediate derivation, and the former more

* Nearly.

remote. The Egyptians computed time by instruments which were probably not so rustic as the carved sticks, which were the Runic Almanacs, used by the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians. These latter were called Reinstocks, Runstocks, Primstanes, Clogs, etc. The Egyptian Obelisks may yet prove to be almanacs or astrological calculations. The Egyptian priests called them "fingers of the sun."

Some account of the principal Almanacs from the earliest times.

Leaving the days of wooden almanacs, we find, as the first relic, "John Somer's Calendar," written at Oxford, in 1380; another in Lambeth palace, written in 1460.

The first published one was in 1472, by Martin Ilkus, at Buda, Poland; and, in 1473, they were compiled, nearly in their present form, by John Muller, otherwise Regimontanus, a printer, at Nuremberg.

In 1497, Richard Pynson's, the first one, was printed in England.

In 1533, Tybault—prognostications commenced.

1784, Isaiah Thomas, one of the most noted of early printers of this country, issued an almanac. These almanacs became a good advertising medium to booksellers.

1793, "The Farmer's Almanac," by Robert B. Thomas.

1806, first almanac printed at Constantinople, Turkey.

1820, "The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diary, or the United States Almanac and Repository of Science and Amusements," by M. Nash.

1829, "American Almanac" commenced.

We have thus detailed some of the principal of which the date of first publication has been found. Besides these, the following have been more or less noted: "Goldsmith's Almanac," "Rider's Pocket Almanac," and "White's Ephemeris, or Celestial Atlas," "British Almanac and Companion."

In former times, the yearly almanac exercised a powerful influence on public opinion, and over public morals; and, in most cases, their use was perverted by the astrologers, to disseminate their ridiculous prophecies

One of the most useful of late almanacs, is De Morgan's "Book of Almanacs," which is good until A. D. 2000.

AMERICAN FLAG. Previous to 1776, the colors used in this country exhibited a snake with 13 rattles, in a crimson ground interlaced with white, by some supposed in compliment to France, but, more recently, by others as representing those in the armorial bearings of General Washington. A description of this flag is given in a London paper, published in 1776. On the 14th June, in the succeeding year, the American Congress resolved, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, on a blue field—representing 'a new constellation.'" A new "star-spangled banner" made its appearance on the river Thames (London), October, 1851, showing five stars, emblematical of the British colonies of New South Wales, Victoria (Hong Kong), South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and West Australia.

AMERICAN LIFE. There is something in American life and climate which reduces the physical standard, affecting the complexion, hair, muscular form, feet, and the bones. The jaws, so our dentists declare, are narrowed, and can contain but fourteen teeth in each jaw. Every parent should, therefore, conduct "Young America," at an early age, to be deprived of two of his dentals—'tis a sacrifice to the Indian god, whose altars he has overthrown.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. The first English work written in America was Sandy's *Translation of the Metamorphoses*; Dr. W. Vaughan's poem of the *Golden Fleece* was written about the same time. Jocelyn, who wrote the

New England Rarities, and his *Two Voyages*, brought over a version of part of the *Psalms*, by Quarles, which, if approved by the Minister at Boston, was to have succeeded *Sternhold and Hopkins* in the New World. The first work printed was the *Freeman's Oath*, Cambridge, 1639; the second, an *Almanac*, calculated for New England, by Pierce, a mariner; and the third, *The Psalms, newly turned into meter*.—*Dr. Holmes's American Annals*.

AMUSEMENTS, LONDON. The amount annually expended in London for *sight-seeing*, theaters, etc., is estimated at about *four millions sterling*.

AMUSEMENTS, PUBLIC, New-York, April, 1851:—

Nine Theaters, with audiences nightly of	- - - - -	15,900
Four Minstrel Concerts,	" " - - - - -	2,300
Three Panoramas,	" " - - - - -	600
Nightly audiences at Public Amusements in New-York,		18,500

The average nightly receipts, exclusive of Astor Opera House (not obtained,) amounted to \$5,800.

The Astor Opera House has since been purchased by the Mercantile Library Association, and its place supplied by the Academy of Music erected in Fourteenth street, by a company of stockholders.

The receipts of theaters, public balls, and concerts, in Paris, during the month of March, 1855, were 1,281,000 francs, or 14,000 more than for the corresponding month of 1854.

ANÆSTHETICS. Chloroform is now generally regarded as dangerous; but it is said that there is no well-authenticated instance of loss of life by ether. A new anæsthetic has been discovered by Mr. Arnott, of London, which is adapted to all the smaller operations, and even to many of the larger ones, and which can by no possibility ever destroy life. This is ice and salt, in the proportion of two parts to one, finely pounded, and applied directly to the skin where the incision is to be made, for a period of time varying from four to five minutes, by inclosing the mixture in a fine gauze bag. The part will harden, whiten, and become completely benumbed, with the appearance of the thinnest icing on a cake, and cracking a little when pressed upon by the fingers.

ANCHORS.—A series of experiments, made in England in 1852, give the following results:—

Anchors.	Weight.			Proof Strain.	First Crack.	Broke.	Time in Breaking.
	Cwt.	qr.	lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Minutes.
Lientenant Rodgers's,	19	0	8	19½	45	73½	21
Mitcheson's, - -	21	0	0	21½	—	—	—
Brown & Lennox's,	20	3	14	21	44½	47	7
Isaac's, - - - -	21	0	14	21¾	53	63	10
Trotman's, - - -	21	1	10	21¾	51	53½	18
Honiball's, - - -	20	3	7	21½	54	75½	42
Admiralty's - - -	20	2	6	21½	40	56½	26
Aylen's, - - - -	21	1	0	21¾	44	47½	6

ANGLO-SAXONS. It may be assumed, on the most moderate data, that upwards of 51,000,000 of the human race now speak the language of Shakespeare, Bacon, and Newton.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Dispatches received by British Government, September, 1851, confirming the statement that traces of Sir J. Franklin's party had been discovered, showing that they had passed their first winter, 1845-6, in

the bay between Beechey Island and Cape Riley, and that their departure had been sudden. The vessels *Advance* and *Rescue*, nobly dispatched by Mr. Grinnell, in aid of this expedition, in May, 1850, were frequently in communication with the British party, and returned to New York October, 1851.

Dr. Kane, through the liberality of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, started on his second expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, May 31, 1853, in the *Advance*. The English ships, sent for the same purpose, have all returned or been abandoned by their crews; but bring no tidings of Kane. The possibility of relieving Franklin has been put at rest by the melancholy tidings, communicated by Dr. Rae, of the discovery of the bones of this celebrated navigator.

The public anxiety once felt for Franklin, is now turned towards Kane. Influenced by this circumstance, the United States Government have fitted out an expedition, which sailed from New-York, June 1, 1855, for the relief of Kane and his party, consisting of a bark and a propeller, under the command of Lieutenant Hartstein, and thoroughly equipped and provided for the service. These vessels are provisioned for three years.

ARMY (STANDING), AUSTRIAN. The Austrian army, though managed up to 1849 according to a cumbrous and old-fashioned system, was entirely remodeled in that year. The defeats in Hungary had as great a part in it as the victories in Italy.* The administration was freed from old traditional hindrances. The army, employed in a country where revolution in the capital, and civil war in the provinces, had only just been subdued, was organised on a regular war footing. The distribution of the army into permanent brigades, divisions, and corps, as it existed under Napoleon, and as it exists now in the Russian active army, was introduced with success. The seventy-seven regiments of infantry, besides riflemen, and forty regiments of cavalry, which had been split up during both the Italian and Hungarian campaigns—not only battalions of the same regiment, but even companies of the same battalions, being employed partly in Hungary, and partly in Italy, at the same time—were now reunited and brigaded in such a manner as to prevent any similar disorder, and to insure the regular course of regimental administration. According to this new plan, the Austrian force is divided into four armies, composed of twelve corps d'armée and two corps of cavalry. Every army is not only complete in the three arms, but provided with a perfectly independent administrative staff, and the material to insure its immediate readiness for action. The first army—first, second, and ninth army-corps—generally occupies the German provinces of the empire; the second army—fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth army-corps, and second cavalry-corps, and the third army—tenth, eleventh, and twelfth army-corps, and first cavalry-corps—generally occupy the Hungarian and Slavonic provinces; while the fourth army, consisting only of the fourth army-corps, occupies Italy.

Every army-corps consists of from two to three divisions of infantry, one or two brigades of cavalry, four batteries of reserve-artillery, and the necessary detachments of pontonniers, train-commissariat, and medical officers. A cavalry-corps consists of two divisions, equal to four brigades, or eight regiments of cavalry, with a corresponding number of light batteries. An infantry-division consists of two brigades of five battalions, with one foot-battery each, and from two to four squadrons of cavalry.

The whole force, thus distributed, consists, as we have stated above, of seventy-seven regiments of infantry, besides riflemen, forty regiments of cavalry, and fourteen regiments of field-artillery, besides garrison-artillery, engineers, sappers, etc. The infantry is composed of sixty-two regiments of the line, fourteen and a third regiments of frontier-infantry, and one regiment and

twenty-five battalions of riflemen. A regiment of the line consists of five active and one dépôt battalion, or of twenty-eight active and four dépôt-companies. The active company numbers 220 men, the dépôt-company 130. A regiment of the line, consequently, is expected to number, in its five active battalions, 5,964 men; or, for sixty-two regiments, inclusive of dépôts, 369,800 men. The frontier-infantry, counting fourteen regiments, has two active and one reserve battalion to each regiment, equal to twelve active and four reserve companies. The active company has the strength of 242 men, inclusive of twenty-two riflemen. A frontier-regiment, therefore, numbers 3,850 men, and the whole of the fourteen regiments number 55,200. The rifle-force, or Jägers, consists of one regiment of seven battalions—thirty-two companies, inclusive of dépôt; and twenty-five battalions—125 companies, inclusive of dépôts; every company numbering 202 men, making the entire rifle-force 32,500. The total is thus 470,000 men.

The Austrian cavalry consists of sixteen heavy regiments—eight cuirassiers and eight dragoons,—and twenty-four light regiments—twelve hussars and twelve lancers. In the arm of cavalry, the different nationalities composing the Austrian Empire have each been used, very properly, according to their distinctive capabilities. The cuirassiers and dragoons are almost exclusively Germans and Bohemians; the hussars are all Hungarians, and the lancers are all Poles. In the infantry, a similar distinction could hardly be kept up with any profit. As a general rule, the Germans and Hungarians form the élite battalions of grenadiers, while the Tyrolese—German and Italian—and the Styrians generally furnish the riflemen; and the great majority of the frontier-infantry is composed of Croats and Servians, who are equally well adapted to the duties of light infantry.

The heavy cavalry counts six active squadrons and one dépôt-squadron to each regiment—the squadron numbering 194 men. The light cavalry counts eight active and one dépôt-squadron to each regiment, with 227 men to each squadron. The entire active cavalry force is 62,500, without dépôts, and 67,000 men, including dépôts.

The artillery consists of twelve field-regiments, one coast-regiment, and one rocket-regiment. The Austrians have no horse-artillery. In what they call cavalry-artillery, the men serving the guns are transported on the carriages. Every field-regiment has four cavalry-batteries—six-pounders—and seven foot-batteries—four six-pounders and three twelve-pounders—besides reserve companies. Every battery has eight guns. The coast regiment has no permanent batteries, but is only divided into battalions and companies, and employed for garrisoning the coast defenses. The rocket-regiment has eighteen batteries, of eight tubes each. The total of Austrian artillery is thus seen to be 1,056 guns, and 144 rocket-tubes. The artillery has, besides, eight battalions of garrison artillery, of about 10,400 men, with technical detachments, consisting of 4,500 men. The engineering troops number about 16,700 men.

Besides these active, reserve, and garrison troops, Austria possesses separate corps, organised for special service, who, although not available as active combatants, prevent a reduction of the active force, by those drafts of men which very often reduce battalions to companies, and regiments of cavalry to squadrons. There are three sanitary battalions, train-troops; and with every army-corps, a detachment of cavalry to do duty as orderlies. The latter institution has just been introduced into the English army, by the formation of the mounted staff-corps. The whole Austrian army counts, altogether, something like 476,000 men, and 1,140 guns, of active troops; including dépôts, technical troops, staff, garrison, and police troops—gens d'armes—they count about 620,000.

The Austrian soldier serves eight years, remaining for two years more in the reserve. By this arrangement, a reserve is kept available, which, in the case of war, can be called out to the strength of about 120,000 men. On the military frontier, every *Grenzer* has to serve from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. Thus the active force of 55,000 frontier infantry can be increased up to 150,000 or 200,000 men. During the year of 1849, there were at least 150,000 of them under arms. But, at that time, the military frontier was so deserted that the women had to do all the work of husbandry.

The sum total of these details, shows, that the military organisation of Austria allows her to take the field, at once, with a force of 600,000 men, of whom 300,000, at the utmost, may be made available on any given point; and, at the same time, a reserve of about 200,000 veteran soldiers may be called out, without the necessity of any extra recruiting, or extra strain upon the productive forces of the country.

The Russian army is organised upon a footing which allows of far greater numbers being admitted into its frame-work. The population of Russia is 60,000,000, to Austria's 40,000,000; yet, we have seen that Austria, by merely calling in the reserves, can increase her army beyond 800,000; while Russia, in order to attain the same number, has been obliged not only to call in the reserves, but also to recruit fresh troops, at a ratio equal to four years' regular conscription.

ARMY (STANDING), ENGLISH. Instead of one corps, to which all the military staff business is assigned, the English army has two principal military staff departments—the adjutant general's and the quartermaster general's. The chief officers of these are generals of the army, appointed temporarily on the staff; the inferior are appointed, in like manner, from the regiments. Neither class gain rank by these appointments.

The adjutant general's is the department of military orders and regulations of the recruiting of the army, and of all correspondence connected with the discipline and equipment of the troops.

The duties of the quartermaster general's department relate to the marching, embarking, transportation, billeting, encamping, and cantoning of the troops, and the distribution of their quarters. It is the office of all correspondence relating to military science and topography, maps, and plans.

Besides these military departments of the staff, is the ordnance, which, though not strictly a staff department, and having many important functions not of the staff, yet provides many supplies for the army, and is charged with much of that part of its staff business.

The peace establishment, which has been gradually increased from the year 1835 to 1852, averaged about 108,000. The establishment, however, previous to the present war, ranged as high as 113,000:—

	Home.	Colonies.	Total.
Regular Army, - - - - -	59,593	39,116	93,714
Ordnance, - - - - -	8,588	5,612	14,200
Totals, - - - - -	68,186	44,728	112,914

This number was further increased to about 174,000, by the addition of 18,054 enrolled pensioners—home, 16,554; colonies, 1,950—and about 14,626 volunteer corps, with 713 officers. To these might be added the 11,000 marines, and about 60,000 volunteer militia, making a land force for peace purposes of about 245,000 effective men.

ARMY (STANDING), FRENCH. The French staff is divided into two branches—a military and a civil. The military has charge of all that relates to orders,

movements, and military operations; the civil furnishes all the supplies of the army.

The officers who furnish the supplies have no rank. The military staff have rank, and succeed ordinarily to command by virtue of it. This military staff is composed of two classes of officers; the highest positions in it are filled by selection from the general officers of the army, so as to secure the best capacity and experience in the service. For the subordinate and more routine duties, they have a special corps; but the functions of this corps are of much importance, and, to supply it with fit officers, they have provided a special military school, and a complete system of instruction in all its duties. The civil machinery of the French staff is now censured, by some of their able military critics, as too expensive and too much removed from military control. In these respects, it is contrasted with the Prussian system, where every branch of the army administration is brought under military supervision and direction; to which are attributed that admirable efficiency, and economy, which enable Prussia to maintain so large an army in proportion to her revenue. In lieu of this control, the French system substitutes, as a machinery of paper checks, a mass of writings, and an amount of bureau labor, which has been justly condemned as hardly possible in war, and as really affording no efficient security for the fidelity and economy of the expenditures. In a comparison of the relative expense of the two systems, the French is stated at more than \$1,020,000 a year in salaries, and the Prussian at \$19,000.

Total of French army: Infantry, 371,214; cavalry, 71,031; artillery, 58,972; engineers, 9322—or of all arms, 510,539. A recent estimate raises it to 700,000.

ARMY (STANDING), PRUSSIAN. Active army, including the landwehr of the first band, 410,000. Landwehr of the second band, 115,000. Total, on a war footing, 525,000.

ARMY (STANDING), RUSSIAN. The Russian army consists, as nearly as can be stated, of the following bodies: 1. The grand active army—Two corps of *élite*, guards and grenadiers, containing 76 battalions, 92 squadrons—228 guns; six corps of the line, 3,900 battalions, 192 squadrons—672 guns; three cavalry corps, — — —, 176 squadrons—96 guns. Total, 376 battalions, 460 squadrons—996 guns. 2. Special corps—Finland corps, 12 battalions; Orenburg corps, 10 battalions; Siberian corps, 15 battalions; Caucasian corps, 55 battalions, 10 squadrons—180 guns; reserve Caucasian corps, 36 battalions, 2 squadrons; Caucasian line, 47 battalions. Total, 175 battalions, 12 squadrons—180 guns. 3. Cossacks and other irregulars—About 700 squadrons, 32 battalions, and 224 guns. 4. Reserves—First, about 50 battalions of interior guards; besides invalids, penal companies, 77. Second, reserve of the grand army; or fourth, fifth, and sixth battalions of guards and grenadiers, fifth and six battalions of the line, viz.: three battalions for twenty-four regiments, and two battalions each for seventy-two regiments; or, in all, 216 battalions. As all the reserves are called in and fully organised, so far that *the formation of the seventh and eighth battalions* of each regiment has been commenced out of the lately decreed levy of 300,000 men, the above 216 battalions may be comprised in the grand total, which would give 726 battalions, 472 squadrons of regular, 700 squadrons of irregular cavalry, and considerably above 1000 guns. The organisation of the reserves for cavalry and artillery, not being well known out of Russia, they are not included in the above. From this we must deduct, to arrive at the number of troops actually available for a European war, the Siberian corps, the internal guard, and at least one half of the Cossacks; thus leaving available

about 650 battalions, 472 squadrons of regular and 350 squadrons of irregular cavalry, with about 1200 guns. These troops may be estimated, at a very low figure, at 520,000 infantry, 62,000 cavalry, and 30,000 Cossacks; or rather more than 600,000 together, spread on the long line from the Caspian, along the Black Sea and the Baltic, to the White Sea. According to the Almanac of Gotha, 799,000.

ARMY (STANDING), U. S. A. For military purposes, the territory of the United States is divided into five geographical commands: 1. The Department of the East, embracing all the country east of the Mississippi river. This department has 2800 miles of seaboard, 1800 miles of foreign, and about 200 miles of Indian frontier. Of the fifty permanent fortifications and barracks, on the Lake, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts, now completed or nearly so, and requiring garrisons to protect the posts, cities, and national establishments which they cover, only eleven are now garrisoned, leaving the remainder exposed to a sudden or unexpected attack from any naval power. The total force in this department, at the date of the last returns, was only 1574 officers and men; and of this number, 500 are employed on the Indian frontier of Florida. 2. The Department of the West includes the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, except the departments of Texas and New Mexico. It has a seaboard, foreign and Indian frontier of 2400 miles, 2000 miles of routes through the Indian country, constantly traversed by emigrants on their way to Utah, New Mexico, and our possessions on the Pacific, and an Indian population of 180,000, a large proportion of whom are, in feeling, hostile to us, and many of them at this time actively so. The total force in the department, at the date of the last returns, was 1855 officers and men. 3. The Department of Texas. Nearly the whole of that state has a seaboard frontier, not yet protected by fortifications, of 400 miles, a foreign and Indian frontier of nearly 2000 miles, and communications through the Indian country of more than 1200 miles. The Indian population is estimated at 30,000, nearly all of whom are nomadic and predatory; and the western and northern frontiers of the state are exposed to constant inroads from the Indians of Mexico and the plains. The force in that department, at the date of the last returns, was 2886 officers and men. 4. The Department of New Mexico. This department has an Indian and foreign frontier of 1500 miles, communications through the Indian country of more than 1000 miles, and an Indian population of 50,000, a great proportion of whom are bands who do not acknowledge the authority of the United States. The force in this department, at the date of the last returns, was 1654 officers and men. 5. The Department of the Pacific, embracing the state of California, and the territories of Oregon, Washington, and Utah, and a part of the territory of New Mexico. This department has a seaboard frontier of 1500 miles, entirely unprotected by fortifications, except the works in progress at San Francisco, an Indian and foreign frontier of sixteen hundred miles, and more than two thousand miles of communications through the Indian country, an Indian population of 134,000, who are becoming formidable from concentration, from the acquisition of fire-arms, and a knowledge of their use. The force in this department is only 1365 officers and men; but, as heretofore mentioned, they will be increased by an additional regiment ordered there. To recapitulate: We have a seaboard and foreign frontier of more than 10,000 miles, an Indian frontier, and routes through the Indian country, requiring constant protection, of more than 8000 miles, and an Indian population of more than 400,000, of whom, probably, one half, or 40,000 warriors, are inimical, and only wait the opportunity to become active

enemies. If our army should be expanded to its greatest limit, it would have a force of 14,731 officers and men; but, as a large allowance must always be made for absentees, invalids, etc., the effective force would probably never exceed 11,000. Total expenditure of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, was \$11,733,629.48. The entire military establishment of the Roman empire did not exceed 450,000 men.

ARSENALS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
Kennebec,	Maine,	Augusta,	Bvt. Capt. F. D. Callender,	Ordnance.
Watertown,	Massachusetts,	Watertown,	Bvt. Lt. Col. J. W. Ripley,	Ordnance.
Watervliet,	New-York,	West Troy,	Major John Symington,	Ordnance.
New-York,	New-York,	New-York,	Capt. R. H. K. Whittely,	Ordnance.
Allegheny,	Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg,	Bvt. Major A. Mordecai,	Ordnance.
Frankford,	"	Bridesburg,	Bvt. Maj. P. V. Hagner,	Ordnance.
Pikesville,	Maryland,	Pikesville,	Bvt. Colonel B. Huger,	Ordnance.
Washington,	Dist. of Columbia,	Washington,	Major W. H. Bell,	Ordnance.
Fort Monroe,	Virginia,	Old Pt. Comfort,	Bvt. Maj. G. D. Ramsay,	Ordnance.
St. Louis,	Missouri,	St. Louis,	Major Edward Harding,	Ordnance.
Baton Rouge,	Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	1st Lieut. T. J. Rodman,	Ordnance.
Mount Vernon,	Alabama,	Mount Vernon,	1st Lieut. Josiah Gorgas,	Ordnance.
Detroit,	Michigan,	Dearbornville,	1st Lt. R. A. Wainright,	Ordnance.
North Carolina,	North Carolina,	Fayetteville,	Bvt. Maj. T. T. S. Laidley,	Ordnance.
Charleston,	South Carolina,	Charleston,	1st Lt. C. P. Kingsbury,	Ordnance.
Little Rock,	Arkansas,	Little Rock,	Bvt. Capt. A. B. Dyer,	Ordnance.
San Antonio,	Texas,	San Antonio,	1st Lt. John McNutt,	Ordnance.
Benicia,	California,	Benicia,	Bvt. Capt. C. P. Stone,	Ordnance.

There is a national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, James S. Whitney, Civil Superintendent, and one at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, — — —, Civil Superintendent. The Champlain Arsenal and Ordnance Dépôt at Vergennes, Vermont; the Rome, at Rome, New-York; the Augusta, at Augusta, Georgia; the Apalachicola, at Chattahoochee, Florida; the St. Augustine, at St. Augustine, Florida; and the Santa Fé, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, are under charge of military store-keepers. The Bellona Arsenal is not used at present: an ordnance sergeant is at the post in charge of the buildings and grounds.

ASTOR LIBRARY. The Astor Library was founded by the late John Jacob Astor, who left, by will, four hundred thousand dollars "for the establishment of a public library in New-York," "which should be open at all reasonable hours, free of expense, to persons resorting thereto." The building is located in Lafayette Place, near Astor Place, between Fourth and Eighth streets. Over eighty thousand volumes, carefully selected, in the various departments of learning, are already in the library, which was opened to the public January 9th, 1854; and provision is made, by the liberality of the founder, for constant addition to their number.

ASTRONOMY. The planet Uranus was discovered through observation of the perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn; and similar movements in Uranus led M. Leverrier to determine by calculation the existence of a new planet. This remarkable theoretic conclusion was verified on the night of September 23d, 1846, by M. Galle, at Berlin, the new planet, *Neptune*, being found in the position, and with the diameter announced by Leverrier; one of the noblest achievements of modern times. M. Arago calculates the distance of this planet from the sun at 1,250,000,000 leagues, or about 3,125,000,000 miles! Periodic time nearly 166 years. Its volume is about two hundred and thirty times that of the earth. Thus, during the year 1846, the bounds of our solar system have been nearly doubled. The discovery of "*Neptune*"

marks, in singular manner, the maturity of astronomical science. Le-verrier, the astronomer, in a paper which he recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, suggests that we may expect the discovery of a prodigious number of small planets within the solar system. The numerous discoveries of such bodies, within the last few years, give plausibility to his conjecture. Discoveries of an important and most interesting kind, have lately been made as to the planet Saturn, by the new monster-telescope of Mr. Craig: namely, that the supposed *rings* are not rings, but *arches*, of the most perfect geometrical formation; not of equal thickness, nor chamfered, but rather with terrace-like mouldings. And hence the appearance of the outward ring, consisting of several concentric rings. From this appearance, it is now supposed that none of the rings are in the same plane. The following table may be regarded as a correct view of the solar system, brought down to 1853:—

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the sun in miles.	Mean distance from the Sun, the distance of the Earth being unit.	Period of revolution round the Sun, in days.	When discovered.	By whom discovered.	Where discovered.
The Sun.....	883,246						
Mercury.....	3,224	37,000,000	0.387498	87			
Venus.....	7,687	68,000,000	0.723331	224			
The Earth.....	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000	365			
Mars.....	4,189	142,000,000	1.523692	686			
Thalia.....		155,135,000			Dec. 15, 1852	Hind.....	London.
Flora.....		209,160,265	2.201687	1,193	Oct. 18, 1847	Hind.....	London.
Uterpe.....	1,241	214,706,653			Nov. 8, 1853	Hind.....	London.
Melpomene.....		218,080,000		1,270	June 24, 1852	Hind.....	London.
Clio.....		221,813,220	2.334376	1,303	Sept. 13, 1851	Hind.....	London.
Thetis.....		222,600,000		1,310	April 17, 1852	Luther.....	Bilk. Ger.
Urania.....		224,041,350			July 22, 1854	Hind.....	London.
Vesta.....		224.3.2.695	2.361081	1,325	March 29, 1847		Bremen.
Massalia.....		225,700,000		1,335	Sept. 21, 1852	Chaconac.....	Marseilles.
Phocæa.....		225,739,000			April 6, 1853	Chaconac.....	Marseilles.
Iris.....		226,159,281	2.330624	1,341	Aug. 13, 1847	Hind.....	London.
Metis.....		2.6.632.665	2.385607	1,345	April 26, 1848	Graham.....	Markree.
Eunomia.....		227,946,800	2.399449	1,357	July 29, 1851	Gasparis.....	Naples.
Hebe.....		23,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1, 1847	Heecke.....	Driessen.
Fortuna.....		232,360,000		1,397	Aug. 22, 1852	Hind.....	London.
Parthenope.....		232,829,135	2.451833	1,401	May 13, 1850	Gasparis.....	Naples.
Amphitrite.....	1,484	241,898,500			March 2, 1854	Marth.....	London.
Irena.....		242,463,755	2.5523.3	1,518	May 20, 1850	Hind.....	London.
Egeria.....		243,206,659	2.560.70	1,492	Nov. 2, 1850	Gasparis.....	Naples.
Astræa.....		244,818,565	2.577047	1,511	Dec. 8, 1845	Heecke.....	Driessen.
Proserpine.....		249,204,000			May 5, 1853	Luther.....	Bilk. Ger.
Lutelia.....		249,456,000			Nov. 15, 1852	Goldschmit.....	Paris.
Juno.....		253,723,615	2.670837	1,594	Sept. 1, 1804	Harding.....	Lillenthal.
Ceres.....		262,964,845	2.768151	1,682	Jan. 1, 1801	Piazzi.....	Palermo.
Pallas.....		263,421,510	2.772858	1,636	March 23, 1802	Oibers.....	Bremen.
Bellona.....		264,859,500			March 1, 1854	Luther.....	Bilk. Ger.
Psyche.....		278,630,009		1,535	March 17, 1852	Gasparis.....	Naples.
Calliope.....		279,423,500			Nov. 16, 1852	Hind.....	London.
Euphrosyne.....		280,060,000			Sept. 1, 1854	Ferguson.....	Wash'gt'n.
Hygeia.....		299,255,790	3.153060	1,042	April 12, 1849	Gasparis.....	Naples.
Themis.....		345,752,500			April 5, 1853	Gasparis.....	Naples.
Pomona.....					Oct. 23, 1854	Goldschmit.....	Paris.
Polymnia.....					Oct. 23, 1854	Chaconac.....	Marseilles.
Jupiter.....	89,170	435,000,000	5.202776	4,332			
Saturn.....	79,042	891,000,000	9.538706	10,759			
Uranus.....	35,112	1,810,000,000	19.182390	30,686	March 13, 1781	Herschel.....	Slough.
Neptune.....	35,000	3,630,000,000	30.086300	61,128	Sept. 23, 1846	Galle.....	Berlin.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, U. S. Appointed by the President, and is one of the members of the Cabinet. He is the legal adviser of the executive gov-

ernment. The first attorney-general of the United States was William Bradford, appointed by Washington, 1789. (See *Administrations*.) There are also District Attorneys for the United States, appointed by the President, for the several districts in each state of the Union. In each state there is also an attorney-general of the state: in some states appointed by the governor and legislature, in others elected by the people.

AUDITOR, U. S. The number of accounts examined, adjusted, and settled in the office of the sixth auditor, during the year, (1854,) was 153,319. The settlement of these accounts involved the receipt of 122,653 letters, and the preparation and transmission of 70,785 letters and packages, the issuing of 65,187 collective orders and 13,092 error accounts to postmasters, besides making reports and answering calls in obedience to resolutions of Congress. This amount of business has been effected by a force of 110 clerks. The auditor asks for five additional clerks, six assistant messengers, and further accommodation for his clerks and for the filing and safe-keeping of the accounts of the office.

BAKERS. Bakers were not known in Rome till 580 from the building of the city.

BALLOONS. Mr. Green and the Duke of Brunswick in April, 1851, crossed the British channel from Hastings, and in 5 hours landed safely near Boulogne; greatest altitude mid-channel was 4000 feet. Mr. Green ascended on horseback from Vauxhall, July, 1850; since then M. Poitevin has made several ascents *en cheval*, and in a carriage and pair, (July, 1851), sometimes accompanied by his wife, etc. In one ascent he carried up a live ostrich. Lt. Gale (the Mazeppa of the Bowery Theater) left Bordeaux with his balloon, Sept., 1850, and was found dead the next morning in a field, dreadfully mutilated. Several hazardous ascensions have since been made in France, one by an æronaut with his head downwards. On the 17th and 26th of August, 1852, ascents were made by Mr. John Welsh, for scientific purposes, under the superintendence of the Kew Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. About one hundred observations were taken of the dry and wet bulb hygrometer during the first ascent, and about 160 during the ascent of the 26th. On the second occasion a considerable number of dew-point observations were obtained, which were generally confirmatory of the indications of the wet bulb hygrometer. On both occasions Mr. Welsh had been ably assisted in the observations by Mr. Nicklin:—the balloon being managed by Mr. Green. Specimens of air at great heights were brought down and supplied to Dr. Miller, of King's College, for analysis. The observations during both ascents had been partially reduced, and the resulting values of temperature and tension of vapor for different heights had been projected; these curves were exhibited to the Association. The principal features noticed in each were:—1st, that the tension of vapors decreased at a regular rate for some distances from the surface of the earth, and then *very abruptly* diminished by a large amount, being in fact reduced to nearly the lowest value attained during the remainder of the ascent. The height at which this sudden reduction in the quantity of aqueous vapor occurred, was different on the two days—on the 17th it was about 5,000 feet, and on the 26th nearly 8,000. 2d, it was also noticed that at the same elevation at which the great reduction of vapor took place, the gradual diminution of temperature was for some distance arrested—showing a relative *rise* in the temperature where the quantity of aqueous vapor *fell*. This fact was distinctly shown in both the ascents. On Aug. 17th, the greatest height attained was 19,500 feet: the lowest temperature was 8° Fah.; the temperature at the earth being 72°; the rate of decrease of temperature

was 1° Fah. for 305 feet. On the 26th, the greatest height attained was 19,000 feet; the lowest temperature was again 8° Fah.; the temperature at the earth being 63°; and the rate of decrease of temperature 1° Fah. for 345 feet. On the 17th the greatest height was reached at 4h. 45m., P. M., and on the 26th at 7 P. M. Sir David Brewster asked Mr. Welsh whether he experienced the oppression and difficulty of breathing which others had described as the result of such a rapid change of atmospheric pressure. Mr. Welsh replied that he had not felt the slightest inconvenience or difficulty; but that Mr. Nicklin had told him he had experienced a sense of fulness about the temples and slight headache. He also wished to add, that in his own case his assertion was only applicable to his state of feelings when he remained perfectly still; for he observed when, at a high elevation, he had occasion to work the bellows of the aspirator, muscular exertion was accompanied by much greater fatigue than under ordinary pressure. Various other ascents have since been made. The greatest elevation ever attained by means of a balloon was during an ascent made by Mr. Green in 1838; the height exceeded 27,000 feet.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1837.	1843.	1848.	1851.	1854.
Number of banks,.....	634	577	622	731	1,059
Number of branches,	154	114	129	148	149
Number of banks and branches,	788	691	751	879	1,028
Capital paid in,	\$ 290,772,091	\$ 228,861,948	\$ 204,838,175	\$ 227,807,553	\$ 301,376,071
Resources :—					
Loans and discounts,	525,115,702	254,544,937	344,476,582	413,756,799	607,287,428
Stocks,	12,407,112	23,380,050	26,498,054	22,388,989	44,350,330
Real Estate,	19,064,451	22,826,807	20,530,955	20,219,724	22,267,472
Other investments,	10,423,630	13,348,599	8,229,682	8,935,972	6,541,429
Due by other banks,	59,663,910	20,666,264	38,904,525	59,718,015	55,516,085
Notes of other banks,	36,533,527	13,806,617	16,427,716	17,196,083	22,659,066
Specie fund,	5,366,500	6,578,375	10,489,822	15,341,196	25,579,553
Specie,	37,915,340	33,515,805	46,369,765	48,671,048	59,410,253
Liabilities :—					
Circulation,	149,185,890	58,563,608	128,506,091	155,165,251	204,639,207
Deposits,	127,307,185	56,163,628	103,226,177	128,957,712	188,188,744
Due to other banks,	62,421,118	21,456,523	39,414,371	46,416,928	50,322,162
Other liabilities,	36,560,239	7,357,038	5,501,401	6,438,327	13,439,576
Aggregate of current credits, <i>i. e.</i> , of circulation and deposits,	276,538,075	114,732,236	231,732,268	284,122,963	392,877,951
Aggregate of immediate liabilities, <i>i. e.</i> , of circulation, deposits, and dues to other banks,	339,004,193	136,188,754	271,146,639	330,599,891	443,200,113
Aggregate of immediate means, <i>i. e.</i> , of specie, specific funds, notes of other banks, and sums due from other banks,	139,479,277	74,067,062	112,191,828	131,926,342	163,164,657
Gold and silver in United States treasury depositories,			8,101,353	11,164,727	25,136,252
Total specie in banks and treasury depositories,			54,471,118	59,835,775	84,546,505

NOTE.—In January, 1837, the inflation of paper credits, consequent on the deposit bank system and other causes, had nearly reached its height. The revulsion that followed was most severely felt in the latter part of 1842 and the beginning of 1843. In 1848 the first deposits of California

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

Sections.	Banks and Branches.		Capital paid in.		Loans and Discounts.			
	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.		
			\$	\$	\$	\$		
1. E. States,	313	397	66,299,185	84,556,433	108,504,955	149,143,789		
2. M. States,	316	451	79,716,950	114,834,179	170,886,640	283,602,631		
3. S. States,	90	116	40,309,024	46,646,211	60,437,459	73,213,195		
4. S. W. States, . . .	83	92	29,917,056	38,334,268	51,153,748	72,751,629		
5. W. States,	77	152	11,565,338	16,954,880	22,773,997	28,576,184		
	879	1,208	227,807,553	301,376,071	413,756,799	607,287,425		
Sections.	Stocks.		Real Estate.		Other Investments.		Due by other Banks.	
	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.	191,771	883,501	1,912,184	2,015,838	409,496	757,833	9,661,775	13,032,448
2.	15,419,701	24,458,149	5,249,774	6,993,606	2,152,420	1,056,988	17,723,833	19,370,777
3.	2,957,874	7,292,894	8,425,580	9,490,007	2,903,203	2,108,791	11,138,910	7,899,880
4.	1,198,225	2,653,322	3,594,784	3,078,778	2,836,593	2,695,359	7,565,472	7,743,566
5.	2,621,412	9,062,464	1,037,452	789,243	634,260	222,408	4,623,025	7,469,414
	22,388,989	44,350,330	20,219,724	22,367,472	8,935,972	6,841,429	50,718,015	55,516,085
Sections.	Notes of other Banks.		Specie Fund.		Specie.			
	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1.	5,238,147	7,336,184	105,990	202,204	4,663,774	6,570,360		
2.	6,664,315	7,536,523	13,493,342	23,860,024	17,865,051	22,845,551		
3.	2,332,588	3,164,870	448,209	521,024	8,903,871	8,776,876		
4.	1,381,440	1,974,371	1,200,000	670,865	13,164,213	16,117,957		
5.	1,529,593	2,647,318	93,655	325,133	4,074,139	5,099,509		
	17,196,083	22,659,066	15,341,196	25,579,233	48,671,048	59,410,253		
Sections.	Circulation.		Deposits.		Due to other Banks.		Other Liabilities.	
	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.	1850-51.	1853-54.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.	32,220,921	49,391,107	17,397,742	24,898,038	7,750,247	10,546,638	653,103	1,765,563
2.	45,619,039	61,116,263	78,012,354	116,917,925	30,199,200	27,811,364	3,151,500	5,956,919
3.	36,176,977	40,854,139	11,906,342	14,597,101	3,888,838	3,422,446	1,480,206	1,805,636
4.	25,768,805	33,258,965	15,284,247	20,064,818	3,118,040	5,832,246	670,732	2,897,091
5.	15,379,509	20,063,733	6,357,227	11,710,862	1,460,603	2,709,468	482,786	1,514,067
	155,165,251	204,689,207	123,957,712	188,188,744	46,416,928	50,322,162	6,438,327	13,439,276

1. Eastern States.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. Middle States.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.

3. Southern States.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

4. Southwestern States.—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri.

5. Western States.—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin.

old were made at the United States Mint. The statement for 1851 in this and the succeeding tables, is not taken from that printed in Executive Document No. 132, 32d Congress, 1st session, but from a report that was prepared with more care, and presented to the House of Representatives in February, 1851, but not ordered to be printed.

BANKS, PENNY. These were first instituted at Greenock, in Scotland. Of 5,000 deposits, the aggregate amount of nearly £1,100 gives an average of about 4s. 6d. each. In London and the provincial towns they are becoming very popular. In Whitechapel, 8,000 deposits in nine months showed an accumulation of nearly £2,000, or about 5s. each.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES. The receipts of some of the principal benevolent societies of New-York, for the year ending April 30th, 1855, were:—

American Tract Society,	\$413,173.86
“ Bible	346,511.57
“ B. C. For. Miss., nine months,	213,683.00
“ Home Missionary Society,	187,136.69
“ Sunday School Union,	248,604.00
“ and Foreign Christian Union,	63,567.28
“ and Foreign Bible Society— <i>increase over any previous year</i> —	15,000.00
“ Bap't Home Miss. Society,	64,346.00
“ Seaman's Friend Society,	22,845.00
“ Society for Mellor. condition of Jews,	25,000.00
New-York State Colonization Society,	17,371.00
“ Children's Aid Society,	10,399.86
	\$1,621,238.26

BIBLE SOCIETIES. The first that ever existed was established by some Roman Catholic prelates, in France, in 1774.—*Chambers's Ed. Jl.* The British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed, during the forty-five years ending January 1, 1851, more than *twenty-three millions* of copies, in *one hundred and forty* different languages.

BISHOPRICS (BRITISH).

	No.	Incomes.
English Colonial,	27	£ 39,233
English,	26	128,565
“ Archbishoprics,	2	25,000
Irish,	10	
“ Archbishoprics,	2	

BLACK SEA. To Russia, the Black Sea is what canals and the southern waters are to England. The Euxine is the chief outlet of Russian activity. There is Odessa, one of the commercial celebrities of Europe; and into the Black Sea empty the principal Russian rivers—the Dneister, the Dneiper, and the Don. On the Euxine depend the harbors of the Sea of Azoff, and the security of the Russian possessions beyond the Caucasus.

BOOKS, U. S. The number of volumes published during the year ending June 30th, 1851, is estimated to have been 1,261, forming 1,176 distinct works, which were:—

Novels and Tales,	249
Theological and Religious,	170
Histories and Travels,	121
Biographical, 96; Poetry and Hymns, 80;	176
Science, Natural History, etc.,	83
Classics, Education, etc.,	84
Law, 43; Medicine, 47; Agriculture, 20;	110
Practical Mechanics,	18
Arts, Music, and Architecture,	57
Political Economy, Commerce, and Miscellaneous,	193
Total,	1261

Books imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1853:—

In Latin and Greek,	1,342
In English,	549,916
In other languages,	146,038
Periodicals and illustrated Newspapers,	22,323
Periodicals and other works in the course of publication,	3,597

Books and Maps exported during the same period to the amount of \$142,604. It is a remarkable fact, that, in a year after the first printing press was established in Cambridge, Mass., or in 1640, an American book was issued from it—being the first published in what are now called the United States—which was soon after reprinted in England, where it passed through no less than eighteen editions, the last being issued in 1754; thus maintaining a hold on English popularity for 114 years! This was the “Bay Psalm Book.” It passed through twenty-two editions in Scotland, where it was extensively known, the last bearing date 1759; and, as it was reprinted without the compiler enjoying pecuniary benefit from its sale, we have irrefutable proof that England *pirated* the first American book, being, in reality, the original aggressor in this line. This first American work enjoyed a more lasting reputation, and had a wider circulation than any volume since of American origin, having passed, in all, through *seventy* editions—a very remarkable number for the age in which it flourished. Success attended the colonial press; and, in 1663, the first Bible printed in America was published at Cambridge. It was unlawful to print an English version of the Scriptures, that right being a monopoly enjoyed by privilege and patent in England, The one printed in Massachusetts, was Eliot's famous “Indian Bible;” and, although fifteen hundred copies were struck off, they are now quite rare, and “sealed books,” as the tongue in which they are written is literally a “dead language;” the tribe, and all who had a knowledge of the dialect, being long extinct. Eliot's work is unique; being, at once, a monument to his piety, perseverance, and learning. Its literary successor was “Newman's Concordance of the Scriptures.” This was compiled by the light of pine-knots, in a log-cabin, in one of the frontier settlements of Massachusetts. It was the first of its kind, and, for more than a century, was admitted to be the most perfect, holding its place in public esteem until superseded by Cruden's, which it suggested.

BOOKS, GERMAN. From the Easter Fair, at Leipsic, 1851, up to November, of the same year, not less than 3,860 new books had been published, and 1150 were then in preparation for issue.

BOOKS, LONDON. In 1850, about 4,400 were published, of which the papal question furnished 180 *in one month*; fiction, 500; law, 250; and travels, 200; the remainder, miscellaneous.

The whole number of American books republished in London, from January, 1848, to December 16, 1852, was 295.

BRAIN.—In man, the brain forms one thirtieth part of the human body; in the Newfoundland dog, one seventieth; in the bull-dog, one three hundredth.

BRITISH MUSEUM (LIBRARY). The British Museum owes its establishment to a suggestion in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, a London physician of eminence, who died in the year 1753. During a long and busy life, Sir Hans had collected a large library of books and manuscripts, together with an immense number of miscellaneous antiquities, works of art, and objects of natural history. Anxious that his collection should form the nucleus of a national museum, the aged physician directed, by his will, that it should be offered for sale to the British Parliament, after his death, for the sum of £20,000, which was £30,000 less than it had cost himself. Should Parliament refuse to make the purchase, it was further directed that the collection should be offered for the same sum to certain foreign societies that were named in the will; and if these societies should not embrace the offer, then it was to be sold at public auction. The British Parliament accepted this offer, by an act passed in the year 1753, and by the same act directed that the Cottonian

Library, a collection of valuable historical manuscripts which had been made by Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, during the reign of Elizabeth and James I., and which had been acquired by government in the reign of Queen Anne, should be added to the Sloane collection, together with a library of about 2000 printed volumes, called Major Arthur Edwards's Library, that had existed as an appendage to the Cottonian Library since 1738, in which year it had been bequeathed to the trustees by its proprietor. Thus, a considerable addition was made to the book department of the Sloane collection. But this department was ordered to be still further increased by the purchase, for £10,000, of the Harleian Library of manuscripts, a splendid collection of about 7600 volumes of rolls, charters, and other historical documents, which had been accumulated by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son and successor, Edward. In 1757, King George II. made a gift to the Museum, of the Library of the Kings of England, a collection embracing an immense number of printed volumes, from the reign of Henry VII., downward. To this gift was annexed the important privilege, which the Royal Library had acquired in the reign of Queen Anne, of being supplied with a copy of every new publication entered at Stationer's Hall. It was thus only necessary to seek for contributions in the earlier literature of the country, and in that of foreign nations. And such contributions were rapidly made. In 1763, George III. made a present to the Museum of a voluminous collection of pamphlets, etc., relating to the civil wars of England between 1640 and 1660; and, among subsequent additions, may be enumerated the musical libraries of Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Charles Burney; a collection of old English plays, by David Garrick; Dr. Bentley's collection of the Classics, annotated by his own hand; the Law Library of Francis Hargrave, Esq.; a collection of works on natural history, made by Sir Joseph Banks, and a large mass of tracts and pamphlets relating to the French Revolution, purchased by the trustees at different times, and of very great value. Another large addition was made in 1823, when George IV. presented to the public a splendid library that had been collected by his father during his long reign, at an expense of little less than £200,000. It was ordered that this library, which contains many rare books, should be attached to the Museum, but kept apart from other collections, under the name of "The King's Library." The library was still further increased, in 1847, by the collection of books bequeathed to it by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville, amounting to 20,210 volumes, obtained by him at an expense of £54,000. The whole number of books in the British Museum Library now amounts to 490,000 volumes, of which at least one third have been presented. From 1846-50, it increased at the rate of 27,000 volumes annually, about 10,000 of which were received by copyright or as donations. The number of books purchased depends entirely upon the annual appropriations of Parliament, which, during the above-mentioned years, averaged £7,200.

BRIDGES. NIAGARA RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This great work cost only \$400,000. The same structure in England (if it could possibly have been built there) would have cost \$4,000,000. Engineer, John A. Roebling.

Length of bridge from center to center of tower,	821 feet 4 inches.
Length of floor between towers,	800 "
Number of wire cables,	4
Diameter of each,	10 inches.
Solid wire section of each cable,	60.40 sq. inches.
Aggregate section of the four cables,	241.60 " "
Aggregate section of anchor chains, lowest links,	276.00 " "
Aggregate upper links,	372.00 " "
Ultimate strength of chains,	11,904 tons.
Aggregate number of wires in cables,	14,560

Average strength of one wire,	1,648 pounds.
Ultimate strength of four cables,	12,000 tons.
Permanent weight supported by cables,	1,000 "
Tension resulting,	1,810 "
Length of anchor chains,	66 feet.
Length of upper cables,	1,261 "
Length of lower cables,	1,193 "
Deflections of upper cables at medium temperature,	54 "
Deflections of lower cables at medium temperature,	64 "
Average deflection,	59 "
Number of suspenders,	624
Aggregate ultimate strength of suspenders,	19,720 tons.
Number of overfloor stays,	46
Aggregate strength of stays,	1,929 tons.
Number of river stays,	56
Aggregate strength of stays,	1,650 tons.
Elevation of rail-road track above middle stage of river,	245 feet.

"The Britannia Tubular Bridge," over the Menai Straits, between Caernarvon and the Isle of Anglesea, completed October, 1850, Mr. Stephenson, engineer, at an outlay of nearly £600,000. A suspension bridge over the Ohio, at Wheeling, span 1010 feet, being 152 feet longer than the Friburg bridge, Switzerland, was completed by Mr. Ellet, 1850. Remington's bridge, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the same plan as that he exhibited in London, proved a failure. The floating bridge, for passage of railroad cars across Lake Champlain, went into operation 1st September, 1851.

BUILDING (BENEFIT) SOCIETIES. First established at Kirendbright, Scotland, 1815; after 1830, they increased rapidly.—*Scratchley's Treatise on B. B. Societies.* Several have been in successful operation in New-York since 1848.

CALCULATING MACHINE. A very superior one exhibited in the Crystal Palace, 1851, by J. A. Staffel, of Warsaw. This extraordinary machine was the effect of ten years' undiminished study and application; by it, any errors may be corrected, and the operator warned of any surplus calculation.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS. The whole number of claims presented up to 1855, is 813. Of these 72 were adjudicated by the old board, which was constituted in September, 1851, and 325 by the new board, appointed in April, 1853. Of the 397 claims thus adjudicated, 297 were confirmed for 736 square leagues of land, and 103, covering 383 square leagues, rejected. Transcripts have been forwarded to the Attorney General in 295 cases, and duplicate transcripts in 202 cases to the proper courts, as required by law. The recorded depositions of witnesses, decisions of the board, original Spanish documents, translations, and the daily proceedings of the board, cover, in all, 6,749 pages, equal to about 41,492 folios. It is estimated that there is at least as much more of this kind of clerical work to be done.

CALIFORNIA, STATE OF, U. S. A. Constitution ratified by the people, Nov. 13, 1849. The State admitted into the Union by vote of the United States Senate, August 13, 1850, and on September 9, 1850, the California Senators, Dr. Wm. M. Gwin and Col. J. C. Fremont, took their seats. The number of emigrants to California, passing Fort Laramie, and registered to June 20, 1850, are: men, 32,740; women, 494; children, 591. The number of mules, 6,725; oxen, 21,418; cows, 3,185; horses, 28,798; and wagons, 7,586. The census returns for 1850, indicate a white population of 165,000 and 1,800 colored, making the fractional representative enumeration 74,000, and thus securing a second Representative in Congress. The receipts and expenditures of the State, under the following heads, for four years, from 1850 to 1853, were as follows:—

CALIFORNIA, STATE OF, U. S. A.—*continued.*

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.		
		Legislature.	Executive.	Judiciary.
1850.....	\$ 3,156.27	\$ 320,144.46	\$ 26,568.30	\$ 26,996.50
1851.....	330,796.45	375,929.23	65,370.00	135,915.00
1852.....	366,825.07	409,008.82	94,600.00	142,000.00
1853.....	434,150.00	389,619.48	102,607.04	126,697.09
Totals....	1,134,927.79	1,494,701.69	289,645.34	481,508.59
Average..	283,731.94	373,675.42	72,411.33	107,877.14

Total expenditure, as above, in the four years, was \$2,215,855.62 averaging \$553,963.90.

The taxable property in the State, and the taxes thereon for the year 1852, were as follows: Number of acres of land, 6,719,442. Value, \$10,763,010; improvements thereon, \$2,976,219. Value of city and town lots, \$11,977,069; improvements thereon, \$10,163,631. Value of personal property, \$21,102,391. Total taxable property, \$56,982,320; total State taxes on same, being 30 cents on each \$100, \$170,946.96. Poll taxes for 1852, \$60,744.28. Total taxes, \$238,397.39.

CANADA. A memorial for annexation to the United States received, in five hours, the signatures of three hundred merchants, land-owners, and professional men, in Montreal, October 10, 1850.

CANALS (STATE OF NEW-YORK). The tolls received for a series of years, commencing in 1830, when they first reached a million of dollars, have been as follows:—

1830,	\$1,056,922.12	1842,	\$1,749,197.52
1831,	1,233,301.93	1843,	2,081,590.17
1832,	1,229,483.47	1844,	2,446,374.52
1833,	1,463,820.90	1845,	2,656,640.31
1834,	1,341,329.96	1846,	2,779,324.42
1835,	1,584,936.43	1847,	3,674,322.89
1836,	1,614,336.43	1848,	3,356,047.27
1837,	1,292,623.33	1849,	3,396,760.16
1838,	1,597,911.03	1850,	3,410,324.15
1839,	1,616,332.02	1851,	3,492,541.81
1840,	1,775,757.57	1852,	3,118,244.39
1841,	2,034,882.82	The sums collected from 1845 to 1851, inclusive, embrace nearly \$600,000 of railroad tolls.	

CARPETS IN NEW-YORK. Prior to 1760 they were not known; but, in the papers of that date, Matthew Wilders advertises a variety imported from Scotland. "The Bay State Mills," Mass., have recently produced a new style of carpet, viz.: a felt-cloth carpet, printed in block work, and designed, according to weight, either as a floor-cloth or drugget. The threads of wool are not spun nor woven, but drawn out and laid together, the whole mass being felted like a hat-body. Within a few months, fabrics have been put together in this way, showing a different color on either side, and designed for coats, to be made up without lining. "The Bay State Mills" make this cloth with a white ground, about forty inches wide, weighing from four to twenty-four ounces per yard; they print it in elegant carpet designs, showing the richest combination of brilliant colors, and furnish it at seventy-five to ninety cents per yard.

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Houses and population of England and Wales, of Scotland, and of the Islands in the British seas, March 31, 1851 :—

	Houses.			Population.*		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabd.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	3,280,951	152,898	26,534	17,922,768	8,762,588	9,160,180
Scotland	366,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162
Islands in the British Seas.	21,826	1,077	202	142,916	66,511	76,405
Total	3,669,437	165,931	29,114	20,936,468	10,192,721	10,743,747

Great Britain, and Islands in the British seas, and Scotland. Population, increase, and rates of increase, in the fifty years from 1801 to 1851 :—

	Persons.					
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Gt. Britain and Islands in the British Seas	10,267,898	12,047,455	15,180,351	16,364,893	18,658,372	20,936,468
Increase in the intervals of the Censuses		1,479,562	2,182,896	2,184,542	2,260,749	2,227,488
Decennial rates of increase per cent.		14	18	15	14	12
Actual increase in 50 yrs.						10,317,917
Increase per ct. in 50 " "						98
Annual " " " "						1.37
Scotland	1,608,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,870,784
Increase in the intervals of the Censuses		197,444	285,657	272,865	255,798	245,237
Decennial rates of increase per cent.		12	16	18	11	10
Actual increase in 50 yrs.						2,865,121
Increase per ct. in 50 " "						78
Annual " " " "						1.16
Males in Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	5,025,035	5,735,957	6,873,671	7,934,201	9,077,004	10,192,171
Males in Scotland	739,091	826,296	982,623	1,114,456	1,241,862	1,363,622
Females in Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	5,542,856	6,311,498	7,306,590	8,430,692	9,581,368	10,743,747
Females in Scotland	869,329	979,568	1,108,898	1,249,930	1,378,322	1,507,162

England and Wales. Houses—Comparative statement of, in the fifty years from 1801 to 1851 :—

Houses.		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
England and Wales.	Inhabited	1,575,923	1,797,504	2,088,156	2,481,544	2,943,935	3,280,961
	Uninhabited ..	57,476	51,020	67,707	119,915	173,247	152,898
	Building		16,207	19,274	24,759	27,444	26,534

There are in the tables no returns of houses published for Scotland and the islands in the British seas, except for 1851. The French census of 1851 shows a total population of 35,500,000. The number of foreigners domiciled, of all nations, exceeds 1,000,000, of which 75,000 are British, or about one half the British residents previous to the revolution of 1848.

* Exclusive of part of the army, navy, and merchant seamen, belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, estimated (from returns) at 167,604 persons.

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

Abstracts of the Census of Ireland of 1841 and 1851 :—

1841. Provinces.	HOUSES.							
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.		Total.	1851. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.		Total.
		Building.	Built.			Building	Built.	
Leinster....	306,459	12,320	1,272	320,051	259,252	17,588	682	277,522
Munster....	364,637	12,005	1,023	377,665	266,936	19,277	513	286,726
Ulster.....	414,551	21,590	626	436,767	351,973	20,580	606	373,159
Connaught .	243,192	6,293	392	249,877	169,574	7,714	312	177,600
Total....	1,328,839	52,208	3,313	1,384,360	1,047,735	65,159	2,113	1,115,007

1841. Provinces.	FAMILIES, PERSONS, AND SEXES.			
	Families.	Persons.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Leinster.....	362,134	963,747	1,009,984	1,973,731
Munster.....	415,154	1,156,190	1,209,971	2,396,161
Ulster.....	439,805	1,161,797	1,224,576	2,386,873
Connaught	255,694	707,842	711,017	1,418,859
Total.....	1,472,787	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124
1851.				
Leinster.....	321,991	811,623	856,158	1,667,771
Munster.....	320,250	993,491	938,326	1,831,817
Ulster.....	330,731	974,235	1,030,054	2,004,239
Connaught	134,030	497,373	514,539	1,011,917
Total.....	1,207,002	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794

The decrease per cent. from 1841 to 1851, of Leinster, was 15.5; of Munster, 23.5; of Ulster, 16; of Connaught, 23.6. Total, 20.9.

The date of the census of 1851 being sixty-eight days earlier than that of the preceding one, 5,481 persons should be added to the gross population of 1841, that being the number of harvest laborers who, as was ascertained, left Ireland previous to the 7th of June in that year. The abstracts for either years do not include the army serving in Ireland. The total decrease of persons from 1841 to 1851, exclusive of 5841 harvest laborers above mentioned, was 1,659,330. The highest per cent. of decrease was in Roscommon, where it was 31 per cent. The number of persons enumerated in 1821, was 6,801,827; in 1831, 7,767,401; in 1841, 8,175,124; in 1851, 6,515,794; being 286,033 less than in 1821, thirty years before.

CENSUS OF THE U. S. The States, in 1850, contained 23,191,176 inhabitants, being only 4,319,571 less than the united population of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the above, 3,204,313 are slaves. The number of children attending school was 4,089,507. There were, in the free population, adults, upward of twenty years of age, 1,053,420 who could not read nor write. Of "libraries, other than private," there were 15,615, containing 4,636,411 volumes. Of newspapers and periodicals, there were 2,526, issuing annually 426,409,978 copies: of these, 254 were daily papers, with an average circulation of nearly 1,000,000 copies each per annum. In round numbers, the States contained 27,000 clergymen, 24,000 lawyers, and 41,000 physicians and surgeons. The live stock included 4,336,719 horses, and 6,385,094 milch cows.

CENSUS OF THE U. S.—*continued.*

Population of the United States, according to the Seventh Census, and Representatives in Congress.*

States.	White Population.	Free Colored Population.	Total Free.	Slaves.	Federal Representative Population.	No. of Representatives.	Gain or loss from last Cens.	Fractions over.
Maine.....	551,813	1,356	553,169	....	553,169	6	—1	22,631
New Hampshire..	317,456	520	317,976	....	317,976	3	—1	37,707
Vermont.....	313,402	718	314,120	....	314,120	3	—1	33,851
Massachusetts...	955,450	9,64	994,514	....	994,514	11	+1	60,284
Rhode Island....	143,875	3,670	147,545	....	147,545	2	..	54,122
Connecticut.....	363,099	7,693	370,792	....	370,792	4	..	90,523
New York.....	3,048,325	49,069	3,097,394	....	3,097,394	33	—1	14,435
New Jersey.....	465,513	23,320	489,333	222	489,466	5	..	22,351
Pennsylvania....	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786	....	2,311,786	25	+1	60,634
Delaware.....	71,169	18,073	89,242	2,290	90,616	1	..	....
Maryland.....	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,363	546,886	6	..	79,771
Virginia.....	894,801	54,333	949,133	472,523	1,232,649	13	—2	18,150
North Carolina..	553,028	27,463	580,491	288,548	753,619	3	—1	6,235
South Carolina..	274,577	8,956	283,523	381,984	514,513	6	—1	47,398
Georgia.....	521,572	2,931	524,503	381,682	753,512	5	..	6,128
Florida.....	47,211	924	48,135	39,379	71,720	1	..	....
Alabama.....	426,486	2,293	428,779	342,892	634,514	7	..	73,976
Mississippi.....	295,718	930	296,648	3,987	482,574	5	+1	15,495
Louisiana.....	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,819	419,833	4	..	46,146
Texas.....	154,034	397	154,431	58,161	139,327	2	..	2,481
Arkansas.....	162,189	608	162,797	47,100	191,657	2	+1	4,211
Tennessee.....	756,753	6,401	763,154	239,400	906,830	10	—1	66,023
Kentucky.....	761,417	10,007	771,424	210,981	893,012	10	..	57,205
Missouri.....	592,004	2,618	594,622	87,422	647,075	7	+2	86,537
Ohio.....	1,955,168	25,319	1,980,427	....	1,980,427	21	..	18,544
Michigan.....	395,097	2,557	397,654	....	397,654	4	+1	23,962
Indiana.....	977,628	10,788	988,416	....	988,416	11	+1	54,186
Illinois.....	846,035	5,435	851,470	....	851,470	9	+2	10,663
Wisconsin.....	304,753	633	305,391	....	305,391	3	..	25,122
Iowa.....	191,879	335	192,214	....	192,214	2	..	5,363
California.....	91,632	965	92,597	....	92,597	+2	..	....
Total.....	19,423,915	423,384	19,847,301	3,200,634	21,767,673	234	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687	....	..	..	....
Minnesota.....	6,038	39	6,077	....	....	..	..	....
New Mexico.....	61,530	17	61,547	....	....	..	..	....
Oregon.....	13,038	206	13,294	....	....	..	..	....
Utah.....	11,330	24	11,354	26	....	..	..	....
Total.....	19,553,923	433,643	19,987,573	3,204,347	..	..	..	..

RECAPITULATION.

Divisions.	Total Free Pop. in 1840.	Slaves in 1840.	Total Free Pop. in 1850.	Slaves in 1850.	Representative Pop. in 1850.	Rep. in 1850.	Gain or loss.
Free States.....	9,654,865	1,102	13,434,793	222	13,436,931	143	+1
Slaveholding States...	7,290,719	2,481,532	6,412,503	3,200,412	8,330,742	90	—1
Districts and Territories	117,769	4,721	140,272	3,713	....	..	..
Total.....	17,063,353	2,487,355	19,987,573	3,204,347	21,767,673	233	..

* The aggregate representative population (21,767,673) divided by 233—the number of representatives established by law—gives 93,423 as the ratio of apportionment among the several States. But this gives only 220 members, leaving 13 to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions.

† By the act of July 30, 1852, an additional Representative is assigned to California, making the whole number of Representatives 234. The ratio of representation remains unchanged. The last published census tables differ slightly from the above, but as the apportionment of representation was made by the above table, we continue it.

CHOLERA appeared on the island of Jamaica, West Indies, in the autumn of 1850, and, before the 1st December, more than 6,000 persons had fallen victims. It also appeared in California, October 22, 1850. In the city of Mexico, 2700 persons died of cholera in four weeks, May and June, 1850. This frightful scourge has since made annual ravages both in Europe and America, still baffling, in a remarkable degree, the skill of physicians, though those of the homœopathic school claim to have been singularly successful in their treatment of it.

CHURCHES. The most interesting church in St. Petersburg is that dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of the city. Its slender spire, precisely resembling that of the Admiralty, rises far above all others to the height of 340 feet, and its gilded surface shines dazzlingly in the sun. It is said that 12,000 ducats have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. But within the Fortress Church rest the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great. No European monarchs rest so unostentatiously, and no others are buried within the walls of a fortress. To each Emperor there is erected merely a sarcophagus, with frequently his initial letters engraved upon it. Each of these sarcophagi is covered with a pall of cloth of gold, embroidered with a double headed eagle. Upon the Grand-Duke Constantine's tomb lie the keys of some Polish fortresses, while Alexander's bears a small military medal with his portrait. Each tomb is surrounded by a neat iron railing, and the part of the nave devoted to the tombs is again separated from the body of the church.

CIGARS. The value of the cigars imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1853, was \$3,311,935, and of unmanufactured tobacco about \$1,000,000 more in value was imported. And the tobacco and cigars which pass through the Custom House is but a small proportion indeed, of the quantity consumed in this country. The value of the liquors imported during the same year was \$7,188,820.

CLAY FOR FUEL. Letters patent have just been issued at Washington to Messrs. Hooker & Beaumont, of New Orleans, La., on the much-talked of new fuel, consisting of 140 parts of any kind of earth, thirty parts of common lime, twenty parts of the refuse or dust of coal, two parts of clinkers or iron dust, three parts of common rosin or pitch, two parts of carbonate of ammonia, eight parts of sawdust or chips. In mixing the above, water can be used so as to soften the materials to about the consistency of clay mortar from which bricks are made.

CLOCKS. **CLOCK MANUFACTURERS IN NEW-HAVEN.**—By far the greatest number of clocks now in use throughout the world come from the progressive little state of Connecticut. New-Haven furnishes one-half of the number, and the towns of Bristol and Plymouth supply, each, one-fourth. It is thought that the capital yearly invested is now \$300,000, and that the annual business amounts to \$1,000,000, while it has been estimated that this business, in its various departments, gives support to between two and three thousand mechanics, with their families. The most extensive manufactory of clocks in New-Haven is that founded by Chauncey Jerome, the present Mayor of that city, 1844. The Jerome Clock-Manufacturing company is a joint-stock company, formed in 1850, with a capital of \$80,000. The business of the first year amounted to \$150,000. Its capital at present is \$150,000, and the yearly value of its business \$500,000. They employ 300 hands in New-Haven, mostly men with families, partially boys and girls, and 200 in Bristol where their clock-movements are made. In addition to this, they carry

on a factory at Ansonia, where 25 or 30 hands are employed. The monthly earnings of these hands amount to \$20,000. The average number of hours of labor per day is ten. The number of clocks made yearly is 200,000—800 per day—embracing 50 distinct varieties. The highest wholesale price per dozen is \$100—the lowest \$10. To produce this, they annually consume the following raw material:

Pine lumber (feet) - - -	2,500,000	Iron (tuns) - - - - -	600
Mahogany and rosewood (feet)	1,000,000	Glue (bbls.) - - - - -	500
Looking-glass plates - - -	50,000	Rolled and cast brass (tuns)	150
Boxes of glass - - - - -	4,000	Varnish (bbls.) - - - - -	100
Casks of nails - - - - -	1,500	Tin (tuns) - - - - -	35

Their lumber is obtained directly from Maine and Western New York. The other materials are supplied by New York city. There are many other factories in the state, equal in extent with that of the Jerome Company. An astronomical clock exhibited in Crystal Palace by Dr. Henderson of Liverpool, requires winding up but once in a century. It was commenced in 1844, and finished for the Great Exhibition.

COALS. Comparative view of the areas of coal lands, and the production, in 1845, of the six principal producing countries.

Countries.	Square Miles of Coal Formation.	Tuns of Fuel produced in 1845.	Relative parts of 1,000.	Official estimated Value at the Places of Production.	
				American Dollars.	Pounds Sterling.
Great Britain..	11,859	31,500,000	642	45,738,000	9,450,000
Belgium.....	518	4,960,077	101	7,689,900	1,660,000
United States..	133,132	4,400,000	89	6,650,000	1,373,963
France.....	1,719	4,141,617	84	7,663,000	1,603,106
Prussian States	not defined.	3,500,000	70	4,122,945	856,370
Austrian States	"	659,840	14	800,000	165,290
Total.....		49,161,034	1,000	72,663,845	15,103,729

COAL FIELDS, 1851. East of the Mississippi, 124,735 square miles; west of ditto, 8,379 square miles. This is all bituminous. The anthracite of Pennsylvania is about 437 square miles. In Europe and British America we find:—

Great Britain and Ireland, anthracite,	- - - - -	8,720 sq. miles.
" " bituminous,	- - - - -	8,139 "
British America,	- - - - -	18,000 "
Spain,	- - - - -	3,408 "
France,	- - - - -	1,719 "
Belgium,	- - - - -	518 "

—Scientific American.

The very general substitution of coal for wood as fuel, and its employment in the manufacture of iron and in the production of steam and gas, have, of late years, given an amazing impulse to the trade in this article. Coal was discovered in Mansfield, Massachusetts, about 1835, but the efforts to render the same available were only efficiently applied by the Mansfield Mining Co., in 1848, which establishment it is expected will work the mine to much public advantage. The main shaft is 171 feet from the surface, and four other shafts lead from this, making the entire length 1,100 feet.—*Boston Traveller*. The amount of Pennsylvania anthracite coal sent to market in

1850 was 3,127,083 tons. Coal-field found at Port Philip, V. D. Land, June, 1851, surpassing any of those in the sister colonies.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the different regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the Trade, in 1820, to 1854, inclusive, together with the Annual Increase:

Years.	Schuylkill	Lehigh.	Lacka'na.	Pittston.	Other Regions.	Aggregate	Annual Increase.	Aggregate in each period of 5 years.	Av. annual delivery for each period.	Av. annual increase in period over the preceding.
1820		365					365			
1821		1,073					1,073			
1822		2,240					2,240			
1823		5,823					5,823			
1824		9,541					9,541			
1825	6,500	28,393					34,893	25,352		3,809
1826	16,767	31,280					48,047	13,154		
1827	31,360	32,074					63,434	15,387		
1828	47,284	30,232					77,516	14,082		
1829	79,973	25,110	7,000				112,083	34,567	835,973	67,194
1830	59,984	41,750	43,000				174,734	62,651		13,488
1831	81,854	40,966	51,000				176,820	2,086		
1832	209,271	70,000	84,600				363,871	187,051		
1833	252,971	123,000	111,777				487,748	123,877		
1834	226,692	106,244	43,700				376,636	decrease	1,579,809	315,961
1835	339,508	131,250	90,000				530,758	184,122		49,753
1836	432,045	143,211	103,861				632,428	121,670		
1837	523,152	223,902	115,387				851,476	199,048		
1838	433,875	213,615	78,207				739,293	decrease		
1839	442,608	221,025	122,300		11,930	819,327	80,034	3,623,282	736,656	84,139
1840	452,291	225,318	143,470		15,505	865,414	46,087			
1841	584,692	143,037	192,270		21,463	958,999	93,485			
1842	540,892	272,516	205,253		57,346	1,108,001	149,102			
1843	677,295	267,793	227,605		68,000	1,263,539	155,538			
1844	839,934	377,002	251,005		127,993	1,631,669	368,130	5,827,552	1,165,504	85,769
1845	1,083,796	429,453	273,435		188,401	2,023,052	391,733			
1846	1,237,002	523,002	320,000		205,075	2,313,992	320,940			
1847	1,583,374	643,973	388,200		299,302	2,923,303	638,317			
1848	1,652,835	680,746	437,500		256,627	3,089,238	106,929			
1849	1,605,126	801,246	454,240		308,736	3,242,541	153,403	13,631,132	2,736,226	314,144
1850	1,712,007	722,622	432,339	111,014	276,339	3,254,321	11,750			
1851	2,184,240	989,296	472,478	316,017	415,099	4,377,130	1,122,809			
1852	2,452,026	1,114,026	497,839	426,164	439,342	4,925,695	548,565			
1853	2,470,913	1,030,544	494,327	512,659	556,018	5,114,491	188,796			
1854	2,895,208	1,246,418	433,406	496,648	676,689	5,753,369	638,878	23,425,006	4,685,001	389,755

COAL. The very general substitution of coal for wood as fuel, and its employment in the manufacture of iron, and in the production of steam and gas, have, of late years, given an amazing impulse to the trade in this article. Thirty years ago, the coal trade in this country was limited to 365 tons of anthracite, brought from the Lehigh mines to Philadelphia; now, the annual production of anthracite greatly exceeds three millions of tons. This rapid increase is not confined to the United States. In the twenty years from 1825 to 1845, the exports of coal from Great Britain increased 713 per cent.; the production of coal in France, 181 per cent.; in Belgium, 111 per cent.; in Prussia, 124 per cent. In the distribution of coal, the United States are highly favored. Exclusive of Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, all of which are known to contain coal, the area of coal formations in the United States is estimated by Mr. Taylor to be 133,132 square miles, while the total area of these formations in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, is, according to the same authority, less than thirty thousand square miles. Nearly the

whole of this vast area is occupied by bituminous coal. The total area of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania is estimated at less than four hundred square miles; yet more tons of fuel are now annually produced, from this small area, than from the almost boundless fields of bituminous coal scattered over twelve states. The railroads and canals, built to develop the wealth of this region, had cost, in 1847, about \$40,000,000. Anthracite seems, indeed, to have superseded bituminous coal on nearly the whole of our Atlantic seaboard. The freedom from smoke of anthracite is alone sufficient to account for the preference given to it for domestic purposes. In steam navigation, it admits of much closer stowage, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion, as is the case with bituminous coal. In war-steamers, there is this additional advantage, that no smoke betrays the motions of steamers burning anthracite, whereas steamers burning fat, bituminous coal, can be "tracked" *seventy miles*, before their hulls become visible, by the black smoke trailing along the horizon. The preference given to anthracite may be illustrated by a comparison of the importations of coal into Boston, in the years 1840 and 1847, which stand thus:—

	1840.	1847.
Pennsylvania anthracite,	78,847 tons.	258,093 tons.
American bituminous coal, -	8,299 "	4,554 "
Foreign " "	49,997 "	65,203 "

Thus, while in 1840 the excess of anthracite was but 20,551 tons, in 1847 it was 188,336 tons.

TABLE I.

Comparative view of the areas of coal lands, and the production in 1845 of the six principal producing countries:

Countries.	Square Miles of Coal Formations.	Tons of Fuel produced in 1845.	Relative Parts of 1000.	Official estimated Value at the Places of Production.	
				American Dollars.	Pounds Sterling.
Great Britain	11,859	31,500,000	642	45,738,000	9,450,000
Belgium	519	4,960,077	101	7,639,900	1,660,000
United States	133,132	4,400,000	89	6,650,000	1,373,963
France	1,719	4,141,617	84	7,663,000	1,603,166
Prussian States	not defined.	3,500,000	70	4,122,945	856,370
Austrian States	" "	659,340	11	800,000	165,290
Total		49,161,034	1000	72,663,845	15,108,729

As to the area of coal formations in France, it is to be remarked, that the area of the "concessions," or grants made for working, is all that is given.

The difference in the amount of carbon, volatile matter, and ashes, is very striking between the bituminous coals and anthracite. Anthracite has now been successfully introduced in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania and in South Wales. In 1842, but four furnaces used this coal in Pennsylvania. In 1846, nearly one third of all the iron manufactured in that state was made by anthracite, as may be seen by the following statement:—

	Number.	Tons made annually.
Furnaces employing charcoal,	274	248,569
" " anthracite,	43	119,487

In Swansea Valley, South Wales, there were, in 1847, twenty-three furnaces using anthracite, producing annually 59,800 tons, while ten years before there were but three or four furnaces.

COAL—*continued.*

TABLE II.

The importations of coal from Great Britain, British America, and all other places into the United States:

Year.	Total Importation in Tuns.	Average Value per Tun at the Shipping Ports.	Year.	Total Importation in Tuns.	Average Value per Tun at the Shipping Ports.
1830..	53,582	\$ 3.49	1840..	163,510	\$ 2.37
1831..	36,509		1841..	155,394	2.37
1832..	83,144		1842..	141,521	2.68
1833..	92,432	2.61	1843..	41,163	2.83
1834..	91,632	2.18	1844..	87,073	2.72
1835..	59,972	2.39	1845..	85,776	2.60
1836..	108,432	2.27	1846..	156,853	2.41
1837..	153,450	2.36	1847..	148,021	2.50
1838..	129,033	2.40	1848..	196,251	2.76
1839..	181,551	2.29	1849..		

TABLE III.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite from the beginning of the trade in 1820 to 1849:

Years.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill.	Lackawanna.	Shamokin.	Wyoming.	Total.
1820.....	365					365
1821.....	1,073					1,073
1822.....	2,440					2,440
1823.....	5,823					5,823
1824.....	9,541					9,541
1825.....	23,396	6,500				34,896
1826.....	31,280	16,767				48,047
1827.....	32,074	31,360				63,434
1828.....	30,232	47,284				77,516
1829.....	25,110	79,973	7,000			112,083
1830.....	41,750	89,984	42,700			174,434
1831.....	40,966	81,854	54,000			176,820
1832.....	75,000	209,271	84,500			368,771
1833.....	123,000	252,971	111,777			487,748
1834.....	106,244	226,692	43,700			376,636
1835.....	181,250	339,508	98,345			575,103
1836.....	146,522	432,045	104,500			698,484
1837.....	225,937	523,152	115,387			887,632
1838.....	214,211	433,375	76,321	4,104		751,181
1839.....	222,042	442,608	122,300	11,930		822,479
1840.....	225,591	452,291	148,470	15,928		867,045
1841.....	142,807	585,542	192,270	22,154		964,255
1842.....	271,913	541,504	205,253	10,093	47,346	1,107,732
1843.....	267,125	677,313	227,605	9,870	57,740	1,262,532
1844.....	376,363	840,379	251,005	13,087	114,906	1,623,459
1845.....	430,993	1,086,068	266,072	10,135	178,401	2,002,877
1846.....	522,518	1,236,581	318,400	12,646	188,003	2,333,494
1847.....	643,568	1,572,794	388,200	14,904	289,898	2,970,597
1848.....	680,193	1,652,334	434,267		237,271	3,063,503
1849.....	801,246	1,633,425	454,240	19,650	259,050	3,242,641
Tuns,.....	5,855,573	13,542,575	3,746,812	144,506	1,372,645	25,118,641

The column of totals, after the year 1834, includes, besides the product of the five localities in the table, a considerable amount from Pine Grove and Lyken's Valley.

Table IV. exhibits the retail prices of coal per tun in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. The tun, it will be seen, is different in Philadelphia from that of New-York and Boston:—

COAL—*continued*.

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	PHILADELPHIA. Per Tun of 2,240 lbs.			NEW-YORK. Per Tun of 2,000 lbs.	BOSTON. Per Tun of 2,000 lbs.		
	Lehigh.	Schuylkill White-ash.	Schuylkill Red-ash.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill White-ash.	Schuylkill Red-ash.
1838.....	\$ 5.50	.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.70	.....	.....	.....
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	8.58	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	5.50	.....	5.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....
1841.....	.....	.....	.....	8.45	\$ 8.87	\$ 8.75	\$ 9.21
1842.....	.....	.....	4.25	7.16	7.21	6.96	7.58
1843.....	.....	.....	.....	5.96	5.75	.....	.....
1844.....	.....	.....	3.50	5.56	.....	.....	.....
1845.....	.....	.....	3.75	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.25
1846.....	4.50	.....	4.39	7.00	.....	.....	.....
1847.....	5.00	.....	4.62	6.50	6.75	6.75	7.00
1848.....	3.62	\$ 3.25	3.50	.....	6.50	5.00	5.50
1849.....	3.75	3.75	4.00	.....	5.75	5.75	6.00
1850.....	*3.62	3.25	3.50	.....	5.50	5.00	5.25

New-York price of coal :—

Year 1850,	\$4.50 to \$5.00
" 1851,	5.00 to 5.50
" 1852,	5.50 to 6.50
" 1853,	6.50 to 7.00
" 1854,	7.50

COINAGE. It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same.

Statement of the Coinage of the Mint of the United States and its Branches in the year 1853.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Fine Bars,.....	4,576	15,835,993	Dollars,.....	46,110	46,110
Double Eagles, ..	1,332,326	26,646,520	Half-Dollars,.....	4,860,708	2,430,354
Eagles,.....	252,253	2,522,530	Quarter-Dollars, ..	16,586,220	4,146,555
Half-Eagles, ...	461,019	2,305,095	Dimes,.....	13,273,010	1,326,301
Quarter-Eagles,	1,407,336	3,519,615	Half-Dimes,.....	15,705,020	785,251
Dollars,.....	4,334,149	4,334,149	Three-cent Pieces,	11,400,000	342,000
Total Gold, ..	7,842,169	55,213,907	Total,.....	61,871,063	9,077,571
COPPER.					
Cents,.....	6,641,131	66,411.31			
Half-Cents,	129,694	648.47			
Gold and Cop- per Coins, ...	14,612,994	55,280,966.78	Total Coinage, in- cluding Fine Bars,	76,434,062	64,358,537.78

* To September, 1850.

COINAGE.—*continued.*

Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from 1792, including the Coinage of the Branch Mints, from the commencement of their operations in 1838:

Years.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793-95	\$71,435.00	\$370,683.30	\$11,373.00	1,384,420	\$453,541.30
1796	102,727.50	79,077.50	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,095,165	125,524.29
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,363,241	545,693.00
1799	213,235.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	1,365,631	645,906.63
1800	317,764.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	3,337,972	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,753.00	13,623.37	1,571,390	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	53,343.00	34,422.33	3,615,309	516,075.33
1803	258,377.50	37,118.00	25,203.03	2,730,330	370,693.53
1804	253,642.50	100,340.50	12,344.94	2,046,339	371,327.94
1805	170,367.50	149,383.50	13,433.48	2,260,361	333,239.48
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	1,315,409	301,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,443.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,044,595.96
1808	284,665.00	634,300.00	13,090.00	2,935,388	932,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	2,861,334	834,752.53
1810	501,435.00	633,773.50	15,660.00	3,056,117	1,155,365.50
1811	497,905.00	603,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,103,740.95
1812	290,435.00	314,029.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,130.00	1,753,331	1,102,275.50
1814	77,270.00	561,637.50	3,573.30	1,333,359	642,335.30
1815	3,175.00	17,303.00		69,367	20,438.00
1816		23,575.75	23,209.32	2,333,135	96,735.57
1817		607,733.50	39,434.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,034	1,345,064.50
1819	253,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,423,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,630.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,847,862.20
1821	189,325.00	325,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,013,977.45
1822	33,930.00	305,306.50	20,723.39	3,313,733	913,569.39
1823	72,425.00	395,550.00		2,163,435	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	4,736,394	1,853,297.00
1825	156,335.00	1,564,533.00	14,926.00	5,173,760	1,733,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,431	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,369,200.00	23,557.32	9,097,345	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,353	1,741,331.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,373.00	16,530.00	7,674,501	2,306,375.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,357,191	3,155,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,234	3,923,473.60
1832	793,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,123,337	3,401,055.00
1833	973,550.00	2,759,000.00	23,160.00	10,307,799	3,763,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,643	7,333,423.00
1835	2,136,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,439.00	15,996,342	5,663,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,764,900.00
1837	1,143,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,533.00	13,010,721	3,299,393.00
1838	1,309,595.00	2,333,243.00	53,702.00	15,730,311	4,206,540.00
1839	1,355,335.00	2,139,296.00	31,236.61	11,311,594	3,576,467.61
1840	1,675,302.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	10,553,240	3,426,632.50
1841	1,091,597.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	8,311,963	2,240,321.17
1842	1,334,170.50	2,332,750.00	23,333.90	11,743,153	4,190,754.40
1843	3,103,797.50	3,334,750.00	24,233.20	4,640,532	11,967,330.70
1844	2,230.00	2,233,550.00	23,937.52	9,051,334	7,637,767.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	33,943.04	1,306,196	5,663,593.54
1846	4,034,177.00	2,753,530.00	41,203.00	10,133,515	6,633,965.00
1847	20,221,335.00	2,374,450.00	61,336.69	15,392,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.39	12,649,790	5,379,720.40
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,934.32	12,666,659	11,164,695.32
1850	31,931,733.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	14,533,220	33,592,331.00
1851	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	23,701,933	63,433,524.93
1852	56,346,137.50	1,309,555.00	50,630.94	32,964,019	55,206,373.44
1853*	55,213,907.00	9,077,371.00	67,039.73	76,434,062	64,353,337.73
1854	66,302,333.36	41,072,400.00			

* The value of the gold coinage for this year is given in the State of the Union, \$46,993,945.60.
 Do. Silver do. do. do. 6,996,255.00.

COIN AND BULLION. Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually, from 1821 to 1854 inclusive; and also the amount of importation over exportation, and of exportation over importation, during the same years.

Years ending :	Coin and Bullion.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
September 30,..... 1821	8,064,890	10,478,059	.....	2,413,169
1822	3,369,846	10,510,180	.....	7,440,334
1823	5,097,896	6,372,987	.....	1,275,091
1824	8,379,835	7,014,552	1,365,283	.....
1825	6,150,765	8,935,031	.....	2,781,269
1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	.....
1827	8,151,130	8,014,850	136,280	.....
1828	7,489,741	8,243,476	.....	753,735
1829	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	.....
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	.....
1831	7,805,945	9,014,931	.....	1,708,986
1832	5,907,504	5,656,340	251,164	.....
1833	7,070,363	2,611,701	4,458,667	.....
1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,834,874	.....
1835	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,672	.....
1836	13,400,881	4,324,336	9,076,545	.....
1837	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	.....
1838	17,747,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	.....
1839	5,595,176	8,776,743	.....	3,181,567
1840	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	.....
1841	4,988,633	10,033,332	.....	5,045,699
1842	4,087,016	4,813,539	.....	726,523
9 months to June 30, .. 1843	22,390,559	1,520,791	20,869,768	.....
Year ending June 30,.. 1844	5,330,429	5,454,214	376,215	.....
1845	4,070,242	8,606,495	.....	4,536,253
1846	3,777,732	3,905,263	.....	127,536
1847	24,121,239	1,907,024	22,214,265	.....
1848	6,360,224	15,841,616	.....	9,481,392
1849	6,651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	.....
1850	4,628,792	7,522,994	.....	2,894,202
1851	5,453,592	29,472,752	.....	24,019,160
1852	5,505,044	42,674,135	.....	37,169,091
1853	4,201,332	27,486,375	.....	23,285,493
1854	6,753,537	41,197,300	.....	34,433,713
Total,.....	285,438,702	334,355,370	112,361,545	161,278,213

COLORS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING WAR. It would appear, from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the color of their dress, in the following order: red the most fatal color; the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are: red, twelve; rifle green, seven; brown, six; Austrian bluish gray, five.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Years.	Export of food to Great Britain and Ireland.	Elsewhere.
1849-50	\$11,717,000	\$12,023,000
1850-51	9,504,000	12,552,000
1851-52	11,701,000	15,509,000
1852-53	15,796,000	15,910,000
Average,....	\$12,180,000	\$14,600,000

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

Gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the Government to the 30th June, 1854

Years ending :	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Mer- chandise.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 30, 1790	19,666,000	539,156	20,205,156	23,000,000
1791	18,500,000	512,041	19,012,041	29,200,000
1792	19,000,000	1,753,093	20,753,093	31,500,000
1793	24,000,000	2,109,572	26,109,572	31,100,000
1794	26,500,000	6,526,233	33,026,233	34,600,000
1795	39,500,000	8,489,472	47,989,472	69,756,268
1796	40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,097	81,436,164
1797	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75,379,406
1798	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097	68,551,700
1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522	79,069,148
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	91,252,768
1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925	111,363,511
1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160	76,333,333
1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	65,800,033	64,666,666
1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074	85,000,000
1805	42,337,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	120,600,000
1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,410,000
1807	48,699,592	59,643,553	108,343,145	138,500,000
1808	9,433,516	12,997,414	22,430,960	56,990,000
1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233	59,400,000
1810	42,366,673	24,391,295	66,657,970	85,400,000
1811	45,294,043	16,022,799	61,316,833	53,400,000
1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	77,030,000
1813	25,008,132	2,847,865	27,855,997	22,005,000
1814	6,732,272	145,169	6,927,441	12,905,000
1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753	113,041,274
1816	64,781,896	17,138,156	81,920,452	147,103,000
1817	68,313,500	19,353,069	87,671,569	99,150,000
1818	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000
1819	50,976,833	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,125,000
1820	51,633,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	74,450,000
1821	43,671,894	21,302,438	64,974,332	62,585,724
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541
1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	87,579,267
1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007
1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,383	96,340,075
1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477
1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,063
1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824
1829	55,700,193	16,658,473	72,358,671	74,492,527
1830	59,462,029	14,387,473	73,849,503	70,876,920
1831	61,277,057	20,033,596	81,310,653	103,191,124
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266
1833	70,317,693	19,822,735	90,140,443	108,118,311
1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837	95,564,414	21,354,962	117,419,376	140,939,217
1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132
1840	113,893,634	18,190,312	132,083,946	107,141,519
1841	106,332,722	15,469,081	121,851,803	127,946,177
1842	92,969,996	11,721,533	104,691,534	100,162,087
1843	77,793,783	6,552,697	84,346,480	64,753,799
1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111,200,046	108,435,035
1845	99,299,776	15,346,830	114,646,606	117,254,564
1846	102,141,893	11,316,623	113,458,516	121,691,797
1847	150,637,464	8,011,158	158,648,622	146,545,638

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

Years ending:	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Merchandise.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 30, 1848	132,904,121	21,128,010	154,032,181	154,998,928
1849	132,666,955	13,088,865	145,755,820	147,857,439
1850	136,946,912	14,951,808	151,898,720	178,138,318
1851	196,689,718	21,693,293	218,388,011	216,224,932
1852	192,368,984	17,289,332	209,658,366	212,945,442
1853	213,417,697	17,558,469	231,976,157	267,978,647
1854	253,390,870	24,850,194	278,241,064	304,562,381
Total,	4,573,714,067	1,321,293,831	5,894,917,898	6,721,492,934

NOTE.—Prior to 1821, the Treasury reports did not give the value of imports. To that period their value, and also the value of domestic and foreign exports, have been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. From 1821 to 1854, inclusive, their value has been taken from official documents.

Statement exhibiting a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, etc., of the United States, during the years ending on the 30th June, 1847, 1843, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, the specie and bullion, and aggregate value in 1854:

Years.	Produce of						Raw produce.	Specie and bullion.	Total value.
	The sea.	The forest.	Agriculture.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Manufactures.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1847	3,463,033	5,996,073	68,451,333	7,242,086	53,415,848	10,351,364	2,102,833	62,620	150,637,464
1848	1,931,963	7,059,084	37,731,446	7,551,122	61,993,294	12,774,438	1,053,320	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849	2,547,654	5,917,994	33,858,204	5,894,297	66,396,967	11,249,877	935,178	956,874	132,666,955
1850	2,324,818	7,442,533	26,547,158	9,951,023	71,984,616	15,196,451	953,664	2,046,679	136,946,912
1851	3,294,691	7,847,022	24,369,210	9,219,251	112,315,817	20,136,967	1,437,893	18,069,530	196,489,718
1852	2,282,342	7,864,221	26,373,872	10,031,233	87,975,732	18,862,931	1,545,767	37,437,837	192,368,984
1853	3,279,413	7,915,259	33,463,673	11,319,319	169,456,494	22,599,933	1,835,294	23,548,535	213,417,697
1854	3,944,301	11,646,571	66,900,294	10,016,046	93,596,220	26,179,593	2,623,301	33,062,570	252,047,806

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce, etc., exported annually from 1821 to 1854:

Years ending:	Value of exports exclusive of specie.						Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.		
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Sept. 30, 1821	296,698	10,537,731	10,824,429	43,671,894	54,496,323	10,478,059	
1822	374,716	11,111,336	11,476,022	49,874,079	61,350,101	10,810,180	
1823	1,323,762	19,846,873	21,170,635	47,155,498	68,326,043	6,372,957	
1824	1,100,530	17,222,075	18,322,605	50,649,500	68,972,105	7,014,552	
1825	1,088,785	22,704,833	23,793,618	66,897,766	90,693,354	8,932,034	
1826	1,036,430	19,445,534	20,481,964	52,449,855	72,931,789	4,704,533	
1827	813,344	15,417,986	16,231,330	57,873,117	74,109,947	8,541,880	
1828	877,230	13,167,939	14,045,169	49,976,632	64,021,210	8,253,476	
1829	919,943	11,427,401	12,347,344	55,087,307	67,434,651	4,924,020	

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce.—*continued.*

Years ending :	Value of exports exclusive of specie.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign Merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 30, 1830	1,078,965	12,067,162	13,145,857	58,524,578	71,670,735	2,178,778
1831	642,586	12,434,483	13,077,069	59,218,583	72,295,652	9,014,931
1832	1,345,217	18,448,857	19,794,074	61,726,529	81,520,603	5,656,340
1833	5,165,907	12,411,969	17,577,876	69,950,556	87,523,732	2,611,701
1834	10,757,033	10,879,520	21,636,553	80,624,662	102,260,215	2,076,758
1835	7,012,666	7,743,655	14,756,321	100,459,481	115,215,802	6,477,775
1836	8,534,895	9,232,867	17,767,762	106,570,942	124,333,704	4,324,336
1837	7,756,189	9,406,043	17,162,232	94,280,895	111,443,127	5,976,249
1838	4,951,306	4,466,334	9,417,690	95,560,880	104,973,570	3,508,046
1839	5,618,442	5,007,698	10,626,140	101,625,533	112,251,673	8,776,743
1840	6,202,562	5,805,809	12,008,371	111,663,561	123,663,932	8,417,014
1841	3,953,054	4,228,181	8,181,235	103,636,236	111,817,471	10,034,332
1842	3,194,299	4,834,454	8,078,753	91,799,242	99,877,995	4,813,539
9ms.to J'e 30, 1843	1,682,763	3,456,572	5,139,335	77,686,554	82,825,689	1,520,791
Y'r to J'e 30, 1844	2,251,550	3,962,508	6,214,058	99,531,774	105,745,832	5,454,214
1845	2,413,050	5,171,731	7,584,781	98,455,930	106,040,111	8,606,495
1846	2,342,629	5,522,577	7,865,206	101,715,042	109,583,248	3,905,268
1847	1,812,847	4,353,907	6,166,754	150,574,844	156,741,593	1,907,624
1848	1,410,307	6,576,499	7,986,806	130,203,709	138,190,515	15,841,616
1849	2,015,815	6,625,276	8,641,091	131,710,681	140,351,172	5,404,648
1850	2,099,132	7,376,361	9,475,493	134,900,233	144,375,726	7,522,994
1851	1,742,154	8,552,967	10,295,121	178,620,138	188,915,259	29,472,752
1852	2,538,159	9,498,884	12,037,043	154,921,147	166,968,190	42,674,135
1853	1,894,046	11,202,167	13,096,213	139,869,162	202,965,375	27,486,875
1854	3,260,451	18,500,686	21,761,137	253,220,674	274,981,211	41,422,423
Total,	99,497,701	348,647,235	448,144,936	3,310,611,724	3,758,756,660	334,580,493

Statement exhibiting the value of certain manufactured articles of domestic produce exported to foreign countries, from the 30th day of June, 1845, to June 30, 1854:

Articles.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wearing apparel . . .	45,140	47,101	574,334	79,945	207,642	1,211,894	250,228	239,733	200,420
Fire-engines and apparatus	9,502	3,443	7,686	548	3,140	8,488	16,784	9,652	9,597
Printing presses and types	43,798	17,431	30,403	28,031	39,242	71,401	47,781	32,250	33,012
Musical instruments	25,375	16,997	33,508	23,713	24,634	55,700	67,733	52,397	126,062
Books and maps	63,567	44,751	75,193	94,427	119,475	153,912	117,809	142,601	187,335
Paper and stationery	124,597	88,731	78,307	86,327	99,696	155,664	219,535	122,212	191,343
Manufactures of glass	90,360	71,155	76,007	101,419	136,682	185,436	194,634	170,561	229,382
Manufactures of marble and stone	14,234	11,220	22,466	20,382	34,510	41,449	57,240	47,628	88,327
Manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf	3,660	4,268	6,241	4,502	4,583	68,639	20,332	11,873	1,311,513
Trunks	10,613	5,270	6,126	6,099	10,370	12,207	15,035	27,148	23,673
Household furniture	317,407	225,700	297,358	237,342	278,025	362,830	430,182	714,556	762,559
Coaches and other carriages	87,712	75,369	89,963	95,934	95,722	199,421	172,446	184,407	244,633
Hats	74,722	59,536	55,493	64,967	68,671	103,768	80,453	91,261	174,396
Saddlery	24,357	13,102	27,435	37,276	20,893	30,100	47,937	48,229	53,311

COPPER. The Connecticut mines are stated by Professor Silliman to extend over thirty miles south of Bristol, and would employ, if thoroughly worked, 30,000 miners. The net profits in 1849 were \$120,000; and the yield increases every foot the miners proceed. The chief staple of Lake Superior is native copper. For ages before the appearance of Europeans in America, this metal was supplied from hence to the Indian nations far and near. The tumuli of the Mississippi, etc., contain the identical copper of this lake. Traces of ancient mining in Keweenaw, Ontonagon, and Isle Royale, are abundant, in the form of deep pits, (a ladder in one,) rubbish, stone mauls, hammers, wedges, and chisels of hardened copper. In a native excavation, near the river Ontonagon, with trees five hundred years old growing over it, lately lay a mass of pure copper 81 tons in weight, partly fused, and resting on skids of black oak. Modern explorers have hitherto only found two centers of metallic riches on the south coast—that of Keweenaw and of Ontonagon. In the first are the valuable mines of the Cliff, North American, North-western, and other companies. In the Ontonagon center are the Minnesota and fifteen other mines. At the Cliff mine three large steam-engines are employed, (1852,) with 250 men; and at the North American mine, two engines with 160 men. Most of the other mines, forty in number, are assisted by steam-power. Three thousand miners are in work altogether, and the general population is fast increasing. Native copper is the principal object. Silver is always present, and occasionally in masses of considerable size. According to authentic accounts, dated February, 1852, many new mines have been opened lately; and all are worked more systematically than heretofore—generally by contract. There are now in the Cliff mine, masses of pure copper within view estimated to weigh 700 tons in the whole; and on the lands of the Minnesota company, one block weighing 250 tons. The copper shipped in 1851 was about 1600 tons, valued at £130,000. This copper is stated to be of great excellence in the manufacture of wire, ordnance, and ship-sheathing. The large beds of specular and magnetic iron-ore, on the south-east side of the lake, are as yet only worked on a small scale. At this moment, the business of mining has ceased on the Canadian side of the lake. There is little doubt, however, but that profitable deposits will, sooner or later, be discovered here.

YIELD OF LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

In 1853, yield of 27 mines,	-	-	-	-	-	1,296.94 tons.
Yield of Region, 1845 to 1853,	-	-	-	-	-	4,824.01 "

The East Tennessee copper mines are estimated to produce 17,735 tons per annum, averaging 32 per cent. of copper.

COSTUME, BLOOMER. The male costume was entirely adopted by Miss Webber, an agriculturist of Belgium, in 1850; and a partial modification by Mrs. Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, New-York, in 1851. Attempts have been made for its general adoption, both in this country and in England; but the propriety of female opinion has hitherto been against it.

COTTON. First exported from this country to Liverpool in 1784, when eight bales were seized by the customs, who disputed its positive shipment from the United States. In 1791 the exports to Great Britain were about 2,000,000, the shipments now made exceed 800,000,000 lbs. With the exception of Liverpool, more cotton is shipped from New Orleans to Boston than to any other part of the world.—*V. Flax-Cotton.* The quantity received in England from the United States has increased from seventy millions of pounds in 1849, to nearly one hundred and twenty millions in 1850; the former being about 9 per cent. of the whole quantity imported

by that country, the latter about 18 per cent. The ratios of cotton imported by Great Britain in the five years 1844-49 were: America $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., India $10\frac{1}{2}$, Brazil 7, Egypt $3\frac{1}{2}$, West Indies and miscellaneous $0\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "If we could derive a larger supply than we now do from our own colonies, equally good and cheap with that from the United States, it would be nationally beneficial in many ways."—*Companion to British Almanac*, 1851. The quantity and value of cotton exported in 1821 and 1854:

	Pounds.	Value.
In 1821, cotton of all sorts, - - - - -	124,893,405	\$20,157,484
1854, do. - - - - -	987,833,106	93,596,220
Aggregate of all the years, from 1821 to 1854, - - -	17,466,839,639	1,742,103,598
Average price per pound annually, for the whole period, a little more than 10 cents.		

COTTON GIN. The absolute dependence of the cotton trade upon this, is shown by the fact that the States which, in 1785, exported five bags, and in 1793 three hundred and seven bags, were able in 1794, the year when the cotton gin came into general use, to produce a crop of 17,777 bales, of which over 3,000 bales were exported.

COTTON MANUFACTURES in the United States. It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States is 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton when manufactured, is supposed to be upwards of sixty-seven millions. Convention of cotton planters at Macon, Georgia, October 28, 1851.

COTTON SPINDLES in operation in Europe and America, 1851. The following is the estimated number of spindles in actual operation; Great Britain, 17,000,500; France, 4,300,000; United States, 2,500,000; Zollverein States, 815,000; Russia, 700,000; Switzerland, 650,000; Belgium, 420,000; Spain, 300,000; Italy, 300,000. Total, 29,985,000.

CRYSTAL PALACES. Early in 1852, arrangements were commenced for an exhibition similar to that of London, [see *Exhibition*,] in New York city, under the title of Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. A charter was granted by the legislature of the State on the 11th of March, 1852, with the privilege of issuing stock to the amount of \$300,000, which was afterwards increased to \$500,000. The Board of Directors first met on the 17th of March, and organized by the election of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President, and William Whetten, Esq., as Secretary. The first column of the Palace was erected with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 30th. The building was to have been opened in May, 1853, but was not ready till the 14th of July, when it was opened with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, etc., etc., and after having been kept open for several months with very indifferent success, was reopened again under a new organization on the 4th of May, 1854. In a pecuniary sense it was a great failure, and attended with serious loss to the stockholders. Yet the taste and industry of the nation will long feel the impulse communicated by this extraordinary collection. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 365 feet 5 inches long. There are three similar entrances—one on the Sixth Avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance is 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth Avenue is approached by a flight of eight steps. Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side: the nave 41 feet wide; each aisle 54 feet wide

On each front is a large semicircular fanlight, 41 feet broad and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. The central portion, or nave, is carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semicircular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus, in effect, two arched naves, crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle, 54 feet broad and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridge-way of the nave is 71 feet. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter—68 feet inside from floor to spring of arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are filled up with a sort of lean-to, 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower, 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The building contains on its ground floor 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet more, making a total area of 173,000 square feet for the purposes of exhibition. There are thus in the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly two acres and 52-100; in the galleries one acre and 44-100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction of four acres. There are on the ground floor 190 columns, 21 feet above the floor, 8 inches diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch thick; on the gallery floor there are 122 columns.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham, (a south-western suburb of London,) is a revival and amplification of that in Hyde Park in which the Great Exhibition of the World's Industry was held in 1851. That Exhibition having been triumphantly closed, the contents removed, and the order for the speedy demolition of the building imperatively given, the materials were purchased by an enterprising director (Francis Fuller) and his associates for \$370,000, with whom the original constructors (Messrs. Fox and Henderson) contracted to remove and reërect them for \$600,000. The estate of one hundred and seventy-one acres, known as Penge Park, crowning a lovely eminence perhaps ten miles from the center of London, and four or five from the nearest compactly-built portion of the great metropolis, was chosen for the site of a new Crystal Palace. This property was valued by disinterested appraisers at \$430,000, or about \$2,500 per acre, and the Company added to it by subsequent purchases 178 acres more at a cost of \$400,000. They then sold off 149 acres for \$500,000, retaining the 200 acres best adapted to their purpose at a cost of \$330,000. Hereupon the revived Crystal Palace was commenced on the 5th of August, 1852. It was to have been opened to the public on the 1st of May, 1854, but was not actually opened till the 10th of June following, when the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Archbishop of Canterbury participated in the ceremonies. The grounds, decorations, illustrative courts, etc., were then very imperfect, and are not even yet completed. The enterprise, formidable at the outset, has continued to grow on the hands of its projectors; the original capital of \$2,500,000 was long since increased to \$5,000,000, on the back of which a debt of over \$1,000,000 has already been contracted; Dulwich Wood, adjoining the site, has been leased at the rate of \$15,000 a year; the cost of grading, planting, and ornamenting the grounds is given at \$500,000; an Artesian well to furnish an abundance of water, is to cost \$100,000; fountains, lakes, and hydraulic works, about \$500,000; sculpture, about \$150,000; fine arts, about \$500,000; the edifice, (including purchase and removal of the original in Hyde Park, as aforesaid.) \$1,500,000; illustrations of Natural History and Geology, \$90,000. The Palace has been greatly enriched by

gifts of rare plants, trees, and other objects of national interest; and there will probably never be a time when the Palace will not be receiving additions to its contents; but I reckon ten millions of dollars just about the fair cost of the whole concern ten years hence, should the measure of public patronage be such as to insure its continuance and prosperity. The edifice itself is 1,608 feet (not quite one-third of a mile) in length by 312 feet wide; at the central transept it is 384, and at the two smaller transepts 336 feet wide. The wings at either end have a length of 576 feet. The height of the building is 68 feet from the ground floor to the base of the noble arch or vault 72 feet across, forming the roof; the central transept has a vaulted roof of 120 feet span; and the third gallery here crosses the main avenue at a height of 100 feet from the floor. The ground floor rests on 968 columns, and has a basement beneath it known as Sir Joseph Paxton's Tunnel, containing a gigantic warming apparatus of furnaces, boilers, etc., including an iron network of fifty miles of steam-pipes.

CUBA. Trial of General Lopez and others, engaged in the Cuban expedition, commenced in Circuit Court, New Orleans, December 17, 1850. General Quitman, of Mississippi, arrested by United States Marshal February 3, 1851, on charge of setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba; he issues a paper to the people of Mississippi, resigning his office as Governor. Proclamation by the President United States, April 25, warning all persons within jurisdiction of the States from aiding or engaging in any expedition against Cuba. Arrest of O'Sullivan and others, April 26, on charge of being concerned in a Cuban military expedition then fitting out in New York. Steamer Pampero, with Lopez and 400 to 500 volunteers, sails from New Orleans, Aug. 3; disembark at Cabanos on the 12th; Col. Crittenden, on his route to join Lopez then in advance, is attacked by 500 Spanish troops and his forces scattered. Lopez being repulsed by Gen. Enna, at Las Posas, retreats to the mountains; is taken by bloodhounds on the 29th, and publicly garotted at Havana, September 1. Col. Crittenden puts to sea, but is captured with 50 of his comrades on the 15th Aug.; the whole are carried to Havana and shot the next day. The remaining followers of Lopez, after enduring great privations, are captured or surrender, and all but three or four condemned by the governor to ten years' labor on the public works in Spain, for which country they are shipped September 1, under escort. Great excitement at New Orleans, Aug. 21, growing out of the above; the Spanish residents attacked, and the Spanish consul placed in city prison for safety. Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late editor of the "Faro Industrial," arrested at Havana, and after a trial resulting in his conviction, sent to Spain 24th Nov., 1851. The American prisoners in Spain pardoned by the Queen, Dec. 1851. [For events subsequent to 1851, see Chronological Tables.]

LAGUERREOTYPES. Of the innumerable variety of specimens of this Art, those of the United States are considered superior for brilliancy and execution. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 persons are connected with this Art in the U. States, and that the amount of material annually consumed in their operations exceeds \$900,000.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. In March, 1851, the Legislature of North Carolina accepted a Report affirming as a well-ascertained historical fact that the celebrated *Mecklenburg Declaration* was published in June, 1775,—large portions of which were embodied in Mr. Jefferson's Declaration of the following year. A resolution was passed that the Governor cause to be transmitted the block of marble presented by Lincoln county for the Washington Monument, with the arms of the State and the following inscrip-

tion sculptured thereon,—“North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, Mecklenburg, May 20, 1775.”

DEMOCRACY of England, France, and the United States, compared :

Country.	Pop.	No. Votes.	Votes to Pop.	Country.	Pop.	No. Votes.	Votes to Pop.
England,	17,000,000	630,721	1 in 26	Great Britain } and Ireland, }	23,650,000	839,371	1 in 42
Wales,	850,000	37,924	1 in 23				
Scotland,	2,500,000	72,720	1 in 38	France,	34,000,000	250,000	1 in 137
Ireland,	8,000,000	98,006	1 in 81	United States,	20,000,000	2,750,000	1 in 7

DENTISTRY. Within thirty years, the art of dentistry has, by the cultivation of its American practitioners, been raised from comparative obscurity into the front rank of surgical science. Herodotus mentions that there were teeth-doctors in Egypt during his time, and, from other ancient records, we are led to believe that the art was rudely practised at an early day, particularly in Rome, at the commencement of the Christian era, although one of its writers at that time has left an evidence of the small extent of his theoretical knowledge on the subject, in stating that “the cause of the toothache is known only to God.” From that time to the seventeenth century, it does not appear that any part of dentistry was practised, except the simple knack of tooth-pulling, and that with rude instruments. Probably the oldest of these now to be seen is that exhibited in Boston, said to have been used by Dr. Snowden, on board the Mayflower, in 1620. In the eighteenth century, dentistry was successfully revived in Paris, and it was thence introduced into the United States, at the period of the revolutionary war, by the surgeons accompanying our French allies, and also by its special practitioners. The manufacture of sets of artificial teeth was shortly afterwards commenced. Among those for whom these were made was Gen. Washington, who had one set made by Dr. Greenwood, of New-York, and a second set by one of his cotemporaries; but he afterwards entirely abandoned the use of either set. In 1810, there were not probably fifty dentists in the United States; but there were so many improvements in dentistry about 1830, especially in preparing artificial teeth, that there were then about three hundred. According to a careful estimate in 1842, there were at that time 1400 in the United States; in 1848, 2000; and in 1850, the census reported 2923. In 1851, at the World's Fair, in London, American dentistry was acknowledged to be the first in the world, and since that time the profession has, by greatly adding to its achievements, gained a position which it will probably long continue to hold. The celebrated Fauchard, a dental surgeon of Paris, wrote a work entitled *Le Chirurgien Dentiste*, published in 1728, in two volumes, 12mo., of 900 pages, which was the first attempt to systematize the dental art, as a distinct branch of the medical science, and hence he has ever been considered and justly styled the “father of dentists.” During the next ensuing fifty years, some half dozen valuable dental works were published on the Continent. The first English work was issued in 1770, by Thomas Berdmore, whose standing in his profession made him “Dentist-in-ordinary” to George III. He wrote and published a treatise on the teeth, which, in point of merit, is said to be justly entitled to preëminence. Dr. Hunter's two principal works appeared in 1771 and 1778; Blake's treatise, in 1798; and Fox's, in 1806. There have been not less than fifty treatises on dentistry by American authors, and about half of these are now in print, being standard works, and essential to the completeness of the practitioner's library. The first of these was published in 1801, the second in 1802, and the third in 1819, since which date there has scarcely been a year without some valuable additions to the list of dental works. The two most important and largest works were prepared by Dr. Harris, of Baltimore. Of these, the “Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery” has, since its first publication, in 1839.

been revised four times, and doubled in size, and is now generally acknowledged to be the best treatise on the subject in any language. His "Dictionary" is also a work of high repute, and has passed to a second edition. It may be said of the dental profession in the United States—what cannot be said of any other—that its literature is superior to that of the same profession in Europe. The first established and most important periodical on dentistry is *The American Journal of Dental Science*, published quarterly at Baltimore, edited by Dr. Harris, and commenced by him June 1, 1839. From the close of its first year, to August, 1850, it was owned by "The American Association of Dental Surgeons," and was partly devoted to printing standard works: then it was again transferred to Dr. H., and its library department discontinued. *The New-York Dental Recorder* was commenced October, 1846, and has just entered on the ninth volume: it is edited by C. W. Ballard. *The Dental News-Letter*, commenced in 1847, at Philadelphia, is an able quarterly, now in its eighth volume. *The Dental Register of the West*, issued quarterly at Cincinnati, was commenced October, 1847. *The Forcep* is a new journal, published in this city. There are some three or four other smaller periodicals in the United States. In all Europe, there is now but one dental periodical, *The Dentist*, published monthly at Berlin, Prussia, each number containing twenty-four pages. An English journal was commenced in 1843, edited by J. Robinson, but it was short-lived. This country has the honor of having been the first—and, as yet, the only one—to establish special institutions for instruction in dentistry. The value and feasibility of such a system of tuition have been fully demonstrated by the success of the pioneer college at Baltimore, which has led to the establishment of three others in different parts of the Union. They are conducted on a similar plan, having an annual session of four months, commencing in November, and having a faculty of five professors and a lecturer on chemistry. The total of charges for the course of lectures is from \$85 to \$110; matriculation, \$3 to \$5; and diploma, \$25 to \$30. The Baltimore College was founded in 1840, and has been very successful, owing to the superior ability of its president, Dr. C. A. Harris, and his colleagues, several of whom have been connected with it from the time of its foundation. The whole number of its graduates, to 1850, was 84; in 1851, 18; in 1852, 14; in 1853, 22; in 1854, 18: total, to last year, 156. "The American Society of Dental Surgeons," which was organized in 1840, holds its annual meeting in the first week of August. The last three meetings were held at the following places: Philadelphia, August 5th, 6th, 7th, 1851; Newport, August 3d, 4th, 1852; and West Point, August 2d, 3d, 4th, 1853. Artificial teeth were first invented in Paris, which continued to be the chief place for their manufacture until American ingenuity devised a superior article. Twenty years ago, probably not more than 250,000 teeth were manufactured annually in the United States, and a less number in Europe. Since then, the demand has been continually increasing, owing, in a great measure, to the great improvements made from year to year, which have at length so fully combined beauty and utility that nothing more seems to be desired. At the present time, there are not less than two millions of mineral teeth made annually in this country, a considerable part of which are exported to various European countries, including France, the country of their invention. It is a matter, then, of some pride, that we have so completely outstripped the older countries in the perfection and manufacture of this delicate and important article. The capital invested in this business, alone, approaches \$300,000, giving employment to a large number of persons, many of whom are women. The principal materials of which the teeth are composed, are: feldspar, white clay, and silex, which are brought, by tons at a time

from various localities in Delaware, Connecticut, and other States. The first process in the manufacture consists in reducing the materials to a fine paste in a steam-mill. This paste is then colored with the proper metallic oxyds, so as to produce teeth of all the different shades found in nature. Thus prepared, it is put in shape by moulds—which are very numerous and varied—and baked in the furnace, which every hour bakes hundreds of them into solid porcelain, fit for service. In European countries, dentistry is by no means as extensively practised as in the United States. This results: First, from its being less required, for the people are generally more healthy, and take better care of their teeth; secondly, because their practitioners are less skilful than ours, and hence less patronized. In 1852, an official return showed that there were but 411 dentists in France, which number but little exceeds that of the dentists in this city alone. In the same year, Berlin contained thirty-seven; Munich, seven; and Madrid, twelve dentists.

DIAMONDS. The *Koh-i-noor*, or “Mountain of Light,” valued at £2,000,000, received in England, from India, July, 1850. The actual value of this diamond, tested by Mr. Jeffrey’s tables, is £260,000. It is, however, exceeded by the famous Portugal diamond, weighing 1680 carats: this diamond has never been cut or polished, and is valued by the Portuguese Government at £5,644,000! The *Durra-i-noor*, or “Sea of Light,” the property of the East India Company; a blue diamond, belonging to the Queen; another in Mr. Hope’s collection (177 grains), with several parti-colored; and a green diamond, owned by the King of Saxony, are among the most remarkable gems of the present day. Several pink diamonds were exhibited in the “Crystal Palace;” also a *black* diamond, weighing 350 carats, the property of Mr. Joseph Mayer.

DIRECTORY, NEW-YORK CITY. The earliest published was in 1786: a small volume of eighty-two pages, printed by Shepherd Kollock, Wall street. The names of the individuals and firms include about 900, and occupy thirty-three pages, the remainder being filled with general statistics of the city, United States Government, Post Office regulations, etc. In his address, the editor states it was the “first directory ever attempted in this country.” The New-York Historical Society possesses a complete set, from its first publication.

DOLLAR. This word is said to have originated from the following circumstance: In 1516, a silver mine was discovered at St. Joachim’s Thal (or dale), in Bohemia, the proprietor of which issued a number of silver pieces, which were called “Joachim’s *Thaler*.” By subsequent corruptions, this word became *Dollar*; the mark (\$) is simply a monogram of the letters, P S: that is, *Peso*, the Spanish word for dollar.

DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION. This benevolent institution for the relief of decayed or disabled members of the profession, in this country, was founded in New-York, April, 1848.

EARTH, ROTATION OF THE. M. Foucault’s public demonstration in Paris, May, 1851, of the rotation of the earth, was preceded by a similar exhibition by M. Guyot, Paris, 1836.

EARTHQUAKE. How the approach of an earthquake may be known: M. Rati-Menten has communicated, to the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper, stating an earthquake-indicator to consist of a magnet, to which is suspended, by magnetic attraction, a little fragment of iron. Shortly before the occurrence of an earthquake, the magnet temporarily loses its power, and hence the iron falls. According to M. Rati-Menten, the accuracy of this indicative sign has been thoroughly tested by an Argentine officer, Colonel Espinosa,

during a residence of many years at Eriguipa—a region where earthquakes are very frequent.

Broussa, the early capital, and the burial-place of the Ottoman Sultans, severely visited by an earthquake in the beginning of the year, (1855,) has recently been entirely destroyed by the recent recurrence of the calamity. A few shocks sufficed to overthrow the magnificent mosques which were the pride of the Turks; and the fact that the mausoleums of the triumphant Sultans—of Othman, Osman, Bayazeed, and Achmet—are now in ruins, by the hand of Allah, has impressed the Turks with sinister apprehensions about their future. They take the earthquake of Broussa for a bad omen, foretelling their downfall, and the end of their rule.

EDUCATION (IN EUROPE). *Austria.*—Austria has not received due credit for its gigantic efforts to establish a free and extensive system of education. In 1842 there were 20,293 primary day schools, besides 11,140 evening classes for adults and apprentices, employing in all 41,809 teachers, and having a school attendance of over 2,500,000 pupils. Besides these schools, there were eight universities, with 353 professors and 13,871 students; twelve lycea; forty-nine theological schools; fifty-three philosophical colleges; 188 gymnasia, or higher classical schools; 126 special schools, and 1252 private schools.

Bavaria.—Bavaria has three universities; nine lyceums, or colleges; twenty-four gymnasiums; seventy Latin schools; three polytechnic schools; thirty-two mechanic, or industrial schools; nine normal schools; and 6065 common, or primary schools.

Belgium.—There is now a very complete system of public instruction in successful operation in Belgium, organized in 1842, and modified in 1850. It embraces—1. Primary schools, of two grades; 2. Secondary schools, of two grades; 3. Superior schools, or universities; 4. Special schools, of every kind; 5. Societies for the advancement of science, the arts, and literature. All the schools are subjected to constant and intelligent supervision, and their condition reported to the public fully and frequently. There is one normal school to train professors for colleges and secondary schools, and two to train teachers for primary schools; besides a normal course in the best primary school, of a superior grade, in each province, and a meeting of all the teachers of a given district every three months for discussion. Much attention is given to practical and scientific education in all the industrial occupations of Belgium; and there are schools of commerce, engineering, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, in successful operation. No country in Europe is making more rapid educational progress.

England and Wales.—England is well supplied with the means of academic and collegiate education. The ancient endowments of grammar schools, colleges, and universities, exceed in amount those of any other country. The annual income of charitable trusts designed for grammar schools, alone, exceeds \$800,000, and for schools not classical and elementary, over \$1,000,000; and, if properly managed, it is calculated, by Mr. McCulloch, that these trusts would yield over \$4,000,000. But these endowments educate to a very limited extent the mass of the poor in England, for whose special benefit they were left by their charitable and religious founders. The only effectual education provided for the poor and laboring classes, has been given through schools supported by religious bodies and voluntary societies, established since 1800, and only aided effectually since 1846, by governmental grants and inspection. It was recently stated, in a speech in Parliament, that, in respect to education, England is almost at the bottom of the scale—Russia, Spain, and Italy, only being lower; that, out of the entire

number of children between five and fifteen years of age, in England, forty-two per cent. are at school, twelve per cent. are at work, and forty-six per cent. neither at school nor at work. There was also mentioned a fact, which seems really incredible, viz: that nearly eight hundred school masters or mistresses in England were unable to write their own names; and that, at the taking of the census, they signed their returns with a mark.

The following are the most recent statistics of elementary education in England, gathered from Lord John Russell's speech, in 1853:

Denomination of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Income.
Church of England Schools,	17,015	955,865	£317,081
British and Foreign do.	1,500	225,000	161,250
Wesleyan do.	397	33,623	27,347
Congregational do.	89	6,839	4,901
Roman Catholic do.	585	34,750	16,000
Ragged do.	270	20,000	20,000
Total,	19,856	1,281,077	£1,046,579
Public day schools, - - - - -	-	-	15,478
Number of persons on the school-books:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	791,543
Females, - - - - -	-	-	616,021
Total, - - - - -	-	-	1,407,567
Attending at the schools on the 31st March, 1851:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	635,107
Females, - - - - -	-	-	480,130
Private day schools, 31st March, 1851, - - - - -	-	-	29,425
Number on the school books:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	347,694
Females, - - - - -	-	-	353,210
Attending on March 31st, 1851:			
Males, - - - - -	-	-	317,390
Females, - - - - -	-	-	322,349

Proportion of scholars on the books to the (one scholar in $8\frac{1}{2}$ persons) population, 11.76 per cent. Number of scholars in attendance to school on books, 83 1-5 per cent.

France.—The system of public instruction in France embraces: 1. Primary schools of two grades, elementary and superior; of the first there are 37,000, and of the last 290, with 2,780,370 pupils. In all the primary schools, public and private, there are 3,164,297 pupils. 2. Supplementary classes or schools, for children and adults who cannot attend the primary schools. This grade of institutions embraces 1489 infant schools, with 96,192 pupils; and 6630 classes for adults, with 102,230 pupils. 3. Secondary schools; embracing fifty-seven lycea or classical high schools, with 20,372 pupils; 312 communal colleges and forty-six royal colleges, with an aggregate of 44,000 pupils; besides some 30,000 pupils in private establishments of the same grade. 4. Superior schools; or schools of law, medicine, theology, science, literature, and the arts. There are six faculties of Catholic theology, and two of Protestant theology, with about 6000 students. There are nine faculties of law, at Aix, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, and Toulouse, with about 3000 students. There are three faculties of medicine, at Paris, Grenoble, and Montpellier, with seventeen secondary schools of medicine. The faculty of medicine in Paris includes about thirty professors and 4000 students. There are eight faculties of science and six faculties of letters;

five special schools. *a.* Normal schools for training teachers and professors: One superior normal school at Paris, for educating professors for colleges and lyceæ; ninety-three primary normal schools, including the Institutes of the Christian Brothers, and seminaries for female teachers, connected with religious communities; one normal military school at Paris; one normal class for teachers and conductors of reform schools at Mettray. *b.* Schools of engineers, military, civil, and naval: There are the Polytechnic School, and the School of Roads and Bridges, and the School of Mines, at Paris. *c.* Schools of arts and manufactures: 1. The central school, and the Conservatory of the Arts, at Paris; 2. The schools at Chalons, Angers, and Aix, together with a large number of provincial and town schools and classes, for special instruction in drawing, pattern, and model making, etc. *d.* Schools of agriculture, horticulture, etc.: There are forty-four model-farm schools; four regional, or district; one central institute at Versailles; four veterinary schools, and one school of horticulture. *e.* Military schools: These are six—1. Military Gymnasium, at Paris; 2. Special Military School, at St. Cyr; 3. College, at La Fleche; 4. School for Artillery, at Metz; 5. School for Staff-officers, at Paris; 6. School for Cavalry, at Saumur. *f.* Naval schools: Besides the two large schools at Brest and L'Orient, there are forty naval schools in the different seaports. *g.* School of the fine arts: Aid is given to the Academy of Painting at Rome and Paris, to the Conservatory of Music, and to schools of Design at Paris and in the provinces. *h.* Institutions for the blind, deaf mutes, and idiots: France was the earliest to establish public institutions for each of these unfortunate classes, and still makes annual appropriations in their behalf. *i.* Agricultural orphan homes and reform schools: There are ten reform-farm schools, and nineteen homes for orphans, with a farm and a garden attached, supported or aided by the government. Besides these institutions, there are a large number of societies and libraries, devoted to the advancement of a particular science or branch of knowledge, in aid of which the government makes annual appropriations.

Grand Duchy of Baden.—The Grand Duchy is one of the most advanced constitutional States of Germany, and the one best provided with educational institutions. With a population in 1844 of 400,000, there were—Two universities—one at Heidelberg, with 710 students—the other at Freiburg, with 485 students; four lyceums, or high schools, a grade below the university; six gymnasiums, devoted mainly to high classical instruction; six pedagogiums, or schools preparatory to the lyceæ; fourteen Latin schools, preparatory to the gymnasium; eight seminaries for young ladies; four normal schools—one at Carlsruhe, for Protestant teachers; four normal schools—one at Carlsruhe for Catholic teachers; one institution for deaf mutes: one veterinary school; one polytechnic school, with 200 pupils; one trade school; one military academy; 2121 common schools, each with different grades or classes.

Greece.—The public educational institutions of Greece, and their statistics for 1851-2, are as follows: University of Athens, thirty-nine professors and 590 students—classed as follows: of philosophy (sciences and belles-lettres), sixty-six; theology, ten; law, 109; medicine, 278; pharmacy, thirty-seven. Of the 590, 281 are from the kingdom of Greece, and 309 from the Greek provinces. The annual expense of this institution is \$23,560. Seven gymnasia (classical high schools), with forty-three professors and 1077 pupils, of whom 847 are from Independent Greece. Seventy-nine secondary schools (called Hellenic, because based upon the study of Greek), with 133 professors and 3872 pupils; four private institutions and three supported by the communes, with twenty-five professors and 511 pupils; one seminary, with four profes-

sors and thirty students. One normal school, for training teachers for the communal schools, with seven professors and sixty students. 338 communal schools for boys, with 366 teachers and 33,864 pupils. Thirty-one communal schools for girls, with forty teachers and 4380 pupils; seventeen private schools for girls, with twenty-five teachers and 1479 pupils; the school of the Philepædentic Society, for the higher instruction of girls, with thirteen professors and 464 pupils. One agricultural school, at Tiryns, with twenty scholars. One military school, with twenty professors and sixty-four pupils. There are, also, at Athens, a school called the Polytechnic School, being the beginning of a school of arts and trades; a library, of about 70,000 volumes; a rich cabinet of natural philosophy; a museum of natural history; an anatomical museum; a museum of pathological anatomy; an observatory; a medical society; a society of natural history; an archæological society; a society of the fine arts, and a botanic garden. According to statistical returns of the kingdom of Greece, for 1853, the population is 1,002,112. Of this number, from 700 to 750 are teachers or professors, and about 47,000 pupils, of whom about 6250 are females. The number of young Greeks studying in the universities of France, Germany, and Italy, is from 350 to 400. Of these, thirty-one, having finished courses of study in Greece, are maintained at the expense of the Greek government. Eleven of them are studying medicine, six fine arts, six literature, one law, one physical and mathematical science, and six theology.

Holland.—The primary school system of Holland was first organized in 1806. The kingdom is divided into districts, for each of which there are school inspectors, who visit schools, examine and promote teachers, and give life to the whole system. There were 3214 primary schools in 1846, with 382,370 pupils, to which there were eighty inspectors, paid by the government. The schools are partly supported by the communes or parishes, and partly by the parents.

Ireland.—Prior to 1650, Ireland abounded with schools connected with religious houses or the parish church. From the time of Henry VIII., to 1831, the legislation of England, in regard to Irish schools, was mainly directed to convert Irishmen into Englishmen, and Catholics into Protestants. It was even made an offense, punishable by transportation, to act as a schoolmaster, or for Catholic parents to educate their children abroad. In 1831, a Board of Commissioners of National Education for Ireland was organized, and an annual grant—in the year 1848, amounting to over £125,000—was made to support public schools free of any denominational bias. This Board has aided in the erection and fitting up of over 3000 school-houses, and now supports over 4000 elementary schools, with 500,000 pupils, besides one normal school, one model-farm school, twenty-one district-farm schools, sixteen industrial schools, eighteen workhouse schools, and a large number of evening classes.

Prussia.—The educational system of Prussia embraces—1. Primary schools of two grades, elementary and superior, with a high school in the large towns; 2. Secondary schools of two kinds—gymnasia for classical training, and real schools for the business of life; 3. Universities, with the most complete range of higher instruction in law, medicine, theology, science, and philosophy; 4. Special schools, for the deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and for engineers, farmers, artisans, and artists. In 1846, there were 24,080 elementary schools, with 29,663 male teachers, and 1876 female, all of whom had been trained in normal schools, of which there are forty-six, including two for female teachers. To these should be added 1436 superior primary schools, with 91,818 scholars and 2729 teachers, and 100 town high schools, and 762 teachers, and 15,624 students

Russia.—The public schools of Russia may be classified as follows: 1. Schools and institutions subject to the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction. These embrace—*a.* Primary schools, supported by the parishes, of which there are no returns, as to their numbers or the attendance; *b.* Town high schools, of which there are over 2000, with 112,000 pupils; *c.* Gymnasias, or classical schools, seventy-seven, in all numbering about 3000 pupils, mostly sons of the nobility; *d.* Boarding schools sanctioned by the government; *e.* Six universities and three lycea, with — professors and teachers, and 3521 students. 2. Military schools; *a.* Twenty-seven colleges, subject to the direct management of the emperor, or to his delegate, the grand duke, heir-apparent, with 865 professors and 9504 students; *b.* Ten naval schools, with 3920 students and 337 teachers, under the direction of the Admiralty; *c.* Elementary military schools, for children of soldiers in service, or whose fathers have been killed in war, under the management of the Minister of War. 3. Preparatory schools for the civil service of the empire: *a.* Eighty-five schools of commerce, with 461 teachers and 9779 pupils, belonging to the Minister of Finance; *b.* Two schools of civil engineering, with eighty-five professors and 516 students; *c.* Three schools, with ninety-three professors and 591 students, under the charge of the Postmaster; *d.* Six institutions, with ninety-six professors and 993 students, under the charge of the Secretary of State; *e.* Two law-schools, with ninety-three professors and 591 students. 4. Theological schools: *a.* Twenty-one theological schools belonging to the Greek Church, with seventy-two teachers and 1261 students; *b.* Fourteen schools to the Armenian Church, with forty-five teachers and 728 students; *c.* Two schools to the Lutheran Church, with eight teachers and 668 students; *d.* Eleven schools to the Mahommedan creed, with 586 students; *e.* One rabbinical school to the Jews. These schools are managed by the Synod of the Greek Church and the consistories of the other denominations. 5. Agricultural schools: *a.* An agricultural college, under the immediate supervision of the emperor, where 250 peasants are thoroughly instructed for four years, in scientific and practical agriculture, and then sent to model farms on the domains of the crown; *b.* Twenty-five agricultural schools, with 124 teachers and 1591 students; *c.* 2696 industrial elementary schools, employing 2783 teachers for 18,907 pupils.

Saxony.—With a population of 1,809,023, in 1846, there was one university, with eighty-five professors and 835 students; six academies of the arts and mining, with forty-three professors and teachers, and 1400 pupils; eleven gymnasia, with 131 teachers and 1590 pupils; six higher burgher and real schools, with eighteen teachers and 270 pupils; three special institutions, for commerce and military affairs, with forty-three teachers and 240 pupils; nine teachers' seminaries, with forty-one teachers and 362 pupils; seventeen higher schools of industry, or technical schools, with 72 teachers and 779 pupils; sixty-nine lower or technical schools, with — teachers and 6966 pupils; twenty-four schools for lace-making, with thirty-seven teachers and 1928 pupils; and 2155 common schools, with 2175 teachers and 278,022 pupils; besides one institution for the blind, one for deaf mutes, three orphan asylums, and a number of infant schools and private seminaries.

Scotland.—Public schools existed in Scotland for many centuries before the organization of the present system of parochial schools, by the Acts of 1615, 1633, and 1696. The growth of the population has, for more than a half century, made the parochial system entirely inadequate to meet the educational wants of the country. Out of 4371 schools in operation in 1850, only 1049 belonged to the parochial system; of the remainder, 823 were supported in part by the Church of Scotland; 704 by the Free Church; fifty by the

Scotch Episcopal; sixty-three by Roman Catholics; and 1684 were adventure schools, supported entirely by tuition. In all these schools there were about 225,000 scholars, leaving a large number of children—not less than 125,000—of the proper school age, still to be provided for. The parochial schools of Scotland are supported partly by a charge on the property of the parishes, and partly by tuition paid by parents.

Wirtemberg.—Wirtemberg was one of the earliest of the German States to establish a graduated system of public instruction, from the common school to the university, and has always shared largely in all the educational movements of Germany. The framework of the school system in operation in 1848 was substantially the same as it was in 1538, enlarged, from time to time, to meet the demands of the age for new institutions, and a more liberal and practical instruction. With a population of 1,750,000, there were the following institutions, aided by the government, in 1847: One university, at Tübingen, with six faculties, seventy-one professors, and 800 students; nine real schools, with seventy teachers; six gymnasias, each with ten professors and three assistants—that at Stuttgart has twenty-six professors; five lycea, each with seven teachers; eighty-seven Latin schools, in which eighty-six classical teachers, sixty-six real teachers, and forty-four assistants, are employed; one Protestant theological seminary, at Tübingen, with fifteen teachers, and four preparatory theological schools in other parts, each having six teachers and thirty pupils; one Catholic theological seminary; one polytechnic school, with twenty-one teachers, and a course of instruction embracing four years, for engineers, architects, etc.; one institute for agriculture and forestry, at Hohenheim, the most complete agricultural establishment in Europe, and five smaller schools; one veterinary school, with five professors; two orphan houses, each having 278 orphans; nine farm schools, for vagrant and criminal children; seven schools of art and drawing; one superior seminary for Protestant girls, at Obensteinfeld, with eleven teachers; one superior seminary for Catholic girls, at Stuttgart, with thirteen male teachers and thirteen female teachers; one institute for deaf mutes and the blind; 1455 Protestant common schools; 787 Catholic schools; six teachers' seminaries. These institutions, providing on a liberal scale for the educational wants of the whole community, are all in some way aided by the government, and subject to its supervision through the Home Department.

Agricultural Education.—Much attention is now paid in Europe, by governments and by voluntary associations of the friends of agricultural improvements, in different countries, to schools and model farms, for special instruction in the science and practice of agriculture. The first school of the kind was proposed by the Abbe Rosier, in France, in 1775, but established by Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, in 1799. It appears, from Mr. Barnard's book, that there are now in Europe twenty-five superior schools, sixty intermediate, and 260 primary schools of agriculture, besides a course of lectures on the science of agriculture in sixteen universities. Mr. Barnard gives a particular description of several of the most successful of these interesting institutions.

Normal Schools.—The first institution for the special instruction of teachers in the art of teaching, was established by the Abbe de Lasalle, in France, in 1681, and the second, by Franke, in Germany, in 1694. There are now nearly three hundred in successful operation. They exist, as part of the system, in every country where public schools are established and supported by law.

Reformatory Farm Schools.—A very interesting class of agricultural schools has been established in France, Germany, and England, within a few years, under the name of "Reform Farm Schools," designed for delinquent children.

EDUCATION (IN INDIA). Education always from the earliest period of their history had been an object of public care and of public interest to the Hindoo governments in the peninsula of India. Every well regulated village under those governments had a public school and a public schoolmaster. The system of instruction in them was that which in consequence of its efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness, was, a few years ago, introduced from Madras into England, and from England into the rest of Europe. Every Hindoo parent looked upon the education of his child as a solemn duty which he owed to God and his country, and placed him under the schoolmaster of his village as soon as he had attained his fifth year. The ceremony of introducing him for the first time to the schoolmaster and his scholars was publicly recorded, and was attended with all the solemnity of a religious observance; a prayer being offered up to Ganesa, the Hindoo god of wisdom, which was at the head of every Hindoo school, imploring him to aid the scholar in his endeavors to learn and become wise.

EDUCATION—SCHOOLS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Whole Number of Schools,	411
Whole Number of Scholars in same,	11,732
Whole Cost in 1854,	\$20,705 32
Average Number of Scholars in each School,	28 4.10
Average Cost of each School for the year,	\$50 25
Average Cost of each School for a day,	\$202 1.10
Select Schools supported wholly or in part by Government, including English and High Schools,	15
Number of Scholars in same, say	650
Number of Native Children learning English, about	600

EDUCATION (IN THE UNITED STATES).

Total of the School Fund of the States of the Union [For the details, see Finances], \$26,509,820

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Colleges and Professional Schools in the United States,	119
“ Instructors in Do.,	1,028
“ Students in Do.,	11,732
(being 1 Instructor to 11.4 Students on an average.)	
“ Alumni of Do.,	62,128
“ Volumes in Libraries of Do.,	976,033
“ Theological Schools,	44
“ Professors in Do.,	126
“ Students in Do.,	1,372
(being 1 Instructor to 10.89 Students on an average.)	
“ Educated since Foundation of Do.,	8,195
“ Volumes in Libraries of Do.,	201,547
“ Law Schools,	17
“ Professors in Do.,	37
“ Students in Do.,	473
(being 1 Instructor to 12.78 Students on an average.)	
“ Medical Schools,	37
“ Professors in Do.,	254
“ Students in Do.,	5,181
(being 1 Instructor to 20.4 Students on an average.)	
Number of Graduates of Do.,	18,150

Normal Schools—[see Normal Schools.]

For the results of education, it may be instructive to compare the *native white* population, and the number of *native white* adults ignorant of letters in a few States:

	Population.	Ignorant Adults.
Maine,	549,674	1,994
North Carolina,	550,267	73,226
Massachusetts,	819,044	1,055
Tennessee,	749,661	77,017
Ohio,	1,732,698	51,968
Virginia,	871,393	75,868
Connecticut,	824,095	726
Maryland,	366,650	17,364
Rhode Island,	119,975	981
Louisiana,	187,558	14,950
New-York,	2,388,880	23,241
Missouri,	514,527	34,448

It is worthy of remark that the two oldest colleges of the United States, Harvard and Yale, have independent chairs of Zoology; while the two great Universities of England afford no means of instruction in those departments, except such as are derived from the casual lectures of the reader in Anatomy and Physiology.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS—GREAT BRITAIN.

Return by the Land and Emigration Commissioners of the Emigration from the United Kingdom, during the Twenty-six years from 1825-50, inclusive.*

Years.	To the North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,643	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,673	2,016	197	31,193
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,572	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	238	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	87,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	232	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,350	1,958	90,243
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,736	118,542
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,831	57,162
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	81,503	58,538	880	2,330	143,251
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	81,065	188,233	23,904	4,837	318,039
1849	41,967	219,450	82,191	6,490	349,098
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851					
to March 31	..	..	..	..	56,584
Total,	..	..	..	..	2,622,617

* The Return does not distinguish the emigrants born in Great Britain from those born in Ireland.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. A statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries, during the last eleven years from September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1854:—

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
From Sept. 30, 1843, to Sept. 30, 1844, .	48,897	35,867	..	84,764
Sept. 30, 1844, to Sept. 30, 1845, .	69,188	49,290	1,400	119,804
Sept. 30, 1845, to Sept. 30, 1846, .	90,973	66,778	897	158,648
Sept. 30, 1846, to Sept. 30, 1847, .	134,750	96,747	1,057	232,554
Sept. 30, 1847, to Sept. 30, 1848, .	136,128	92,833	472	229,843
Sept. 30, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1849, .	179,253	119,915	442	309,610
Sept. 30, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1849, .	33,282	27,107	181	66,570
Dec. 31, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, .	290,993	113,392	1,038	315,333
Dec. 31, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, .	245,017	163,745	66	408,823
Dec. 31, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1852, .	..	..	398,470	398,470
Dec. 31, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853, .	236,596	164,181	..	490,777
Dec. 31, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1854, .	284,887	175,587	..	460,474
Total,	1,664,874	1,105,492	404,029	3,174,395

ENLISTMENTS. It is stated on high authority that, out of a company of 55 in the United States army, nine-tenths enlisted on account of female difficulties; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of considerable talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in elevated stations in life. Four of them had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

ENVELOPES FOR LETTERS. Delarue's machine in London completes no less than 396,000 daily, the cutting, folding, and gumming, being performed by one single operation. Dr. Hawes' three machines at Worcester, Mass., complete, count, and pack, 36,000 per day, and preparations are making for a contract of 120,000 daily.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC SHIP. The caloric engine was patented by Captain Ericsson in 1833. Its peculiarity is the use of hot air in the place of steam for the propulsion of the vessel. Its first practical application was in the steamer Ericsson, built at New York, and fitted up under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. At her first trial this ship accomplished about nine revolutions of her wheels a minute and a speed of about seven miles an hour. Her cylinders were so large, being fourteen feet in diameter, that the bottoms, to which the fires of the furnace were directly applied, were rendered insecure through constant expansion and contraction. This difficulty it was found could not be easily remedied, and the plan was adopted of running the ship on the high-pressure principle, and by this means very much reducing the size of the cylinders, bringing them down to about six feet. The ship, in May or June, 1854, made her first trip with the new machinery, and when, in returning to her dock, after what Capt. Ericsson deemed a most successful trial, she was struck by a fatal flaw which carried her to the bottom. This accident, though happening at home, was nevertheless a complete shipwreck. The ship was in fact reduced to a mere hulk, with everything movable in ruins and everything fixed requiring renovation, the entire machinery included. The enterprise was started by a company of gentlemen; but the withdrawal of one after another threw nearly the entire burthen on Mr. John B. Kitching, who courage

ously held out to the last. The plan of propelling the vessel by heated air has been abandoned for the present, and the opinions of scientific men as to the possibility of its ever superseding steam, are divided. The Ericsson is now converted into a steamship of improved pattern. Capt. Ericsson claims to have made a very important improvement by his new condenser. The saving is great in fuel, in the wear of the boiler, and the labor of cleansing it, through the use of fresh water in lieu of salt. By the new plan, the boilers of the Ericsson are charged with fresh water, and as there is no waste, she may carry the same out from New York to Havre and return without diminution other than what might result from accidental leakage. In addition, she has apparatus for distilling 1,000 gallons of fresh water from salt a day, so that the great bulk of the water-tanks is saved for freight. Altogether, she comes nearer to the caloric standard of cheapness of power and economy in space. The room occupied by the machinery and boilers is unusually small, and the consumption of fuel greatly reduced from the old standard. It is stated that her furnaces cannot consume over thirty tons a day, and it is expected the Atlantic voyage will be made on a ton an hour. The speed of the ship on her trial trip was about twelve miles an hour, with an alleged consumption of fuel not exceeding three-fourths of this quantity.

EXHIBITION, GREAT, LONDON, opened by the Queen, May 1, closed Oct. 11, 1851. This building, erected for the exhibition of the "World's Industry" in arts, manufactures, etc., covered nearly nineteen acres, being four times the size of St. Peter's at Rome. It was erected from the designs of Joseph Paxton, almost entirely of glass and iron; the cubic contents of the building were 33,000,000 feet; height of the transept, 108 feet.

Total cash receipts from privileges, season tickets and visitors, - - -	£505,107
Of which \$356,803.25 were taken on the 1s. days. - - -	
Expenses and appropriations, - - -	355,000
	Net profit, - - -
	£150,107
Total number of visitors, - - -	6,201,856
Largest number of admissions on closing day, being at 5 P. M., - - -	108,000
Number of Exhibitors, - - -	17,000
<i>Council Medals</i> awarded to Great Britain, 79; Germany, 12; Austria, 4; Belgium, 2; Tuscany, 2; Spain, 1; France, 56; United States, 5; Russia, 3; Switzerland, 2; Holland, 1; Rome, 1; and Turkey, 1. Total, 169.	
<i>Jury Medals</i> , of which 9 were awarded to U. S., 2,918.	

The number of letters received by the acting Commissioners during their official session was *thirty-seven thousand!*

It is not a little to the honor of the United States that the articles combining the greatest utility were exhibited by American citizens—*McCormick's Reaping Machine* being one of the most important and successful. The example of the Great Exhibition was followed by exhibitions at Cork, in 1852, and Dublin, in 1853. Industrial exhibitions have also been opened on various scales, in Bavaria, Berlin, Breslau, Copenhagen, Munster, Piedmont, Plymouth, Salisbury, and Sheffield. In Paris, preparations are making for an exhibition early in 1855, by the erection of a suitable edifice, etc. The interior of the main edifice is 827 feet long by 556 broad. It is divided lengthwise into three galleries; the central one, or nave, is 623½ feet long by 157½ in width and 98½ in height; around it, above the lower range of windows, runs an upper gallery, 78½ feet wide. Besides its glass dome, the Palace is lighted by 598 large windows. There are 136 supporting columns. The accessory or supplemental edifice, on the *Quai de la Conference*, is 3,937 feet long and 82 wide, with upper galleries on either side, running its whole length, 20 feet in width. These two great buildings are to be united by a

new gallery which takes in on its way the old Panorama building. Finally, there is, near by, the accessory Palace, devoted to the exhibition of the fine arts. Excluding this last, the other buildings present, on the ground floor and in raised galleries, a surface of 106,443 square yards, or 3,589 more than that of the London Crystal Palace. The Palace des Beaux Arts has a ground surface of 16,744 square yards. The national exhibition of the fine arts and that of manufactures, are to be held in the edifice at the periods fixed by the government. At all other times the state reserves to itself, for military or other *fêtes*, the free use of the building on any two days in the week which it may select. Should the government not require the building on the two days of the week, the company may profit by that fact, on asking leave of the Minister of the Interior. During the other five days of the week, the company having the building may employ it for private *fêtes* or exhibitions. During the national exhibitions the company may demand, on the days fixed by the government, an entrance fee, which is not to exceed 3 francs, one day in the week being fixed at 50 cents. The government may at any period after the first ten years take possession of the building on condition of paying as an indemnity to the company the average of the last five years' receipts multiplied by the number of years remaining to run to the end of the concession. As the ground belongs to the city of Paris, the company is to pay it an annual rent of 1,200 francs.

EXTENSION OF THE TERRITORY OF THE U. S. Until 1760, the entire valley of the Mississippi belonged to France and was styled the Province of Louisiana. In that year France commenced negotiating with Spain a secret treaty, and which resulted in transferring to Spain so much of the aforesaid province as lay *west* of the Mississippi River, embracing, of course, New Orleans. This treaty, though ratified in 1762, was not published until 1764, after the general "Treaty of Paris," made in 1763 between Great Britain, France, and Spain, when France ceded Canada to Great Britain with all the Louisiana Province *east* of the Mississippi River, and which was thenceforward called East Louisiana. Thus by those two treaties France disposed of all her territory in North America. By the treaty last mentioned, Spain ceded the Floridas to Great Britain. By the treaty of 1783, at the close of the Revolution, the United States acquired from Great Britain all of East Louisiana. In the same year the Floridas were retroceded to Spain, which also retained its other possessions in North America. Thus the United States was then bounded on the north by Canada and the great lakes, on the west by the Mississippi, and on the south by the 31st parallel of N. latitude, which divided it from the Floridas. In 1795 the United States obtained from Spain the free navigation of the Mississippi, which had become an urgent public want; but Spain afterward threw many obstacles in the way of trade, and it is probable that hostilities with that nation were only prevented by its ceding Louisiana to France, March 21, 1801, in accordance with the treaty of San Ildefonso, of October 1, 1800. About this period the general attention of the nation was drawn by many circumstances to a consideration of the probable destiny of the great Mississippi Valley, and the earnest sentiment of our people began to show itself through the public press, and Congress was called upon to make arrangements for purchasing the entire province. On the recommendation of President Jefferson in 1803, Congress provided for the exploration of the country, which was accordingly accomplished by Capts. Lewis and Clarke. Negotiations were commenced with France, and the condition of her affairs so favored the proposed purchase that it was speedily consummated. The treaty was signed April 18, 1803, and perfected on the 30th of that month. Louisiana now

became the property of the United States, \$15,000,000 being paid for the same. In December following, the territory was duly surrendered. The \$15,000,000 was paid in stock and money. The amount paid for interest on that stock up to the time it became due was \$8,529,353.43, making the total payment to France for Louisiana \$23,529,353.43. In 1811, that portion of West Florida south of 31°, and now included in Alabama and Mississippi, was occupied by the United States, the Spanish authority having been subverted by revolution. After Louisiana had been acquired, there was a grave controversy with France concerning the Western limits of that province, which lasted until 1819-20, when by the Florida Treaty of that period, the Floridas were ceded to the United States and Texas was confirmed to Spain. Spain in 1821 ceded the whole of Florida as indemnity for spoliations committed on the property of American citizens, though it also received \$5,000,000, which with \$1,489,768.66 paid in the shape of interest on stock issued, made together the sum of \$6,489,768.66. Thus we paid France and Spain for new territory \$30,019,122.09. But this is not all. Georgia, by its charter of 1732, extended westward to the Mississippi River, and hence, though at that period the territory beyond its present limits (now Alabama and Mississippi) was *de facto* a French possession, yet on its coming into the possession of Great Britain in 1763, and of the United States in 1783, it was of course claimed by Georgia as falling within the limits of its charter. In 1798 this country was formed into the Territory of Mississippi, and Georgia's claim to it was ceded to the United States in 1802 for the sums of \$1,250,000, paid in money and arms, and \$4,282,151.12 paid for Yazoo claims under that State—total \$5,532,151.12. Thus far the aggregate cost is \$35,551,273.21. Texas was a province of Mexico until March, 1836, when it declared its independence, but it had previously been in open rebellion. At the battle of San Jacinto on April 21 of that year, the Mexicans were defeated, and Santa Anna was captured. He conceded the independence of Texas, but his acknowledgment was never confirmed by Mexico. After an independent existence of nine years, Texas was admitted into the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, which received the President's signature, March 1, 1845. Texas ratified the resolution on the 4th of July following, and by act of Congress of Dec. 29 of the same year, the laws of the United States were extended over this new member of the Union. On the 28th of March, 1846, Gen. Taylor and the "Army of Occupation" took their position opposite Matamoras. On the 24th April the first hostilities took place, when a detachment of our troops were killed. This resulted in the first great battle of May 8-9; and on the 13th following, Congress passed the first act for the prosecution of the war, appropriating \$10,000,000, and providing for 50,000 volunteers. The treaty of peace and cession was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo Feb. 2, 1848. By the act of Sept. 9, 1850, Texas received for its cession of that part of its territory now included in New Mexico, \$10,000,000, and for its relinquishment of claims on the United States, the sum of \$10,000,000 in stock bearing five per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and redeemable in fourteen years. Half of this amount, or \$5,000,000 was reserved for its creditors. This provision was changed at the last session, and an additional amount of \$2,500,000 was appropriated toward paying the creditors of Texas, which sum is consequently chargeable to the account of our national expenses for that State. The purchase of the Mesilla Valley, ostensibly for the purpose of having one of the moonshine routes for the Pacific Railroad within our national domain, was effected for the moderate sum of \$10,000,000, in accordance with the treaty of December 15, 1853. The expenses for concluding this treaty are stated in the Treasury

Report as at least \$86,255.88. The following table shows the territorial increase of the United States since 1783, as given in the compendium of the last Census :

	Square Miles.
1783. Area of the Union at the peace, - - - - -	820,630
1803. The purchase of Louisiana added about - - - - -	899,579
1819. The acquisition of Florida added, - - - - -	66,900
1845. Admission of Texas, (Emory's Map, 1844,) - - - - -	318,000
1846. Oregon Treaty, - - - - -	308,052
1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, } - - - - -	550,455
1853. With Mesilla Valley, }	
1855. Total area of the United States, - - - - -	2,963,666

The present area of the Slave States is 851,508 square miles; that of the Free States 612,597 square miles; total area occupied by the States, 1,464,105 square miles; area occupied by the territories, 1,494,561 square miles, or a little more than half of the entire Union.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and Treasury notes funded :

RECEIPTS.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows :

From Customs, viz.:			
During the quarter ending September 30, 1853,	\$19,718,822	00	
" " " December 31, 1853,	13,587,821	27	
" " " March 31, 1854,	16,293,724	83	
" " " June 30, 1854,	14,020,822	17	
			\$64,224,190 27
From sales of public lands, viz.:			
During the quarter ending September 30, 1853,	1,499,562	05	
" " " December 31, 1853,	2,223,076	39	
" " " March 31, 1854,	2,012,938	36	
" " " June 30, 1854,	2,745,251	59	
			8,470,798 39
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,			854,716 54
Total receipts,			73,549,705 20
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1853,			21,942,592 50
Total means,			\$95,492,597 76

EXPENDITURES.

Total civil,	\$4,649,834	98
" foreign intercourse,	7,726,677	13
" miscellaneous,	13,531,310	33
" under Department of the Interior,	2,639,054	79
" under the War Department,	11,733,629	48
" under the Navy Department,	10,768,192	89
" public debt,	24,336,330	66
Total expenditures,	\$75,354,630	26
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1854,	\$20,137,967	59

Receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1854, exclusive of trust funds :

Receipts,	\$21,521,332 85
Expenditures,	\$18,169,330 62

Statement of the Expenditures of the United States for 65 years, exclusive of Payments on account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.

Years.	Civil List, Foreign Inter- course, and Miscellaneous.	Military Es- tablishment.†	Naval Estab- lishment.	Aggregate of Expenditure.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of Four Years.
1789-91	\$1,083,401	\$835,618	\$570	\$1,919,539	
1792	654,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904	\$3,797,493
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070	
1794	705,593	2,733,540	61,409	3,500,547	
1795	1,267,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658	
1796	772,435	1,474,661	274,734	2,521,930	12,083,205
1797	1,246,904	1,194,055	332,632	2,823,591	
1798	1,111,033	2,130,337	1,331,348	4,623,223	
1799	1,039,392	2,582,693	2,858,032	6,480,167	
1800	1,337,613	2,625,041	3,443,710	7,411,370	21,333,351
1801	1,114,768	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,669	
1802	1,462,929	1,353,539	915,562	3,737,030	
1803	1,842,636	944,958	1,215,231	4,002,825	
1804	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,189,333	4,452,359	17,174,433
1805	3,768,588	991,136	1,597,500	6,357,224	
1806	2,391,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,031,109	
1807	1,697,397	1,564,611	1,722,064	4,984,572	
1808	1,423,256	3,196,935	1,334,063	6,504,339	23,927,244
1809	1,215,304	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,672	
1810	1,101,145	2,555,693	1,654,244	5,311,032	
1811	1,367,291	2,259,747	1,965,566	5,592,604	
1812	1,683,088	12,137,046	3,959,365	17,829,499	36,147,357
1813	1,729,435	19,906,362	6,446,600	23,082,397	
1814	2,203,029	20,603,366	7,311,291	30,127,636	
1815	2,393,371	15,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571	
1816	2,939,742	16,475,412	3,903,273	23,373,432	103,537,086
1817	3,513,937	8,621,075	3,314,593	15,454,610	
1818	3,335,339	7,019,140	2,953,695	13,303,674	
1819	3,067,212	9,385,421	3,347,640	16,390,273	
1820	2,592,022	6,154,513	4,337,990	13,134,530	53,693,037
1821	2,223,122	5,131,114	3,319,243	10,723,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,635,187	2,224,459	9,827,642	
1823	2,022,094	5,253,295	2,503,766	9,784,155	
1824	7,155,303	5,270,255	2,904,532	15,331,145	45,665,421
1825	2,743,544	5,692,331	3,049,034	11,490,459	
1826	2,600,178	6,243,236	4,213,902	13,062,316	
1827	2,314,737	5,675,742	4,263,373	12,254,397	
1828	2,336,052	5,701,203	3,913,736	12,506,041	49,313,213
1829	3,092,214	6,251,530	3,338,745	12,651,439	
1830	3,233,416	6,752,639	3,239,420	13,220,534	
1831	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,356,133	13,363,763	
1832	4,574,311	7,932,377	3,956,370	16,514,033	56,249,379
1833	5,051,739	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,049,298	
1834	4,399,779	10,061,423	3,956,260	18,420,467	
1835	3,720,167	9,420,313	3,364,939	17,005,419	
1836	5,333,371	13,466,110	5,300,763	29,655,244	37,130,423
1837	5,524,253	19,417,274	6,352,060	31,793,537	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,975,771	31,578,735	
1839	4,994,562	14,263,931	6,225,003	25,488,547	
1840	5,531,373	11,621,433	6,124,456	23,327,772	112,133,691
1841	6,491,331	13,704,332	6,001,077	26,196,340	
1842	6,775,625	9,133,469	3,397,243	24,361,337	
6 mo. of 1843	2,367,239	4,153,334	3,672,713	10,693,391	
*1344	5,231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	19,960,055	31,216,623
*1345	5,603,207	9,533,203	6,223,639	21,370,049	
*1346	6,733,000	13,579,423	6,450,362	26,313,290	
*1347	6,715,354	41,231,616	7,931,633	55,929,093	
*1348	5,535,070	27,320,163	9,416,737	42,311,970	146,924,402
*1349	14,917,640	17,290,936	9,869,313	57,631,667	
*1350	14,339,725	12,301,764	7,923,313	43,002,163	
*1351	17,372,967	11,311,793	3,937,793	48,005,379	
*1352	17,379,763	13,424,075	3,923,236	46,907,396	194,647,610
*1353	17,173,797	15,476,326	10,391,640	43,543,263	

* For the year ending June 30.

† Including the Department of the Interior for and since 1850.

Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue, and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands, for 65 years, from 1789 to 1853 inclusive.

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of Four Years.
1789-91	\$4,399,478			\$4,399,478	
1792	3,443,071	\$208,948		3,652,014	\$3,051,487
1793	4,255,306	337,706		4,593,012	
1794	4,801,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,588,461	337,755		5,926,216	
1796	6,567,953	475,290	\$4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,650	575,491	83,541	8,208,682	
1798	7,106,062	644,358	11,963	7,762,383	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,985,647
1801	10,750,779	1,532,377	167,726	12,500,882	
1802	12,438,236	823,464	183,628	13,455,328	
1803	10,479,418	237,059	165,676	10,932,153	
1804	11,698,465	101,139	487,527	11,687,231	43,575,694
1805	12,936,487	43,631	540,194	13,520,312	
1806	14,667,693	75,865	765,246	15,508,809	
1807	15,345,522	47,784	466,163	16,359,469	
1808	16,303,550	27,370	647,939	17,038,559	62,427,449
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,335	
1810	8,583,309	19,379	690,549	9,299,737	
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,238	14,363,423	
1812	3,958,773	5,762	710,428	9,674,963	41,087,963
1813	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,339	
1814	5,998,772	3,882,482	1,135,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	15,411,634	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,985	47,403,204	87,900,902
1817	26,283,343	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,862	
1818	17,176,355	1,219,613	2,606,565	21,002,563	
1819	20,283,609	313,244	3,274,423	23,871,276	
1820	15,905,612	137,847	1,635,372	16,779,331	94,440,032
1821	13,004,447	93,377	1,212,966	14,315,790	
1822	17,589,762	88,617	1,303,582	19,481,961	
1823	19,083,433	44,580	916,523	20,049,536	
1824	17,378,326	49,865	984,418	18,963,609	72,750,896
1825	20,093,714	23,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	
1826	23,341,332	23,223	1,393,785	24,763,345	
1827	19,712,233	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,641	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,013,309	24,243,504	91,580,896
1829	22,631,966	25,338	1,517,175	24,224,979	
1830	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,883	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,315	27,452,697	
1832	28,465,237	18,422	2,623,331	31,107,040	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,967,632	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,957	4,216	4,337,601	21,076,774	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	34,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,377,180	43,288,219	136,531,972
1837	11,169,290		6,863,556	18,032,846	
1838	16,153,800		3,214,184	19,372,984	
1839	23,137,925		7,261,118	30,399,043	
1840	13,499,502		3,494,356	16,993,858	84,793,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,295	15,957,512	
1842	13,187,909		1,456,053	19,643,967	
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,344		1,013,432	8,065,326	
*1844	26,183,571		2,320,943	23,504,519	72,171,324
*1845	27,523,113		2,241,021	29,769,134	
*1846	26,712,663		2,736,579	29,499,247	
*1847	23,747,364		2,593,926	26,346,790	
*1848	31,757,070		3,679,679	35,436,750	121,051,921
*1849	23,346,733		2,727,603	31,074,347	
*1850	39,663,636		3,797,112	43,375,793	
*1851	49,017,503		3,295,412	52,312,979	
*1852	47,339,326		2,339,060	49,728,336	176,491,510
*1853	58,931,865		2,405,709	61,337,574	

* For the year ending June 30.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, for 63 years, from 1731 to 1853, fractions excluded.

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1791	\$75,463,476	\$52,200,000	\$19,012,041	502,146
1792	77,227,924	31,500,000	20,753,098	564,437
1793	80,352,634	31,100,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	78,427,405	34,600,000	33,026,233	628,817
1795	80,747,587	69,756,268	47,989,472	747,964
1796	83,762,172	81,436,164	67,064,097	831,900
1797	82,064,479	75,379,406	56,850,206	876,913
1798	79,228,529	68,551,700	61,527,097	898,323
1799	78,495,670	79,068,148	78,665,522	946,408
1800	82,976,294	91,252,768	90,971,780	972,492
1801	83,038,051	111,363,511	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	76,333,333	72,453,160	892,101
1803	77,054,686	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147
1804	86,427,121	85,000,000	77,699,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	120,000,000	95,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	129,000,000	101,536,963	1,208,735
1807	69,218,399	138,500,000	108,343,150	1,268,543
1808	65,196,318	56,990,000	22,439,960	1,242,595
1809	57,023,192	59,400,000	52,203,231	1,350,281
1810	53,173,217	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,424,733
1811	43,065,588	53,400,000	61,316,831	1,232,502
1812	45,209,738	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997
1813	55,962,828	22,005,000	27,855,997	1,666,628
1814	81,487,846	12,955,000	6,927,441	1,159,209
1815	90,833,660	113,041,274	52,557,753	1,368,127
1816	127,334,934	147,103,000	81,920,452	1,372,218
1817	123,491,965	99,250,000	87,671,569	1,399,912
1818	103,466,634	121,750,000	93,281,133	1,225,134
1819	95,529,648	87,125,000	70,142,521	1,260,751
1820	91,015,566	74,450,000	69,691,669	1,230,166
1821	89,987,428	62,585,724	64,974,382	1,298,953
1822	93,546,677	83,241,541	72,160,281	1,324,699
1823	90,875,377	77,579,267	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824	90,269,778	80,549,007	75,936,657	1,399,163
1825	83,788,433	96,340,075	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	81,054,060	84,974,477	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827	73,987,357	79,484,063	82,324,327	1,620,608
1828	67,475,044	83,509,324	72,264,636	1,741,392
1829	58,421,414	74,492,527	72,958,671	1,260,793
1830	48,565,406	70,876,929	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	39,123,192	103,191,134	81,319,533	1,267,847
1832	24,322,235	101,029,265	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	7,001,609	108,113,311	90,140,433	1,606,151
1834	4,761,682	126,521,332	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	37,733	149,895,742	121,693,577	1,324,940
1836	37,513	189,930,035	128,663,049	1,382,103
1837	1,873,224	140,939,217	117,419,376	1,896,636
1838	4,857,660	108,486,616	113,717,404	1,995,640
1839	11,933,733	121,028,416	162,092,132	2,096,330
1840	5,125,078	131,571,950	104,805,891	2,180,764
1841	6,737,398	127,946,177	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842	15,028,486	100,162,037	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	26,898,953	64,753,799*	84,346,480*	2,153,603
1844	26,143,996	108,435,035†	111,200,046†	2,230,095
1845	16,891,647	117,254,564†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1846	24,256,495	121,691,797†	113,488,516†	2,562,085
1847	45,659,659	146,545,638†	158,648,622†	2,839,046
1848	65,804,450	154,977,925†	154,033,436†	3,154,042
1849	64,704,693	147,837,439†	145,755,329†	3,334,015
1850	64,225,238	178,133,318†	136,946,012†	3,535,454
1851	62,560,395	216,224,932†	218,383,011†	3,772,439
1852	67,561,395	212,945,442†	209,641,625†	4,133,441
1853	56,336,157	267,978,647†	230,976,157†	4,407,010

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

Public Debt of the United States, July 1, 1854.

Loan of 1842,	\$5,217,420 81
Loan of 1843,	27,900 00
Loan of 1846,	2,647,213 26
Loan of 1847,	16,745,350 00
Loan of 1848,	12,889,741 80
Texan indemnity,	4,480,000 00
Texan indemnity not issued,	5,000,000 00
Old funded and unfunded debt,	114,118 54
Treasury notes outstanding,	113,261 64
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia,	7,300 00
	\$47,242,206 05
	\$47,242,206 05

Interest paid during the fiscal year upon the public debt outstanding June 30, 1854,	\$2,717,140 15
Amount of stock redeemed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854,	20,098,422 73
Amount of premium paid on stock redeemed during the year,	2,991,668 69
Amount of interest paid on stock redeemed during the year,	353,876 54

Principal, Premium, and Interest, paid of the Public Debt, from July 1 to November 20, 1854, and amount outstanding November 20, 1854.

Loan.	Principal.	Premium.	Interest.	Outstanding.
1842,	\$394,250 00	\$46,720 00	\$7,577 93	\$4,823,170 81
1843,	25,500 00	....	637 50	2,400 00
1844,	379,200 00	11,976 00	5,172 86	2,268,013 26
1846,	1,035,000 00	177,175 00	18,434 44	15,710,500 00
1848,	313,150 00	53,009 00	5,951 80	12,576,591 80
Texan indemnity,	116,000 00	7,680 00	1,614 93	4,364,000 00
Texan indemnity not issued, .....	....	....	....	5,000,000 00
Old funded and unfunded debt, .....	....	....	....	114,118 54
Treasury notes,	50 00	....	4 05	113,061 64
Debt of corporate cities,	3,600 00	....	500 00	3,600 00
Total,.....	2,266,750 00	296,560 00	40,938 51	44,973,456 05

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—*continued.*

A. Table showing the revenue collected from March 4, 1789, to the 30th June, 1854, under the several heads of Customs, Public Lands, and Miscellaneous sources, including Loans and Treasury notes; also, the expenditures during the same period, and the particular tariff, and price of lands, under which the revenue from those sources was collected.
The Public Lands, by act of May 20, 1785, were held at one dollar per acre; by act of May, 18, 1796, at two dollars. The act of April 24, 1820, reduces the minimum to \$1.25.

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	From miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans and treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
From Mar. 4, 1789 to Dec. 31, 1791	\$4,399,473.09	July 4, 1789—general; Aug. 10, 1790—general; March 8, 1791, general.	.....	\$5,810,552.66	\$5,791,112.56	\$10,210,025.75	\$7,207,539.02
1792	3,443,070.83	May 2—general.	.....	5,297,695.92	5,070,806.46	8,740,766.77	9,141,569.67
1793	4,255,306.56	.....	.....	1,465,317.72	1,067,701.14	10,790,624.28	7,529,575.55
1794	4,801,065.28	June 5—special; June 7, general.	.....	5,240,036.37	4,609,196.78	10,041,101.65	9,302,124.74
1795	5,588,461.26	Jan. 29—general.	.....	3,831,341.53	3,305,208.20	9,419,802.79	10,435,069.65
1796	6,567,987.94	.....	\$4,536.15	2,167,505.56	362,800.00	8,740,329.65	8,367,776.84
1797	7,549,649.69	Mar. 3—general; July 8—special.	83,340.60	1,125,726.15	70,135.41	8,758,916.40	8,626,012.78
1798	7,106,061.93	.....	11,963.11	1,091,045.03	308,574.27	8,209,070.07	8,618,517.68
1799	6,610,449.31	.....	.....	6,011,010.53	5,074,646.58	12,621,459.84	11,077,043.50
1800	9,080,332.72	May 13—special.	443.75	3,369,807.66	1,602,435.04	12,451,184.14	11,959,739.92
1801	10,750,778.93	.....	167,726.02	2,026,950.96	10,125.00	12,945,455.95	12,273,376.94
1802	12,438,235.74	.....	188,628.02	2,374,527.55	5,597.36	15,001,391.31	13,276,084.67
1803	10,479,417.61	.....	163,675.69	419,004.83	.....	11,004,397.63	11,258,983.67
1804	11,093,565.33	Mar. 26—special; Mar. 27—special.	487,526.79	249,747.90	9,592.64	11,853,840.02	12,624,646.36
1805	12,936,487.04	.....	540,193.80	212,327.30	128,814.94	13,689,508.14	13,727,124.41
1806	14,667,698.17	.....	763,245.73	175,884.88	48,897.71	15,608,828.78	15,070,693.97
1807	15,345,321.61	.....	466,163.27	86,334.38	.....	16,398,019.26	11,292,292.99
1808	16,363,550.58	.....	647,939.06	51,054.45	.....	17,002,544.00	16,764,584.20
1809	7,296,020.51	.....	442,252.33	35,200.21	.....	7,773,473.12	13,867,226.30
1810	8,583,309.31	.....	696,548.32	2,864,348.40	2,759,992.24	12,144,206.53	13,319,986.74
1811	13,313,222.73	.....	1,040,237.33	78,377.88	8,309.05	14,431,838.14	13,601,868.91
1812	8,958,777.59	July 1—special.	710,427.78	12,969,327.45	12,587,900.00	22,639,032.76	22,279,121.15
1813	13,224,623.25	July 29—special.	835,655.14	26,464,566.56	26,184,435.00	40,524,844.95	39,190,520.36
1814	5,998,772.08	.....	1,135,971.09	27,424,793.78	23,377,911.79	34,559,536.95	38,428,230.32
1815	7,282,942.22	.....	1,257,959.23	43,390,356.10	35,264,320.78	50,961,237.60	39,582,469.85
1816	36,306,574.88	Feb. 5—special; April 27—general.	1,717,985.03	19,146,561.91	9,494,436.16	57,171,421.82	48,244,495.51
1817	26,283,348.49	.....	1,991,226.06	5,559,017.78	784,542.59	33,833,592.38	40,377,646.04
1818	17,176,385.00	April 20—special.	2,606,564.77	1,810,936.89	8,765.62	21,593,936.66	35,104,875.40
1819	20,283,608.76	Mar. 3—special.	3,274,422.78	1,047,633.83	2,291.00	24,616,665.37	23,004,199.73
1820	15,005,612.15	.....	1,633,871.61	4,240,069.92	3,040,824.13	20,881,493.68	21,763,024.89
1821	13,004,447.15	.....	1,212,966.40	5,350,290.11	5,000,324.00	19,573,703.72	19,090,572.65
1822	17,589,761.94	.....	1,803,581.54	839,084.46	.....	20,232,427.94	17,676,592.63

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—continued.

Table showing the revenue collected from March 4, 1789 to the 30th June, 1854.—continued.

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	From miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans and treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
To Dec. 31, 1823	\$19,088,433.44	.....	\$916,523.10	\$535,709.72	.....	\$20,540,606.26	\$15,314,171.00
1824	17,878,325.71	May 22—general.	984,418.15	5,518,468.93	5,000,000.00	24,381,212.79	31,898,238.47
1825	20,098,713.45	.....	1,216,090.56	3,526,094.01	5,000,000.00	26,840,858.02	23,585,804.72
1826	32,341,331.77	.....	1,393,845.26	5,253,317.35	.....	25,200,434.21	24,103,398.46
1827	19,712,238.20	.....	1,495,845.06	1,758,235.41	.....	22,966,363.96	22,656,764.04
1828	23,205,523.64	May 19—general; May 24—special.	1,018,338.75	539,706.84	.....	24,763,629.23	25,430,479.22
1829	22,631,965.91	.....	1,317,175.13	628,486.34	.....	24,827,627.38	25,044,358.40
1830	21,922,391.39	May 20—special; May 29—special.	2,329,356.14	592,368.98	.....	24,844,116.51	24,585,281.55
1831	24,224,441.77	.....	3,210,115.48	1,091,563.57	.....	28,526,320.82	30,388,446.12
1832	28,465,237.24	July 13—special; July 14—general.	2,623,381.03	776,942.89	.....	31,865,561.16	34,356,698.06
1833	29,632,508.91	Mar. 2—special; Mar. 2—compro-	3,967,652.55	948,234.79	.....	33,948,426.25	24,257,298.49
1834	16,214,957.15	mise.	4,857,600.69	719,377.71	.....	21,791,935.55	24,601,982.44
1835	19,391,310.59	.....	14,757,600.75	1,281,175.76	.....	35,431,087.10	17,573,141.56
1836	23,409,940.53	.....	24,877,179.86	2,539,675.69	.....	50,826,796.08	30,868,164.04
1837	11,169,290.39	.....	6,776,236.52	9,338,326.93	2,992,989.15	27,883,853.84	37,265,037.15
1838	16,158,800.36	.....	3,081,939.47	19,778,642.77	12,716,820.86	39,019,382.60	39,455,438.35
1839	23,131,924.81	.....	7,076,447.35	5,125,633.66	3,837,276.21	*33,881,242.89	37,614,936.15
1840	13,499,502.17	.....	3,292,255.58	8,240,475.84	3,589,547.51	23,632,193.59	28,220,333.51
1841	14,487,216.74	Sept. 11—general.	1,365,627.42	14,066,633.49	13,659,317.38	30,519,477.65	31,797,390.13
1842	18,137,908.76	Aug. 30—general.	1,335,797.52	15,250,638.61	14,808,735.64	34,773,744.89	32,936,876.63
To June 30, 1843	7,046,843.91	.....	897,818.11	12,837,748.43	12,551,449.19	20,782,410.43	12,118,105.15
1843-44	26,138,570.94	.....	2,059,339.80	2,355,044.99	1,877,847.95	31,198,555.73	33,640,010.81
1844-45	27,528,112.70	.....	2,077,022.30	336,718.90	.....	29,699,967.74	27,632,282.90
1845-46	26,712,667.87	.....	2,694,452.48	292,847.39	.....	29,699,967.74	30,490,408.71
1846-47	23,747,864.66	July 30, 1846—general.	2,498,355.20	299,491,948.66	28,900,765.36	55,338,163.52	60,520,351.74
1847-48	31,757,070.96	March 29, 1848—special.	3,323,642.56	21,976,765.69	21,293,780.00	56,992,473.21	60,463,143.19
1848-49	28,346,738.32	Aug. 12, 1848—special; Jan. 26, 1849—special.	1,658,959.55	29,761,194.61	29,075,815.48	59,796,892.98	56,386,422.74
1849-50	39,668,686.42	.....	1,859,594.25	6,120,808.21	4,056,500.00	47,649,388.88	44,604,718.26
1850-51	49,017,567.92	.....	2,352.3	1,392,831.03	207,664.92	52,762,704.25	48,476,104.31
1851-52	47,339,326.62	.....	2,043,239.58	510,549.40	463.00	49,893,115.60	46,712.6
1852-53	58,931,865.32	.....	1,667,034.99	9,011,523.30	16,372.50	61,540,102.81	54,577,061.74
1853-54	64,224,194.37	.....	8,470,738.39	854,716.54	.....	73,549,705.20	75,354,630.26
Total,.....	1,210,102,934.31	.....	143,654,161.16	393,322,125.08	307,832,724.72	1,746,475,154.14	1,698,108,178.11

* \$1,458,782.93 deducted from the aggregate receipts, as per account of the Treasurer.

FINANCES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, COMPARATIVE VIEW OF.

States.	Absolute debt.	Contingent debt.	Total Debt.	Annual interest on absolute debt.	Amount of School fund.	Other productive property.	Other property not productive.	Ordinary annual expenditure, exclusive of debts & schools
Maine,	\$711,500	.....	\$711,500	\$42,690	\$116,946	.....	.....	\$150,000
New Hampshire,	None.	.....	None.	.....	None.	.....	.....	80,000
Vermont,	None.	.....	None.	100,000	None.	.....	.....	100,000
Massachusetts,	1,504,075	\$5,049,555	6,853,630	.....	1,244,284	.....	\$2,077,746	500,000
Rhode Island,	None.	382,335	382,335	.....	56,017	.....	.....	50,000
Connecticut,	33,000	53,212	91,212	1,980	2,049,482	406,000	.....	115,000
New York,	23,356,923	931,645	24,288,568	1,327,000	6,668,853	35,115,237	.....	750,000
New Jersey,	71,846	.....	71,846	4,251	893,673	264,991	764,670	91,000
Pennsylvania,	40,566,279	.....	40,566,279	2,020,130	.....	84,166,751	821,032	350,000
Delaware,	None.	.....	None.	.....	495,000	350,638	.....	11,000
Maryland,	11,353,177	3,779,732	15,132,909	660,000	160,543	12,325,565	17,172,634	170,000
Virginia,	22,389,477	3,906,374	26,296,851	1,325,000	1,153,606	8,011,668	5,899,958	600,000
North Carolina,	2,250,000	.....	2,250,000	133,800	.....	600,000	.....	75,000
South Carolina,	1,918,606	.....	2,965,028	102,000	.....	5,504,663	.....	115,000
Georgia,	2,801,972	.....	2,801,972	163,000	23,086	5,000,000	250,000	131,000
Florida,	None.	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000
Alabama,	6,168,887	.....	6,168,887	310,000	1,075,818	700,000	.....	100,000
Mississippi,	2,271,707	5,000,000	7,271,707	136,000	.....	.....	2,000,000	131,000
Louisiana,	2,069,000	8,620,128	10,689,128	125,000	.....	.....	2,416,938	515,000
Texas,	12,436,991	.....	12,436,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Arkansas,	1,583,620	.....	1,583,620	90,131	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Tennessee,	5,746,856	.....	7,100,065	325,000	1,500,000	3,654,456	.....	165,000
Kentucky,	5,726,308	.....	5,726,308	343,000	1,400,270	6,000,000	.....	250,000
Ohio,	17,165,429	.....	17,165,429	1,018,029	1,754,322	18,000,000	.....	200,000
Michigan,	2,307,850	.....	2,307,850	150,000	500,000	625,800	.....	125,000
Indiana,	6,891,341	.....	6,891,341	298,800	5,000,000	.....	.....	80,000
Illinois,	16,724,177	.....	16,724,177	.....	799,085	5,000,000	.....	125,000
Missouri,	102,000	.....	802,000	60,000	575,668	272,263	.....	110,000
Iowa,	81,795	.....	81,795	8,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Wisconsin,	100,000	.....	100,000	8,000	1,141,804	.....	.....	40,000
California,	4,389,075	.....	4,389,075	300,000	463,360	.....	.....	500,000
Total,	191,671,891	30,133,112	221,804,503	9,049,841	26,509,820	145,015,799	30,903,978	5,832,600
“ near Jan. 1, 1853	184,303,865	31,863,921	216,167,786	8,391,834	25,668,096	141,934,707	29,955,132	5,832,000
“ “ “ 1852	169,076,683	33,481,124	202,557,762	7,796,883	25,170,730	134,982,044	30,598,069	5,812,000
“ “ “ 1851	170,535,238	31,006,336	201,541,624	7,555,351	20,456,605	134,936,373	29,855,912	5,812,000
“ “ “ 1850	169,540,334	33,756,219	209,306,552	7,677,636	21,542,683	125,869,722	27,584,443	5,673,121
“ “ “ 1849	170,749,453	40,502,973	211,252,432	7,834,045	21,202,275	118,518,448	28,236,755	5,258,652
“ “ “ 1848	169,776,080	35,932,008	205,708,083	8,521,671	20,398,246	111,688,746	31,498,469	5,662,310
“ “ “ 1847	165,129,900	51,781,654	216,911,554	9,072,939	17,631,553	108,643,334	30,160,1945	5,465,285
“ “ “ 1846	179,635,022	44,388,805	224,023,827	9,930,052	16,608,719	110,396,552	23,232,715	5,455,186

FINANCES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION—*continued.*

Amount of the securities of the several States, etc., held in England and other foreign countries,
June 30, 1853.

State.	State bonds.	City, town, and county bonds.	Bank capital.	Capital in insurance companies.	Railroad stock and bonds.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maine,.....	None.	.....	48,500	.....	510,000
New Hampshire,.....	None.	.....	100	.....	196,700
Vermont,.....	None.	.....	16,145	.....	.....
Massachusetts,.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	438,150	3,000	5,105,496
Rhode Island,.....	None.	.....	7,000	.....	140,000
Connecticut,.....	None.	.....	23,500	.....	140,000
New York,.....	6,758,700	4,109,372	1,774,995	192,352	9,919,900
New Jersey,.....	None.	350,000	2,750	.....	3,541,750
Pennsylvania,.....	26,584,671	1,201,500	167,420	101,020	12,076,526
Delaware,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland,.....	8,537,917	.....	323,426	.....	1,665,000
Virginia,.....	3,075,909	125,000	26,000	.....	626,032
North Carolina,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	835,779
South Carolina,.....	937,777	.....	165,925	.....	1,914,444
Georgia,.....	72,000	35,018	55,550	.....	69,100
Florida,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama,.....	4,397,666	442,856	604,100	81,800	500,000
Louisiana,.....	8,000,000	4,000,000	2,548,400	.....	74,000
Arkansas,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee,.....	Not known.	15,000	341,500	.....	48,000
Kentucky,.....	Not known.	1,036,000	79,200	.....	200,000
Missouri,.....	40,000	.....	40,300	.....	.....
Illinois,.....	Not known.	75,000	.....	.....	2,016,500
Indiana,.....	2,570,960	50,000	.....	.....	1,708,466
Ohio,.....	7,750,000	5,707,600	.....	.....	3,637,884
Michigan,.....	Not known.	.....	.....	.....	1,314,000
Wisconsin,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Iowa,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas,.....	195,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
California,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia,.....	Not known.	.....	25,015	.....	.....
Total,.....	72,931,507	21,462,322	6,688,996	378,172	43,169,777

United States stocks held abroad 30th June, 1853 :

Total, - - - - -	\$58,205,517
Held by foreigners, - - - - -	27,000,000

FIRE-ANNIHILATORS. The water bomb for extinguishing fires invented by Zachary Greyl, a German, 1721; another by an English chemist, 1823. Phillips's annihilator, experimented with in New York, 1851. Salomon's gas engine exhibited, Cincinnati, September, 1851; and one by W. Lay, at Philadelphia, same year. First fire engines in New York, brought from London, 1713, with hooks and ladders. Within the last year, steam has been successfully introduced as a locomotive and a working power in the common engine.

FISH FOR FOOD. The New Jersey Natural History Society have lately appointed a committee of inquiry on the feasibility and present necessity of restocking our rivers with salmon. That our natural supply has failed there is not a shadow of doubt, and that it never will be replenished except by

artificial breeding is equally indisputable. That a restocking of our waters with fish, so as to make them as plentiful as formerly, would prove one of the cheapest modes of lessening the price of human food is just as certain. Fish are the least costly food that man can obtain; yet owing to the scarcity, the labor of taking them out of the water—which is all the expense attending their production—has become so great that fish are sold in our market at nearly as high a price per pound as meat. Salmon are really higher than choice cuts of either beef or mutton. And yet salmon can be grown at very trifling expense. We have long been producing oysters by artificial means, without which our market could not be supplied; and yet with that fact before our eyes, nobody attempts to produce fish by an equally easy process. Mr. Herbert states one fact of importance in proof of the benefit of simply protecting fish from being taken in the spawning season. It is as follows: "In the river Foyle, in the north of Ireland, by a steady perseverance in a proper system of protection, the amount of salmon taken was raised from an average of forty-three tons annually, in 1823, to that of three hundred tons in 1842; while in the small river of Newport, in the county of Mayo, in which the salmon was formerly unprotected by law, and consequently taken at all periods of the year, within three years after the introduction of Parliamentary regulations enforcing their protection during the breeding season, the annual take was increased from half a tun of fish to eight tons of salmon and three tons of white trout, with a certainty of a still higher increase." Another sensible extract from his letter merits particular consideration: "In view of the great augmentation in the price of all the articles of food and necessaries of life in this country, the small probability of any considerable reduction, and the actual sufferings of many of the laboring class from want of sufficient food, it appears to me that this subject is worthy of the closest consideration, and that any one who can suggest and effect the means of furnishing a new and ample supply of cheap, nutritious food, has some small claim to be thought of as not an entirely useless member of the community." What State will take the lead in passing laws which shall increase the quantity and variety, and diminish the price, of human sustenance?

FLAX-COTTON. M. Claussen's patent, in 1850, for a new preparation of hemp, under the title of cotton-flax, having excited much attention, extensive preparations were made in Great Britain and Ireland for the cultivation of flax for the new material. A sample of 60 tons manufactured for a Manchester house, $\frac{3}{4}$ flax and $\frac{1}{4}$ cotton, was considered decidedly successful, when the British Board of Trade agreed to purchase a company's produce of 100,000 acres at the rate of £12 per acre. In the Western States, and particularly Ohio, the subject excited great interest, as a branch of trade well suited for the agricultural facilities of that district.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY. Bill to abolish it passed the House of Representatives of the United States, 131 to 29, Sept. 19, 1850. Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition in Senate, Dec. 17, 1851, praying for "restoration of flogging in the United States Navy."

FLOUR MARKET IN NEW YORK for the last twenty years, per barrel:

1836, - - - \$7.50	1843, - - - \$5.12½	1849, - - - \$5.60
1837, - - - 10.75	1844, - - - 4.90½	1850, - - - 5.50
1838, - - - 8.25	1845, - - - 4.75	1851, - - - 5.00
1839, - - - 8.50	1846, - - - 4.62	1852, - - - 4.81
1840, - - - 5.62½	1847, - - - 7.62	1853, - - - 4.56
1841, - - - 4.92½	1848, - - - 5.75	1854, - - - 9.75
1842, - - - 6.25		

FUEL, NEW. Some curious experiments have been made at the Polytechnic Institution, (England,) to test the results of a recent invention of Dr. Bachhoffner, for which patents have been obtained by the inventor and Mr. N. Defries. The invention consists in the substitution of thin pieces of metal in the place of coals in fire grates, which being acted on by a small jet of gas, immediately become red hot, and emit a prodigious degree of heat. The flame which is produced by the proper but very simple management of the gas, co-operating with the metallic laminae, gives the appearance of a very brisk and cheerful coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas tube. There is no deposit of soot, no smoke, nor any of the annoyances which attend coal fires; and the gas can, it is said, be extinguished, *instantly*, or the fire kept as low as may be convenient. This invention reminds one of Edward's Atmopyre, described in the *Year-Book of Facts*, 1851, p. 91; metal being substituted for clay.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE in the State of New York. The expenses attending the arrest of fugitives from justice are increasing in a ratio far beyond that of the population of the State.

The amount expended for the year 1851,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,231.78
The amount expended for the year 1852,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,162.91
The amount expended for the year 1853,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,911.81
The amount expended for the year 1854,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,088.85

GAS. First introduced into the United States, in the city of Baltimore, 1820, and shortly after in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. Opposed in Italy, by the Pope—Gregory XVI.—as “subversive of religion,” in suppressing the sale of wax candles for the shrines. Water-gas discovered by Lavoisier, *circa* 1790. Paine’s water-gas *spoken of* during the last five or six years, but appears to have been accomplished by the French chemists. Superior gas from wood and fibrous matter, the discovery of a German, used at the railroad dépôt at Munich, 1851. In 1847, the expense of gas at the London General Post Office was £3047; increased facilities by the Gas Company gradually reduced the charges in 1850, when the whole amount paid by the post office was £1485.

GAS, CANNEL, HYDRO-CARBON. The Commissioners of Southport, England, have published the details of four months’ working with boghead, cannel, and water gas, by “White’s Hydro-carbon Process,” showing a clear profit of twenty-four per cent., after paying for all materials, labor, and interest on capital; the whole cost for labor and fuel being charged against the small quantity of gas required during the summer months. The gas at Southport is charged 6s. 8d. per thousand feet. The consumption in the period embraced in the above return is under three thousand feet per day, although it is thirty thousand in winter. The cannel was brought by railway from Scotland, at a charge of 16s. per tun for freight; whilst, on this three thousand feet per day, there is the same interest on capital, and about the same charge for labor, that would be on the thirty thousand. All the Scotch cannels, from their richness, suit admirably for this system, and are far superior to any English cannels; so much so, that it has been found advantageous to carry them by railway above two hundred miles, in preference to using the English cannels. A new source of traffic and profit is thus opened for Scotland, not previously imagined.

GAS, SOLID COAL. “It would be pronounced,” says Liebig, “one of the greatest discoveries of the age, if any one could succeed in condensing coal gas into

a white, dry, solid, odorless substance, portable, and capable of being placed upon a candlestick, or burned in a lamp." This greatest of discoveries has actually been made. A mineral oil flows out of coal, in Derbyshire, which is obviously produced by a slow process of distillation from the coal: it consists, as fuel, of solid paraffine dissolved in a liquid oil. A consideration of the conditions under which this material product is formed, has led Mr. James Young, of Manchester, to the discovery of a method, which he has patented, of readily obtaining the paraffine, in any quantities required, and at a cheap rate, compared with ordinary candles, from the ordinary coal-gas.

GAS-BATHS AND KITCHENS (BOGGETT'S PATENT). Mr. Boggett's new gas-bath possesses, in a preëminent degree, the three most essential properties of such an apparatus: First, portability—the whole weight, when made in zinc, not exceeding what a couple of hands can readily move; second, convenience of use—the gas-burner being attached to the bath, and lighted in an instant; and, thirdly, accessibility in every part for purposes of cleansing and repair. The water is heated by a cluster of hollow vertical plates, placed at the foot of the bath, in close proximity to the burner, and it can be raised in less than twenty minutes to a temperature of 110° Fahr. The lighting is effected by drawing out a horizontal tube, perforated at top with a row of holes; then letting on the gas into this tube by a small tap; and next applying a light to the jets of gas emitted from the row of holes; after which the tube is turned round on its axis, and applied to the lighting of a series of larger burners.

The same inventor's "portable gas-kitchen," owes its superior cleanliness to this circumstance, that in all those cooking operations where the article to be cooked is exposed to the direct action of heat, as in roasting or broiling, the heat is applied downward, instead of upward, as usual; whereby the possibility of any of the gas vapors coming in contact with the food, or of any unconsumed particles of carbon being deposited in the shape of soot, is completely avoided. Heating by ascent is confined to the processes of boiling, stewing, and baking, in which the articles, being placed in covered vessels, run but small risk of being affected. Where the gas used, however, is pure—as it may, and ought to be in all cases—it imparts no perceptible flavor in any case to the food cooked by it; much less so, indeed, than coal or wood. One of these kitchens, covering a superficial space of not more than a foot square, and with one burner only, consumes but twelve cubic feet of gas per hour, at a cost of less than three farthings; and it will, at one and the same time, perform all the roasting and boiling required for a large family.

GEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, PROGRESSIVE. Sir Charles Lyell, in a lecture read at Ipswich, England, on "Progressive Development," concluded by explaining the theory, which he advocated in his works, in opposition to that of progressive development. He believed that there had been a constant going out and coming in of species, and a continual change going on in the position of land and sea, accompanied by great fluctuation in climate; that there had been a constant adaptation of the vegetable and animal creations to those new geographical and climatal conditions. At the present moment, we found cotemporaneously a marsupial fauna in Australia, and mammalia of a different and higher grade in Asia and Europe: we also found birds without mammalia in New Zealand, reptiles without land quadrupeds in the Galapagos Archipelago, and land quadrupeds without reptiles in Greenland. In like manner, in successive geological eras, certain classes, such as the rep-

tiles, may have predominated over other vertebrata throughout wide areas ; but there is no evidence that the adaptation of the fauna, as above explained, had been governed by any law of progressive development. In those classes of the invertebrata which were best known, and fully represented in a fossil state at all geological periods, the oldest, or Silurian fauna, was as highly developed as the corresponding fauna in the recent seas. Our ignorance of the inhabitants of the ancient lands was the chief cause of our scanty acquaintance with the highly-organized beings of remote epochs.

GIPSIES. A company from England arrived in Cecil county, Maryland, in March, 1851, bringing with them all their wandering habits and peculiarities.

GLOBES, MONSTER. Originally exhibited in Paris, 1823, and a more perfect one, by M. Guérin, in 1844, which he styled the Géorama. Wyld's Monster Globe, erected in London, 1851, employed three hundred men nearly thirty days in fitting up the interior.

GOLD, CONSUMPTION OF. The exportation of coin from England is rapidly increasing, and the English sovereign is becoming more extended as a medium of exchange. Formerly, the Spanish dollar passed everywhere, and now the English sovereign is taken as current coin over three-fourths of the globe ; and its exportation keeps pace with the importation of raw gold. From November 1850 to June 1851, the Bank of England issued 9,000,000 sovereigns, being at the rate of 18,000,000 a year ; and so great is the demand for our gold coin, that Sir John Herschel informs us in 1853, that since November last they have coined at the Mint 3,500,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and the rate of production can scarcely keep pace with the increasing demand. This must have a material influence in maintaining that stability which is desirable in our standard value. In Birmingham, not less than 1,000 ounces of fine gold are used every week, and the weekly consumption of gold-leaf is as follows :

	Ounces.
London,	400
Edinburgh,	35
Birmingham,	70
Manchester,	40
Dublin,	12
Liverpool,	15
Leeds,	6
Glasgow,	6
Total,	584

Of which an eminent gold-refiner states not one-tenth part can be recovered. For gilding metals by the electrotype and the water-gilding process, not less than 10,000 ounces of gold are required annually. One establishment in the potteries employs £3,500 worth of gold per annum, and nearly £2,000 worth is used by another ; the consumption of gold in the potteries of Staffordshire for gilding porcelain and making crimson and rose color, varying from 7,000 to 10,000 ounces per annum. The consumption of gold and silver in Paris has been fairly estimated at 14,552,000 francs a year. The wear upon gold coin in circulation is about four per cent. per annum ; and from this knowledge and the foregoing details, we may deduce the fact that nearly £2,000,000 a year is necessary to maintain the metallic currency at its present value ; therefore a supply of between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000 is necessary for the arts and manufactures, and the purposes of coinage ; and when we add to this our constantly increasing exportation of coin, it appears that the influx of Californian and Australian gold will produce but little change in its value in Europe.

GOLD, CONSUMPTION OF—*continued.*

Statement of the Amount of Gold of Domestic Production deposited at the Mint of the United States and its branches to September 30, 1854.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Periods.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennes-see.	Ala-bama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827, . . . . .	.....	\$110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$110,000 00
1828 to 1837,	\$427,000	2,519,500	\$327,500	\$1,763,900	\$12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,200	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847,	518,294	1,303,636	152,366	566,316	16,499	\$45,498	.....	.....	.....	21,037	2,623,641 00
1848,	57,386	109,034	19,228	3,370	3,497	3,670	.....	\$44,177 00	.....	.....	241,544 00
1849,	129,332	102,688	4,309	10,525	2,739	2,977	\$652	5,841,439 00	.....	.....	5,767,092 00
1850,	65,991	43,734	759	5,114	307	1,178	5,392	31,667,505 00	.....	144	31,790,306 00
1851,	69,052	49,440	12,838	2,490	126	817	890	46,939,367 00	.....	326	47,074,320 00
1852,	83,626	65,248	4,505	3,420	.....	254	314	49,603,623 00	.....	.....	49,821,490 00
1853,	52,200	45,690	3,522	1,912	.....	.....	.....	52,732,227 00	\$13,535	.....	52,857,931 00
1854 to Sept. 30, *	16,700	16,900	.....	15,900	.....	.....	3,632	30,869,180 05	.....	.....	30,918,680 05
Total,	1,420,131	4,367,370	524,527	2,372,947	35,568	54,389	44,299	217,397,518 05	13,535	39,920	226,263,704 05

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1838 to 1847, . . . . .	.....	\$741	\$14,306	\$37,364	\$1,772	\$61,903	.....	.....	.....	\$3,613	\$119,699 00
1848, . . . . .	.....	.....	1,488	2,317	947	6,717	.....	\$1,124 00	.....	.....	12,593 00
1849, . . . . .	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	4,062	.....	689,921 00	.....	2,738	677,189 00
1850, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,560	.....	4,575,567 00	.....	894	4,580,021 00
1851, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	.....	8,769,682 00	.....	.....	8,770,722 00
1852, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,777,784 00	.....	.....	3,777,784 00
1853, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,006,673 00	.....	.....	2,006,673 00
1854 to Sept. 30, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863,592 83	.....	.....	863,592 83
Total, . . . . .	.....	741	16,217	39,681	2,719	77,282	.....	20,661,343 83	.....	7,290	20,808,373 83

GOLD, CONSUMPTION OF—*continued.*

Estimates of the Amount of Gold and Silver in the United States at different Periods.

Year.	Specie in circulation.	Specie in the banks.	Total in the country.	Authorities.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
1816	\$7½	\$15 to 19	\$22½ to 26	Crawford and Gallatin.
1819	8	29	37	Crawford.
1819	....	15½	....	Congressional report.
1820	....	19½	....	Gallatin.
1829	8½	22¾	31½	Woodbury.
1830	10	22	32	Gallatin.
1830	8	15	23	Sanford.
1833	12	30¾	42¾	Congressional report.
1833	4	25	29	Taney.
1836	25	40	65	Woodbury.
1837	35	38	73	Woodbury.
1838	52½	35	87½	Woodbury.
1839	42	45	87	Hazard (Commercial Register).
1840	50	33	83	Woodbury.
1841	35 to 45	35	70 to 80	Gouge (Journal of Banking).
1844	50	50	100	Hunt (Merchants' Magazine).
1845	52	44	96	Bank returns and estimates.
1846	55	42	97	Bank returns and estimates.
1847	85	35	120	Bank returns and estimates.—(Constitutional treasury began to operate.)
1848	66	46	112	Bank returns and estimates.
1849	77	43	120	Bank returns and estimates.
1850	109	45	154	Bank returns and estimates.
1851	133	43	186	Bank returns and estimates.
1852	....	....	204	Estimates.
1853	....	....	236	Estimates.
1854	181	60	241	Bank returns and estimates.

The aggregate number of disbursing officers in the United States, is 221, and the aggregate of amounts held by the depositories, \$3,217,211 90.

Gold was discovered at Ophir, Bathurst District, Australia, by Mr. Hargreaves, in Feb. 1851; and at Port Philip, in June, same year. One piece weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz.; and Dr. Kerr found in one day over 102 lbs., value £4,000 sterling. The diggings are estimated at 300 miles in extent. Gold mines reported to be discovered in the province of Gerona, Spain, Oct. 1851. Nearly £750,000 sterling was raised in London, Nov. 1851, for Californian and Australian gold mining operations.

GOVERNORS, UNITED STATES. In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people. The aggregate of the salaries of the Governors of the thirty-one States and seven territories is \$94,333.33 1-3: the smallest, (R. I.,) \$400; the largest, (Cal.,) \$10,000.

GUANO. Along the sea-board of Peru and Bolivia, within the tropic of Capricorn, countless numbers of aquatic fowls exist, which live on fish, and whose excretions are exceedingly fertilizing. In some localities, the number of guanans is enormous, so that when alarmed by discharges of fire-arms, or otherwise, they rise from their nesting-places in such masses as cannot be supposed by those who have never seen these birds darkening the air like a cloud. Guano-producers change their habitation when continually disturbed, but they do not permanently leave a locality which has long been frequented by them, in consequence of a temporary alarm; for, in such a case, they soon return to their old haunts, and totally

abandon them only when teased by lasting annoyances. The ocean on the west coast of South America, within the tropic, teems with fish, the quantity seeming exhaustless, and guanacs equally abound; so that their eggs are gradually accumulating somewhere either on or off that desert land. It is only about twelve years since these deposits became of commercial importance; and in this period they have proved a source of great wealth to the Government of Peru, which is now the most prosperous of all the South American Republics. The amount of its revenue from this source for 1854 and 1855, as stated in the last Treasury Budget, is estimated at \$8,600,000. It sells the privilege of loading vessels for about \$19 a tun. There are frequently over 100 vessels engaged in loading at the same time, and as each vessel receives but one "measure" at its "turn," the period occupied in loading is several weeks. The following is the official report of the total amount of deposits on these islands. In the fall of 1853, the Peruvian Government employed a corps of engineers, headed by Mr. Chas. Paraguet, to measure their areas; and their reports were printed in London, with lithographic illustrations. Of this return we have this summary:

On the Northern Island, - - - - -	4,189,477	tuns of measurement.
On the Middle Island, - - - - -	2,508,948	" "
On the Southern Island, - - - - -	5,680,675	" "
Total, - - - - -	12,376,100	" "

This is to be increased one third as the difference made by breaking it up and forming tuns of weight, as shipped, or in all 16,501,466 tuns. This is probably a correct estimate, and shows that previous estimates were too large. The total quantity exported is not definitely known. The greatest quantity has been taken from the Northern Island; the Middle Island has been moderately worked; and the Southern Island, which is the most difficult of access, has scarcely been touched. The following is a semi-official statement of the exports in three years:

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.
To England,..... tuns,	102,421	150,653	160,000
To the United States,..... "	14,250	38,371	32,000
To France, etc.,..... "	1,681	.....	28,500
Total,..... "	118,352	169,024	220,500

Since 1852, our trade in that article has become equal to that of England, and is likely to exceed it hereafter. The following table presents the guano trade of the United States for the last six fiscal years, each ending 30th June:

Years.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Home Consumption.
1848-49,..... tuns,	21,243	3	21,240
1849-50,..... "	11,640	4	11,736
1850-51,..... "	97,881	1,128	96,743
1851-52,..... "	50,054	430	49,624
1852-53,..... "	38,034	348	37,686
1853-54,..... "	175,349	386	175,463
1848-54,..... "	394,301	2,299	392,502
Yearly average,..... "	65,800	383	65,417

GUN COTTON. Discovered by Prof. Schoenbein, in Germany, 1846, but its practical utility for mining purposes supersedes its use in fire-arms.

GUTTA PERCHA. Previous to 1844, the very name of gutta percha was unknown to European commerce. In that year two cwt. was shipped experimentally from Singapore. The exportation of gutta percha from that port rose in 1845 to 169 piculs; (the picul is 1,330 lbs.;) in 1846, to 5,364; in 1847, to 9,292; and in the first seven months of 1848, to 6,768 piculs. In the first four and a half years of the trade, 21,598 piculs of gutta percha, valued at \$274,190, were shipped at Singapore, the whole of which were sent to England, with the exception of 15 piculs to Mauritius, 470 to the continent of Europe, and 922 to the United States. The great variety of articles for domestic use, the ornamental arts, etc., to which this material has been applied, has given employment to thousands, not only in the factories of our own and other countries, but also to the gatherers in the Indian Archipelago, with whom it at present constitutes one of their most profitable articles of export. M. Perrot has submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences some specimens of gutta percha, which he had purified to such an extent, and manufactured in such thin sheets as enabled him to use it as a substitute for paper, upon which he had taken impressions from the lithographic stone. One of the advantages which he stated this would possess over the ordinary paper impression was, that of enabling the reverse of any given object to be obtained, without the labor of redrawing it.

HATS, STRAW. This branch of trade is principally carried on in Massachusetts. At Medfield the value of bonnets made in 1851 was \$134,000; Foxboro' for the same period, \$122,000; and in Franklin \$160,000. In Boston city alone there are over 300 sewers. Tuscany still continues to be, as it always has been, a chief and best manufactory of these articles.

HESSIAN FLY. This plague to agriculturists was introduced into this country by the foreign mercenaries on Long Island, 1777, from their baggage or in the forage of their horses.

HOMŒOPATHY. This science—the essential characteristic of which consists in the use of such remedies against any disease as, in a healthy person would produce a similar but not precisely the same disease, its fundamental principle being *similia similibus curantur*—was discovered by Samuel Christian Frederick Hahnemann, a native of Meissen, in Saxony (born April 10th, 1755, died at Paris, 1843). Dissatisfied with the explanation of the antipyretic principles in the Peruvian bark, given by the celebrated physician Cullen in his *Materia Medica*, Hahnemann determined to discover by experiment on what the power of the bark, in intermittent fevers, depended. He took it in considerable quantity, while in perfect health, and found that it produced an ague similar to the intermittent marsh fever. He seized upon this hint of nature in his practice, which he was at that time pursuing in the Insane Hospital in Georghenthal, at Brunswick, and at Königsutter where by many experiments of the effects of simple medicines on himself and his family, he acquired so much knowledge of their nature, that he effected many remarkable cures by homœopathic applications. This system is much in vogue in the United States, where there are three homœopathic colleges or medical schools, and numerous practitioners—the State of New York alone having not less than three hundred. Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, possesses a homœopathic medical school. Great Britain has as many as fifty-nine hospitals and dispensaries where this new mode of treatment is followed; and even Calcutta, in Hindostan, has a native homœopathic hospital. The principal cities of Europe and America are supplied with homœopathic medical attendants as follows:

HOMŒOPATHY—*continued.*

	Physicians.		Physicians.
London, - - - - -	66	Paris, - - - - -	55
Vienna, - - - - -	51	Dresden, - - - - -	13
New York, - - - - -	62	Philadelphia, - - - - -	53
Boston and vicinity, - - - - -	20	Baltimore, - - - - -	10

There are both in Britain and America, and also on the continent of Europe, many associations for the defense and protection of homœopathy, and for general professional improvement and intercourse.

The following are the comparative results of Allopathic and Homœopathic treatment in the Hospital St. Marguerite, Paris.

	Homœopathic.				Allopathic.			
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Per cent.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Per cent.
1849.								
Male,	870	750	75	8.62	689	595	87	12.62
Female,	422	378	51	12.08	393	316	82	20.62
	1,292	1,158	126	9.75	1,087	911	169	14.71
1850.								
Male,	966	896	63	6.52	754	692	61	8.08
Female,	711	632	75	10.54	441	394	46	10.43
	1,677	1,528	138	8.22	1,195	1,086	107	8.99
1851.								
Male,	1,085	997	70	6.45	901	823	77	8.54
Female,	609	558	65	10.67	541	467	58	10.72
	1,694	1,555	135	7.96	1,442	1,295	135	9.36
Total,	4,668	.... .	399	8.5	3,724	.....	411	11.30

The Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, in the city of New York, has been under homœopathic treatment since August, 1842, with the following results:—

Years.	No. of cases.	Cured.	Died.	Under treatment.
Aug. 1842-47, 5½ years,.....	1,053	1,020	5	....
Jan. 1848-53, 5 "	838	767	14	52

In this Institution, under allopathic treatment, the children were continually subject to sore eyes: under homœopathic treatment this complaint has entirely disappeared.

HOSPITAL, JEWISH. The first Jewish hospital in the United States was formally consecrated in May, 1855. For this institution the Hebrews are mainly indebted to the late Judah Touro, whose munificent bequest of \$20,000 paid two-thirds of the cost of building and site.

HUMAN RACE. Dr. Pickering enumerates eleven different races, of which the names and numbers, supposing the whole human family to be 900,000,000, are as follows:

White, - - - - -	350,000,000	Abyssinian, - - - - -	3,000,000
Mongolian, - - - - -	300,000,000	Papuan, - - - - -	3,000,000
Malayan, - - - - -	120,000,000	Negrillo, - - - - -	3,000,000
Telingan, - - - - -	60,000,000	Australian, - - - - -	500,000
Negro, - - - - -	55,000,000	Hottentot, - - - - -	500,000
Ethiopian, - - - - -	5,000,000		

Dr. P. supposes that there have been at least two centers whence these different races have been derived, one in Asia and the other in Africa; he does not support the original unity of the races in one parent stem.—*See Pickering's Races of Men*, 1851. Professor Agassiz contends for a primitive ubiquity, or different types of humanity co-existent in different climes and countries. (Further see *Population*.)

IDIOTS, EDUCATION OF. The first efforts for the education of idiots in America, were in 1839. In that year, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city received a mute boy, who was instructed for three years, by Professor Morris, with favorable results. The same year, Dr. Howe of Boston treated and greatly improved a blind idiotic child, and afterward two others. Two or three children were also under instruction at the American Asylum at Hartford before 1848. In 1846, efforts were made in both the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts for the establishment of asylums for this class. In July, 1848, Dr. Wilbur opened a private institution for this purpose, at Barre, Massachusetts, where he had fifteen pupils before 1851. In that year, having been called to our State Asylum at Albany, he transferred that school to Dr. George Brown, under whose management it is still in successful operation, having some twenty-five or thirty pupils. In October, 1848, the Massachusetts School was commenced, under the superintendence of Dr. Howe. It was conducted for three years as an experiment, and had fifteen pupils at the close of that period—October, 1851. Then it entered on its career as a permanent State institution. From 1848 to January, 1855, it had 113 pupils, of whom forty-one were then remaining. We are informed that the Legislature has lately granted it \$25,000 for an edifice, etc. The asylum at Albany was opened in October, 1851. For the last two years it has had an average attendance of fifty pupils, and an equal number of applications for admission are now on file. The new edifice at Syracuse, costing \$70,000, will be opened next August. Appropriations for current expenses for this year, \$13,000. The Pennsylvania School, in Germantown, was commenced in July, 1853, as a State institution, having been founded on the private school begun in the winter of 1851–2 by Mr. J. B. Richards. His report of last January states the number of pupils then remaining at twenty. We learn that over \$10,000 have been subscribed by citizens of Philadelphia for the erection of buildings, etc. A private school for idiots was commenced last fall near Boston, by Mr. McDonald, formerly associated with Dr. Howe, which completes the list of institutions of this character.

INDIA-RUBBER. The natives of Hindostan were the first to collect this substance, which was introduced into England in 1735, for the purpose of removing pencil-marks from paper. In 1772, a cubical half inch of this substance cost 3s. sterling. Mr. Macintosh, of England, was the first to manufacture the prepared gum for its present innumerable applications. Cuirasses of vulcanized rubber were introduced in the French army, 1851, and said to be bullet-proof(?). The daily product of India-rubber shoes, made in the United States, is calculated at 15,000, at an annual profit of nearly \$200,000.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA. The birth of a son, by both Hindoos and Mahomedans, is regarded as an occasion for the greatest rejoicing. The event is celebrated by the firing of cannon, and expensive festivals among the rich; while the report of a single matchlock of the poorest peasant proclaims the honor that has been conferred upon his family. At the birth of a daughter, there is always much less rejoicing, and often none at all. No friends assemble to rejoice with the parents, or to offer their congratulations. By some, the event is regarded with seeming indifference: by others, as a

calamity and a *disgrace*. An English gentleman, writing upon this subject, says: "Among the tribe of Rājputs, and especially among the Rajahs of that class, the birth of a daughter in their house was considered *disgraceful*." This feeling is so strong as to lead to murder. Among some portions of the inhabitants of India, the dreadful sin of infanticide has for a long time prevailed, and to an alarming extent. Among certain clans of feudatory Rājputs, and other tribes in Central and Western India, this horrid crime has been carried on more extensively and systematically than among any other people of the earth. In the districts of Kach and Kattiwār, it has been found, after the fullest and most elaborate inquiry, that the greater part of the inhabitants put their infant daughters to death without the least remorse. In these provinces, containing 120,000 people, from the investigations of Colonel Walker, we learn that at least 4,000 infant children are annually destroyed by their parents—more than 100,000, in a single generation, in two small provinces. The same bloody custom is traced to other tribes of Hindostan—to the Jats and Mewats; also in the provinces of Gujarat, Jaipur, and Jamedpur. By the philanthropic efforts of Christian men, some few families have been induced, in whole or in part, to discontinue it; but their motives for doing so have been found to be none of the purest or worthiest. They have, in several instances, confessed that this act of humanity did not proceed from parental feelings. From a report of an able and excellent officer of the British Government, the late Mr. Wilkinson, the fearful extent of this inhuman custom may be clearly seen. He says: "An intelligent Rājput chief, in conversing with me, stated, as his opinion, that not less than twenty thousand infants were annually destroyed in Malwā and Rājputāna." In several districts, where the census was as carefully taken as possible, the following startling facts were elicited: "In the first district, the proportion of sons to daughters was 118 to 16; in a second, 240 to 98; in a third, 131 to 61; in a fourth, 14 to 4; in a fifth, 39 to 7; in a sixth, 20 to 7; and in a seventh, 70 to 32. Now, as the most extended inquiries of statisticians, in Europe and throughout the world, have all shown one result, viz: that the births of males and females are of nearly equal amount, the only inference to be drawn from this disparity, is, that females equal, or nearly equal in number to the difference here exhibited, have been destroyed. The murders, therefore, perpetrated in the first of the above districts, were seventy-seven per cent. of the females born. The aggregate result, given by these censuses, is 632 sons to 225 daughters. This is at the average rate of 36 daughters to 100 sons; in other words, out of every hundred of the females born, on the same supposition of the equality of the sexes, sixty-four have been cruelly destroyed by their *parents*, or, in round numbers, about *two-thirds* destroyed, and *only one-third* preserved." Nor was the practice confined to the Rājputs alone, but it extends to the Sikhs also. "Of eleven villages in the districts of Jaipur and Udaipur, he found, after the closest inquiry, that the aggregate numbers of boys under twelve years of age were 369, and of girls, only 87. This shows that 282 girls, or more than three-fourths of all born, were destroyed in these villages in the brief period of twelve years. In one of these villages, there were only four girls to forty-four boys; in another, four girls to fifty-eight boys; and in a third, with a large proportion of boys, *no girls at all*; the inhabitants freely confessing that they had destroyed every girl born in their village." We are very naturally led to inquire what causes have produced so revolting a custom. From the most extensive inquiries in reference to this subject, it is now generally believed not to arise from sheer cruelty, or from a total destitution of parental affection. Indeed, from a most careful study of the national character, it is manifest that the great mass of Hindoo mothers possess as strong a love for their children as

the Pottawattamie Reservation, exhibited in the office of Indian Department Washington, in December, 1851, a Jewish *frontlet*, containing portions of the Pentateuch, which he received from Pategwe, a Pottawattamie Indian, in whose family it had been from time immemorial. There were originally two of these indexes of Jewish faith, one of which was irrecoverably lost in crossing a river. This curious discovery may perhaps be considered as strengthening the opinion of the late Major Noah, that the American Indians are descended from the lost tribes of the Jewish people.

KANSAS CENSUS RETURNS. The following are the complete census returns of the Territory of Kansas, taken prior to the first election for members of the Territorial Legislature 1855 :

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Slaves.	Total.
I	623	339	369	887	75	.....	962
II	216	203	199	506	19	7	518
III	161	91	101	215	12	6	252
IV	166	71	57	169	2	1	177
V	824	533	441	1,385	22	26	1,407
VI	472	318	253	791	12	11	810
VII	32	36	53	117	1	1	118
VIII	56	27	39	76	6	10	83
IX	61	25	36	65	12	8	86
X	97	54	63	108	23	.....	151
XI	33	3	24	30	6	.....	36
XII	163	80	78	206	37	7	243
XIII	163	116	96	273	9	14	284
XIV	655	512	333	301	46	35	1,167
XV	472	331	308	846	16	15	873
XVI	708	475	335	1,040	104	33	1,183
XVII	91	59	59	143	5	23	150
XVIII	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	5,088	3,273	2,877	7,161	408	192	3,500

LAND-OWNERS. It is a remarkable fact, that of all the constitutional states of Europe or America, Great Britain is the country in which the people hold the smallest stake in the soil. France, with a population of 32,560,034, has 10,896,682 landed proprietors, or one in three. The United States, with a population of 20,000,000, has 5,000,000 proprietors, or one in four. Belgium, with a population of 5,022,677, has 950,723 proprietors or one in five. Holland, a commercial and shipping country, with a population of 3,500,000, has 400,000 proprietors, or one in nine. Sweden, with a population of 3,874,203, has 300,000 proprietors, or one in twelve. While Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 27,041,050, have only 633,421, or one in forty of the population, including freeholders and copyholders, with a direct interest in the soil.

LANDS (PUBLIC) OF THE U. S. Within the limits recognized by treaties and cessions, (see American Almanac, 1850, p. 179,) the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. To the 30th Sept., 1849, 146,000,000 acres had been sold, leaving unsold an area of 1,438,000 acres, which land, in large bodies of detached tracts, is found in the several States and territories above mentioned. The system for surveying and disposing of the public lands was established by the act of 20th May, 1785, and has continued to the present time, but with slight modifications, viz., every township of six square miles is to be divided into thirty-six sections, of one mile square,

each section generally containing 640 acres. The lands are then proclaimed by the President for sale, at public auction, at not less than \$1.25 per acre, and such as hereafter remain unsold may be purchased at private sale at that rate.

Quantity of public land sold, and the amount paid for it, in each year, from 1833 to the third quarter of 1850:

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1833	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84	1844	1,754,763.13	2,207,673.04
1834	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17
1835	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1846	2,268,730.81	2,904,637.27
1836	20,074,570.92	25,167,833.06	1847	2,521,305.59	3,296,401.08
1837	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04	1848	1,887,553.04	2,621,615.26
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564.64	1849	1,329,902.77	1,756,890.42
1839	4,976,882.87	6,464,556.79	1850	1,405,883.70	1,818,829.32
1840	2,286,889.74	2,789,637.53	1851	3,846,847.49	2,370,947.45
1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364.06	1852	1,553,070.94	1,975,718.54
1842	1,129,217.58	1,417,972.06	1853	1,083,495.21	1,804,653.24
1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044.80	1854	7,035,735.07	9,235,533.58

The following table shows the present condition of the bounty land warrants, under the Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, to wit:

Act of 1847.						
Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres.....	79,407	12,705,120	71,939	11,510,240	7,468	1,194,880
40 "	7,269	290,760	5,596	223,480	1,673	66,920
Total.....	86,679	12,995,880	77,535	11,734,080	9,141	1,261,800
Act of 1850.						
160 acres.....	26,808	4,289,280	22,713	3,634,080	4,096	655,200
80 "	56,220	4,529,600	43,434	3,474,720	12,780	1,054,880
40 "	101,567	4,062,680	75,034	3,001,360	26,533	1,061,320
Total.....	184,567	12,881,560	141,181	10,110,160	43,414	2,771,400
Act of 1852.						
160 acres.....	1,157	185,120	709	113,440	448	71,680
80 "	1,649	131,920	959	76,720	699	55,200
40 "	8,732	349,280	5,037	201,480	3,695	147,800
Total.....	11,538	666,320	6,705	391,640	4,833	274,680
SUMMARY.						
Act of 1847,	86,676	12,995,880	77,535	11,734,080	9,141	1,261,800
" 1850,	184,595	12,881,560	141,181	10,110,160	43,414	2,771,400
" 1852,	11,538	666,320	6,705	391,640	4,833	274,680
Grand total,....	282,809	26,543,760	225,421	22,235,880	57,388	4,307,880

It will thus be perceived, that of the 26,543,760 acres embraced by the warrants now issued, 22,235,880 acres have been located—leaving only 4,307,880 acres to be satisfied. The following table exhibits the present condition of the grant of 500,000 acres made to each of the States for internal improvements, by the Act of 4th September, 1841, to wit:

States.	Quantity to which entitled.	Quantity selected and approved.	Quantity to be selected.
Illinois,	209,085.50	208,989.05	105.45
Missouri,	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Alabama,	97,469.17	97,469.17	.....
Mississippi,	500,000.00	499,934.59	15.41
Louisiana,	500,000.00	387,875.20	112,124.80
Michigan,	500,000.00	498,638.54	1,361.46
Arkansas,	500,000.00	499,889.08	110.97
Florida,*	499,990.09	368,290.10	131,699.99
Iowa,	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Wisconsin,†	500,000.00	416,721.41	83,278.59
Total,	4,306,544.76	3,977,848.09	358,696.67

LANGUAGE. Ethnography has furnished conclusive evidence that the family of American languages have had a common origin with those of Asia. The unity of all human language must be considered as establishing an identical unity of all the human races; all dialects must be regarded as dialects of one now lost.—*Dr. Smyth's Unity of Human Races.*

LAW. The number of lawyers in the United States, in March, 1851, was 21,979, or about one to every fifteen hundred inhabitants.—*Monthly Law Magazine.* Estimating their average receipts at \$1,000 per annum, their aggregate income would reach within a fraction of *twenty-two millions of dollars.* In 1851 there were in New York, 4,740 lawyers; in Pennsylvania, 1,848; in Ohio, 2,031; in Massachusetts, 1,132; in Kentucky, 1,066; and in Georgia, 908.—*Livingston's Law Register.*

LETTERS. The number of letters transmitted in the following European countries annually, were estimated, in March 1851, as follows:

Countries.	Population.	Letters.	Per head.
England,	29,000,000	320,000,000	11.
France,	36,000,000	108,000,000	3.
Prussia,	16,500,000	45,000,000	2.7
Switzerland,	2,408,000	13,000,000	5.6
Austria,	37,000,000	23,000,000	0.6

Being rather more than *half a letter* for each inhabitant of the Austrian dominions. (*Vide Post Office.*)

* Subject to readjustment, owing to imperfections of plats from which selections were made
 † Under decision of Attorney-General, July 24, 1852.

LIBRARIES.

Approximate Tabular View of the Libraries containing 10,000 Volumes or upwards, accessible to the Public, in the several States of Europe; also, the whole Number of Libraries in said States, and the Number of Volumes and of Manuscripts contained therein in 1848.

Name of State.	No. of Libraries exceeding 10,000 Vols.	Aggregate Population of Cities and Towns containing said Libraries.	Aggregate Number of Volumes in said Libraries.	No. of Vols. to every 100 of the population of said Cities and Towns.	Whole Number of Libraries.	Aggregate Number of Volumes of Printed Books in 1848.	No. of Volumes of MSS. in 1848.
Anhalt,	1	11,479	20,000	170	2	25,700	..
Austrian States,	49	1,448,187	2,468,000	167	49	2,408,000	41,108
Baden,	5	72,960	404,300	540	5	404,300	3,170
Bavaria,	18	373,337	1,268,500	339	18	1,268,500	30,156
Belgium,	14	533,564	509,100	95	14	509,100	20,728
Bremen,	2	42,000	36,000	86	2	36,000	..
Brunswick,	1	8,500	200,000	2,353	6	223,000	4,580
Cracow,	2	37,000	52,000	141	2	52,000	2,210
Denmark,	5	156,692	647,000	412	5	647,000	3,200
France,	109	3,183,120	4,692,695	129	186	4,510,295	119,119
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, ..	1	66,244	62,000	94	1	62,000	550
Great Britain and Ireland,*	34	3,344,916	1,771,493	53	34	1,771,493	62,149
Hamburg,*	6	123,000	200,367	148	6	200,367	5,000
Hanover,	5	61,700	492,000	813	5	492,000	5,743
Hesse,	4	83,700	265,000	299	5	273,200	400
Hesse-Darmstadt,	2	30,300	280,600	924	3	282,600	5,268
Hildburghausen,	1	10,200	12,000	118	1	12,000	..
Holland,	5	349,010	219,000	63	7	223,310	12,900
Lippe-Detmold,	1	2,500	21,500	860	1	21,500	100
Lubeck,	2	26,000	52,000	200	2	52,000	400
Lucca,	1	24,092	25,000	104	1	25,000	..
Luxemburg,	1	12,000	19,600	163	1	19,600	162
Mecklenburg,	2	26,634	84,000	315	3	85,400	..
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	1	4,500	50,000	1,111	1	50,000	..
Modena,	1	27,000	90,000	333	1	90,000	3,000
Naples and Sicily,	8	550,453	413,000	66	8	413,000	3,000
Nassau,	1	15,000	50,000	333	1	50,000	..
Oldenburg,	1	5,564	60,000	1,073	1	60,000	..
Papal States,	15	353,610	953,000	266	16	957,600	33,495
Parma,	3	71,500	146,000	204	3	146,000	..
Portugal,	7	363,000	276,000	76	7	276,000	7,587
Prussian States,	44	989,613	2,008,350	200	53	2,040,450	15,417
Reuss, .....	..	..	..	..	1	5,000	..
Rudolstadt,	1	4,600	46,000	1,150	1	46,000	..
Russian Empire,	12	1,063,823	852,090	80	12	852,090	21,634
Sardinia and Piedmont, ..	9	302,497	236,000	94	11	297,000	4,500
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	3	35,579	247,000	613	5	247,000	5,000
Saxe-Meiningen,	1	6,000	32,060	533	1	32,000	..
Saxe-Weimar,	2	17,029	180,000	1,057	2	180,000	2,000
Saxony,*	9	132,927	570,500	417	9	570,500	7,950
Spain,	17	650,359	687,550	106	27	711,650	8,262
Sweden and Norway,	8	120,528	353,000	309	8	353,000	9,300
Switzerland,	13	137,083	480,300	350	13	480,300	12,734
Tuscany,	10	153,466	401,000	261	10	401,000	30,000
Waldeck Pyrmont,	1	1,500	30,000	2,000	1	30,000	..
Wurtemberg,	5	67,999	427,000	623	6	433,600	5,200

* In these States the enumeration embraces libraries of less extent than 10,000 volumes.

The principal libraries of the several capital cities of Europe, in the order of their magnitude, in 1848, stood as follows:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
*Paris, National Library,	824,000	*Milan, Brera Library,	170,000
*Munich, Royal do.,	600,000	Paris, St. Genevieve do.,	150,000
Petersburg, Imperial do.,	446,000	Darmstadt, Grand Ducal do.,	150,000
*London, British Museum do.,	435,000	*Florence, Magliabecchian do.,	150,000
*Copenhagen, Royal do.,	412,000	*Naples, Royal do.,	150,000
*Berlin, Royal do.,	410,000	*Brussels, Royal do.,	133,500
*Vienna, Imperial do.,	313,000	Rome, Casanate do.,	120,000
*Dresden, Royal do.,	300,000	*Hague, Royal do.,	100,000
Madrid, National do.,	200,000	Paris, Mazarin do.,	100,000
Wolfenbuttel, Ducal do.,	200,000	Rome, Vatican do.,	100,000
Stuttgart, Royal do.,	187,000	*Parma, Ducal do.,	100,000
Paris, Arsenal do.,	180,000		

The oldest of the great libraries of printed books is probably that of Vienna, which dates from 1440, and is said to have been open to the public as early as 1575. The town library of Ratisbon (in Bavaria) dates from 1430; St. Mark's library at Venice, from 1468; the town library of Frankfort, from 1484; that of Hamburg, from 1529; of Strasburg (France), from 1531; of Augsburg (Bavaria), from 1537; those of Berne and Geneva, from 1550; and that of Basel or Basle, from 1564. The Royal Library of Copenhagen was founded about 1550. In 1671, it had 10,000 volumes; in 1748, about 65,000; in 1778, 100,000; and in 1820, 300,000. The National Library of Paris was founded in 1595, and was made public in 1737. In 1640, it had about 17,000 volumes; in 1684, 50,000; in 1775, 150,000; in 1790, 200,000. The library of the British Museum was founded in 1753, and made public in 1757, when it contained about 40,000 volumes. In 1800, it had about 65,000 volumes; in 1823, 125,000; in 1836, nearly 240,000. The whole of the difference between 1836 and 1848 does not arise from the actual increase of the collection; a portion of the difference results from the fact, that many thousand tracts, formerly in volumes or cases, have been separately bound, and are now enumerated as distinct volumes. The rest of the increase is mainly ascribable to donations. Of its 435,000 volumes, at least 200,000 have been presented or bequeathed. The growth of the Copenhagen Library arises mainly from judicious purchases, at favorable opportunities. The increase of the National Library of Paris, since 1790, is in a great measure to be ascribed to the Revolution. Special instructions were usually given, that the officers of the library should have unlimited power of selection from the many libraries at the disposal of the government upon the suppression of the monasteries and convents, and the confiscation of the property of rebels and emigrants. The chief University Libraries, in 1848, ranked as follows:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
†Gottingen† University Library,	360,000	Vienna University Library,	115,000
Breslan University do.,	250,000	Leipsic University do.,	112,000
Oxford, † Bodleian do.,	200,000	Copenhagen University do.,	110,000
Tubingen University do.,	200,000	†Turin† University do.,	110,000
Munich University do.,	200,000	Louvain University do.,	105,000
Heidelberg University do.,	200,000	Dublin, † Trinity College do.,	104,239
Cambridge† Public do.,	166,724	†Upsal University do.,	100,000
Bologna University do.,	150,000	Erlangen University do.,	100,000
†Prague† University do.,	130,000	Edinburgh University do.,	90,854

* These libraries are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the states to which they respectively belong.

† These are lending libraries.

‡ These are legally entitled to copies of all works published in the states to which they respectively belong.

The date of the foundation of some of the libraries is as follows: Turin, 1436; Cambridge, 1484; Leipsic, 1544; Edinburgh, 1582; the Bodleian, 1597. The library of the University of Salamanca (24,000 volumes) is said to have been founded in 1215. The following table shows the whole number of printed volumes in the public libraries of some of the principal cities of Europe, in 1848:

Volumes.		Volumes.		Volumes.	
Aberdeen,	46,000	Dublin,	143,654	Munich,	800,000
Amsterdam,	16,000	Edinburgh,	288,854	Naples,	290,000
Antwerp,	15,000	Florence,	299,000	Oxford,	273,000
Barcelona,	45,000	Genoa,	120,000	Padua,	177,000
Berlin,	460,000	Glasgow,	80,096	Paris,	1,474,000
Bologna,	333,000	Göttingen,	350,000	Prague,	193,000
Bremen,	36,000	Halle,	121,000	Rome,	465,000
Breslau,	370,000	Hamburg,	290,367	Seville,	58,000
Brussels,	143,500	Leipsic,	192,000	Stockholm,	82,000
Buda-Pesth,	68,000	Lisbon,	98,000	St. Petersburg,	595,900
Cambridge,	261,724	London,	490,500	Stuttgart,	197,000
Cologne,	109,300	Lyons,	82,000	Venice,	137,000
Copenhagen,	557,000	Milan,	250,000	Vienna,	453,000
Dresden,	340,500	Moscow,	66,000	Weimar,	110,000

The average annual sum allotted to the support of the National Library at Paris is £16,575; the Royal Library at Brussels, £2,700; of Munich, about £2,000; of Vienna, £1,900; of Berlin, £3,745; of Copenhagen, £1,250; of Dresden, £500; of Darmstadt, £2,000; of the British Museum, prior to 1835, less than £8,000, and of this sum only £1,135, on an average, was expended for printed books. In 1846 and 1847, £10,000 was annually appropriated for the purchase of printed books, which sum was in 1848 reduced to £8,500. The whole sum expended in the purchase of printed books for the British Museum, including maps and musical works, from its foundation in 1753 to Dec. 25, 1847, was £102,446, 18s. 5d.; for manuscripts, £42,940, 11s. 10d.; prints and drawings, £29,318, 4s.; antiquities, coins, and medals, £125,257, 0s. 9d.; specimens in all branches of natural history, £13,599, 7s. 8d.; in all, £344,562, 2s. 8d. The average number of volumes added annually to the National Library of Paris is stated to be 12,000; to that of Munich, 10,000; of Berlin, 5,000; of Vienna, 5,000; of St. Petersburg, 2,000; to the Ducal Library of Parma, 1,800; to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, 1,000; to the British Museum under the special grant, about 30,000 volumes, usually comprising about 24,000 separate works. We give below the summary, by Mr. Edwards, of the public libraries in America, for the year 1846. The summary takes no account of libraries containing less than 5,000 volumes:

Name of State.	No. of Libraries.	No. of Vols.	Ratio of Volumes to every 100 Inhabitants.	Name of State,	No. of Libraries.	No. of Vols.	Ratio of Volumes to every 100 Inhabitants.
Alabama,	1	6,000	1.1	New Jersey,	3	28,500	7.5
Columbia, Dist. of,	2	53,000	121.2	New York,	12	157,411	6.2
Connecticut,	6	81,449	26.3	North Carolina,	1	10,000	1.3
Georgia,	1	13,030	1.9	Ohio,	4	33,497	2.0
Kentucky,	1	7,000	0.9	Pennsylvania,	14	159,230	9.2
Louisiana,	1	5,570	1.6	Rhode Island,	3	37,185	34.2
Maine,	3	38,860	7.7	South Carolina,	2	30,000	5.0
Maryland,	1	12,000	2.6	Tennessee,	2	16,900	2.0
Massachusetts,	14	200,757	27.2	Vermont,	2	16,254	5.5
Missouri,	2	14,300	3.7	Virginia,	4	41,000	3.3
New Hampshire,	2	22,500	7.9				

LIGHT-HOUSES IN THE U. S. On the 31st of August 1852, there were 349 light-houses and beacon lights, existing or authorized, of which 5 were filled with lens apparatus. By the 30th June 1856, there will be 510 light-houses and beacon lights for the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake coast, viz.: Lights of the first class, 45; of the second class, 30; of the third class, 21; of the fourth class, 225; of the fifth class, 103; and of the sixth class, 86. On the Pacific coast (in California, Oregon, and Washington), there will be a total of 21. Which, together with 47 light vessels, will make an aggregate of 578 lights; but as it is probable that about 21 of these lights will be discontinued as unnecessary for the interests of navigation, there will be for the entire coast of the United States, 557 lights, to be annually provided for. The aggregate appropriations for the current fiscal year, for the entire coast, Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific, amount to \$911,561 43.

LINEN. The average annual import of linens into the United States is estimated at about \$6,500,000. The only manufactory in the United States is that of Mr. Stevens, at Webster, Massachusetts. In 1840 the flax crop in all the States north of the Ohio river, and including Maryland, covered some four millions of acres, averaging 350 lbs. flax lint per acre; of which about one-third is fit for linen fabric; the remainder, say 130 lbs., being available for paper bagging, etc. The excess of profit in the culture of flax compared with cotton, is shown by the *N. Y. Tribune*, April, 1851, to be nearly 50 per cent.

LITHOGRAPHY. A process for printing in oil by different stones, according to the colors required, was invented by Mr. Kronheim, of Paternoster Row, London, in March, 1851.

LOCKS. Mr. Chubb, of London, stated before the Society of Arts in Jan., 1851, that the basis of all security in modern locks is found in the old Egyptian, the original of the patent tumbler lock. His lock, however, was picked by the celebrated Mr. Hobbs, of New York, during the session of the Great Exhibition, 1851. Day and Newell's *parautoptic* lock, exhibited in the Crystal Palace, is susceptible of 1,307,647,368,000 changes; the time required for effecting the whole of which would consume 13,000,000 years.

LOTTERIES. The Maryland Convention of 1851 passed a resolution abolishing all lotteries and their attendant evils, after April, 1859. At Rome and Naples Lotteries receive the direct patronage of government as direct sources of revenue.

MANHATTAN. This term, as applied to the island on which the city of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement in 1621, and means "*the place where they (the Indians) all got drunk!*"

MANUFACTURERS. The increase of manufacturing industry in Great Britain in sixty years, is shown by the following table of the raw materials used in that kingdom:

	In 1790.	In 1849.
Wool,	3,245,352 lbs.	76,756,153 lbs.
Silk,	1,253,445 "	6,881,861 "
Hemp,	592,306 "	1,031,273 "
Flax,	257,222 "	1,896,786 "
Cotton,	30,574,374 "	753,841,650 "

See "Cotton," etc.

MARYLAND. The new Constitution of this State went into operation on 4th July, 1851, and from its general acceptance promises greatly to increase the prosperity of the State. Population by the census of 1850, 582,506, of which 89,800 were slaves.

MASKS. Before the introduction of females on the British stage, masks were used in the representation of female characters, by the male actors who were no longer youthful.—*Knight's Shakspeare.* They were also employed by female actors in the early stage of the English drama, and also by women when traveling. Miss Livingston, of New York, who married Nicholas Bayard, about 1749, when she rode out in cold weather, or went sleighing, wore a black velvet mask, with a silver button or mouthpiece to keep it on.

MASSACHUSETTS. The polls, population, and valuation, for the last four decenary terms, are as follows, viz. :

Years.	Polls.	Population.	Valuation.
1820,	122,715	523,287	\$153,644,265
1830,	159,691	610,408	208,908,107
1840,	185,938	718,592	299,878,327
1850,	245,142	994,665	597,936,969

The relative increase of polls, population and property, during the above periods, omitting fractions, is as follows :

Years.	Polls.	Population.	Valuation.
1820 to 1830,	28,000	47,000	\$53,000,000
1830 to 1840,	35,000	108,000	91,000,000
1840 to 1850,	57,000	255,000	299,048,666

In this State systematic beggary is unknown. The poor are provided for by law, and for this purpose not less than 204 comfortable alms-houses are sustained at the public charge. The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers, in the year 1850, was 25,981, and of these 12,334 were foreigners, the larger portion being from Ireland. The weekly cost of each pauper in alms-houses was \$1.08½; out of alms-houses, \$0.98. Estimated value of pauper labor in alms-houses, \$17,966. Of paupers by reason of idiocy, the number was 969: while that from intemperance in themselves, or through others, was not less than 14,674. Number of public schools in this State, 1850, was 3,878; scholars in summer, 176,344; in winter schools, 194,403. Male teachers, 2,442; female do., 5,985. Average expense each scholar in Massachusetts is nearly \$8. Value of public school-houses in 1848 was \$2,750,000, of which amount \$2,200,000 had been expended since 1838. Criminal prosecutions in 1850 were 3,764, of which the convictions were 1,907. Of the banks in Massachusetts, there are 29 in Boston, and 97 in various parts of the State; cash capital, independent of other resources, \$36,925,050; circulation, \$17,005,826. The commerce and manufactures of Mass. have advanced 100 per cent., in the last ten years—*Am. Al.*; the importations more than doubled, and its tonnage has increased more than 50 per cent. The wealth of Boston and its suburbs, in 1840, was \$120,000,000; in 1850, it had increased to nearly \$270,000,000. The annual value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts is estimated at \$18,000,000. The legislature which has adjourned was in session 139 days. The compensation having been increased last year from two dollars to three dollars per day, the expense of the present session has been much larger than that of any previous session. Last year the expense for mileage and attendance was as follows: Senate, \$14,579; House, \$112,106; total, \$126,685. This year, Senate, 17,500; House, \$161,603; total, \$179,103. The number of acts

passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor, is 488 ; number of resolves, 89. Two bills were vetoed and failed to become laws, and one became a law in spite of the veto.

MATTER, DIVISIBILITY OF. Many years ago, a curious calculation was made by Dr. Thomson, to show to what degree matter could be divided, and still be sensible to the eye. He dissolved a grain of nitrate of lead in 500,000 grains of water, and passed through the solution a current of sulphuretted hydrogen, when the whole liquid became sensibly discolored. Now a grain of water may be regarded as being about equal to a drop of that liquid, and a drop may be easily spread out so as to cover a square inch of surface. But under an ordinary microscope, the millionth of a square inch may be distinguished by the eye. The water, therefore, could be divided into 500,000,000,000 parts. But the lead in a grain of nitrate of lead weighs 0.62 grain; an atom of lead accordingly cannot weigh more than 1-310,000,000,000th of a grain; while the atom of sulphur, which in combination with the lead rendered it visible, could not weigh more than 1-2,015,000,000,000, that is the two-billionth part of a grain. But what is a billion, or rather, what conception can we form of such a quantity? We may say that a billion is a million of millions, and can easily represent it thus: 1,000,000,000,000. But a schoolboy's calculation will show how entirely the mind is incapable of conceiving such numbers. If a person were able to count at the rate of 200 in a minute, and to work without intermission for twelve hours in the day, he would take, to count a billion, 6,944,444 days, or 19,025 years 319 days. But this may be nothing to the division of matter. There are living creatures so minute, that a hundred millions of them might be comprehended in the space of a cubic inch. But these creatures, until they are lost to the sense of sight, aided by the most powerful instruments, are seen to possess organs fitted for collecting their food, and even capturing their prey. They are, therefore, supplied with organs, and these organs consist of tissues nourished by circulating fluids, which circulating fluids must consist of parts or atoms, if we please so to term them. In reckoning the size of such atoms, we must speak not of billions, but perchance of billions of billions. And what is a billion of billions? The number is a quadrillion, and can be easily represented thus: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; and the same schoolboy's calculation may be employed to show that to count a quadrillion at the rate of 200 in a minute, would require all the inhabitants of the globe, supposing them to be a thousand millions, to count incessantly for 19,025,875 years, or for more than 3,000 times the period for which the human race has been supposed to be in existence.

MEDICINE. The first medical school established in the United States, was commenced in Philadelphia in 1768; this was closed during the first war with Great Britain. First medical degrees conferred were by King's College, New York, 1769. Thatcher's "Brief Guide on Small Pox and Measles," Mass., 1677, was the first medical work published in this country. Inoculation for small pox introduced by Dr. Z. Boylston of Boston, 1677, having first experimented on his own son; Dr. B. Van Beuren first practised inoculation in New York. The first recorded *post-mortem* examination in America was that of Gov. Sloughter, by Dr. Johannes Kutbyl and five other physicians of New York, in 1691; and the first medical meeting was held in New Brunswick, N. J., 1766.

MESMERISM. In 1776, F. A. Mesmer of Germany first made public his doctrine of a subtle fluid produced by planetary influence acting on the nervous

system of the animal frame. Franklin and Dr. Bailly exposed the futility of animal magnetism, which theory, however, has been lately revived, both in this country and Europe.—[See Spirit Rappings.]

METHODISTS. The general "Book Concern" of this body was first established at Philadelphia in 1800; Ezekiel Cooper, Agent. It was subsequently removed to New York. The unfortunate dissension between the Northern and Southern Methodist Conferences on the question of slavery was brought to trial in New York in May, 1851, and by decision of Judge Nelson, of U. S. Circuit Court, in Nov. of that year, judgment was given confirming the full right and title of the Southern Conference to their proportion of the profits of the General Book Concern, the value in 1845 being \$750,000. The case will be moved to the Superior Court.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the United States Militia, from the Army Register for 1854.

States and Territories.*	For what year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, etc.	Company Officers.	Total commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, Privates.	Aggregate.
Maine,.....	1852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,624
N. Hampshire, ..	1853	13	54	307	877	1,251	32,325	33,576
Massachusetts, ..	1853	10	42	27	505	584	139,772	140,356
Vermont,.....	1843	12	51	224	801	1,088	22,827	23,915
Rhode Island, ..	1852	6	23	53	29	111	15,858	15,969
Connecticut, ...	1852	2	13	66	213	294	54,097	54,391
New York,	1852	100	329	1,600	5,926	7,955	281,351	289,306
New Jersey, ...	1852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,984
Pennsylvania, ..	1852	54	58	.....	.....	212	13,116	13,328
Delaware,	1827	4	8	71	364	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland,	1838	22	168	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia,	1853	31	65	1,422	4,974	6,492	118,629	125,121
North Carolina, ..	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
South Carolina, ..	1848	19	96	452	2,024	2,591	52,618	55,209
Georgia,.....	1850	39	91	624	4,296	5,050	73,649	78,699
Florida,	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,562	12,122
Alabama,.....	1851	32	142	775	1,883	2,832	73,830	76,662
Louisiana,.....	1851	16	81	190	987	1,274	51,956	53,230
Mississippi, ..	1833	15	70	392	348	825	35,259	36,084
Tennessee,.....	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky,.....	1852	43	145	1,165	3,517	4,870	84,109	88,979
Ohio,.....	1845	91	217	462	1,281	2,051	174,404	176,455
Michigan,	1852	30	124	401	2,208	2,793	61,906	64,699
Indiana,	1832	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois,	1451	30	99	1,297	3,192	4,618	165,741	170,359
Wisconsin,	1852	15	3	114	232	414	39,151	39,565
Missouri,	1844	45	94	790	2,990	3,919	57,081	61,000
Arkansas,	1843	8	29	310	762	1,109	16,028	17,137
Texas,.....	1847	15	45	248	940	1,243	18,518	19,766
California,.....	1853	12	9	.....	.....	21	201,379	201,400
Minnesota Ter., ..	1851	2	5	.....	.....	7	1,996	2,003
Utah Ter.,.....	1853	2	.....	48	235	235	2,536	2,821
D. of Columbia, ..	1852	3	10	28	185	226	7,975	8,201
Total,.....	.....	758	2,407	13,757	49,337	66,289	2,054,740	2,259,037

MILITARY ACADEMY, U. S., at West Point, continues to work successfully, and with constant progress. The course of studies has been extended to five years. The academical arrangements and progress of the elder cadets

* No returns from Iowa, and the Territories of New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington.

will not be disturbed by the change. Increased attention will be given to military engineering, reconnoissances, artillery, the tactics of special arms, and their subdivisions. An appropriation of \$20,000 is recommended for commencing the erection of officers' quarters. A professorship of ethics, independent of the chaplaincy, is recommended; and the separation of the instruction in artillery and cavalry. An appropriation of \$5,000, to complete the extension of the buildings occupied by the professors, is urged, together with an increase in the pay of the professors of French and drawing. The report of the Board of Visitors, dated June 22d, 1854, is highly commendatory of the condition of the institution. The board regard the extension of the period of study as the only alternative of requiring a higher standard of qualification on entering the academy, which latter course would cut off from its benefits the sons of that large and highly respectable class of citizens who cannot command the means necessary to educate their children to that standard. An increase in the compensation of acting assistant professors is recommended, and, in an even more emphatic manner, an increase in the pay of cadets. For the latter, it is stated, such sum should be allowed as will place the cadet, "with proper economy, beyond the reach of want." A statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, instructors, cadets, and employés at the academy, shows that five of the professors receive each the sum of \$2,000 per annum, while the professors of drawing and French are in the annual receipt of only \$1,500 dollars each. It is recommended that the pay of the last two be increased.

MINES, AUSTRIAN. The last resource of the State, the mines of the Austrian Empire, will all probably soon be sold. The copper mines of Croatia were sold on the 31st of March, and the mines of Salzburg are now offered to the highest bidder. The mines of Hungary and Transylvania, which are more valuable, and yield a yearly income of about 1,500,000 florins, though notoriously mal-administered, are not yet in the market.

MINNESOTA. The first territorial legislature closes its session of sixty days Nov. 1, 1849. The census returns show the population of this territory in 1850 to be—white, 6,038; colored, 39; total, 6,077. Farms in cultivation, 157; manufactories producing annually \$500 and upwards, 5.

MISSISSIPPI. The literal translation of the aboriginal name is *Great River*; the Indian title is written variously by the early journalists; Marquette spells it "*Missoissippi*;" Hennepin "*Meschasipi*." Sape is river, running water; the prefix means "*great*," "*big*." Population in 1850, 611,577, of whom 311,568 are slaves. The Mississippi legislature in the session of 1850 abolished the common law form of pleadings, for a system similar to that of chancery or civil law, and appointed a special officer for making up the "Mississippi Reports," to the exclusion of all other reporters. These reports are in future to be printed by the State only.

MONARCHY. Royalty in its origin was almost every where elective. In her long wars against the Turks, Europe was defended by three elective monarchies—Venice, Hungary, and Poland—classing Venice where she properly belongs, among aristocratical elective monarchies. The partizans of hereditary monarchy assert that the tranquil order of succession depends upon the son's succeeding the father in the regular order of descent. But on comparing the hereditary monarchy of France with the elective empire of Germany, we find in five centuries sixty-three years of wars of successive, for forty-three of elective; and if we were to add to the former all the wars that grew out of questions of succession, the number would be greatly increased.

In the same period, the right of succession gave France thirty years of a deranged king, and ninety-two of minorities.

MOON, COMPOSITION OF. Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river—all seems desolate.

MORMONS. The number of Mormons in England and United States, early in 1851, was estimated at 300,000. Twenty-five hundred left the former country for Deseret in the spring of that year. In April, 1851, their elders and preachers were gathering converts to their principles in Italy and Switzerland, and especially among the Waldenses; also at Paris. Their celebrated "Bible," professed to have been delivered to Joe Smith, was really written by Rev. Sol. Spaulding, about 1812, as a supposed history of some ancient mounds in Ashtabula co., Ohio. The MS. is said to have been borrowed by one of the Mormons, who copied it, and subsequently printed the same. A copy of this "Bible" in the English, French, and Danish languages, was intended for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, 1851.

MORTALITY. According to the tables of mortality for the year 1844, in England, the number of deaths was 1 in 45; in Massachusetts, 1 in 55. By the tables for the year 1851, the number of deaths in England was 1 in 46; in Massachusetts, 1 in 52. Consumption was as prevalent in England as in this country; and apoplexy, as might well be supposed, was much more common—the number of deaths by that disease in a population of 10,000 being in England 162, in Massachusetts 96.

TABLE SHOWING THE DIMINUTION OF MORTALITY IN COUNTRIES.

Deaths in England,	in 1690, 1 in 33	in 1848, 1 in 47
" France,	in 1776, 1 in 25½	in 1848, 1 in 42
" Germany,	in 1788, 1 in 32	in 1848, 1 in 40
" Sweden,	in 1760, 1 in 34	in 1848, 1 in 41
" Roman States,	in 1767, 1 in 21½	in 1829, 1 in 28

DIMINUTION OF MORTALITY IN CITIES.

Deaths in London,	in 1690, 1 in 24	in 1844, 1 in 44
" Paris,	in 1650, 1 in 25	in 1829, 1 in 32
" Berlin,	in 1755, 1 in 28	in 1827, 1 in 34
" Vienna,	in 1750, 1 in 20	in 1829, 1 in 25
" Rome,	in 1779, 1 in 21	in 1823, 1 in 31
" Geneva,	in 1560, 1 in 18	in 1821, 1 in 40

MOUNTAINS, FORMATION OF. Prof. Gorini of the University of Lodi, in Oct., 1851, by a remarkable process, illustrated the formation of mountains by melting a secret composition, and allowing it gradually to consolidate, during which process portions continue to ooze up in gradual elevations, forming ranges and chains of hills exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth.

NAIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, N. Y. Instituted 1826; number of members originally limited to 35, but now increased to 50.

NAVAL ACADEMY, U. S., AT ANNAPOLIS. The Naval Academy has, during the year 1854, continued to present to the country practical evidence of the wisdom and foresight of its projector. Under the vigilant superintendence of Commander Goldsborough and his worthy assistants, the strictest discipline has been enforced, to the marked benefit of this institution. The plan of

education is now thorough, and the training of the youth admirable. The cruise in the practice ship is of immeasurable advantage in imparting, at an early age, practical knowledge of seamanship. During the last summer, the *Preble*, with 31 young midshipmen, visited Portsmouth and Plymouth in England, and Brest and Cherbourg in France, thereby affording them an opportunity of examining the naval establishments at those points. The contract has been made for the erection of a machine-shop at Annapolis, under the act of Congress authorizing it, and I shall avail myself of the first opportunity when the service will permit, to substitute a steamer for the sloop now used as a practice ship. The number of students now at the Academy is 160.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

		OFFICERS.	
Ships of the Line,	11	Captains,	68
Frigates,	13	Commanders,	97
Sloops-of-war,	20	Lieutenants,	327
Brigs,	4	Surgeons,	69
Schooner,	1	Passed Assistant Surgeons,	37
Steam Frigates,	6	Assistant Surgeons,	43
Do. do. building,	6	Pursers,	64
Steamers,	9	Chaplains,	24
Store-ships,	7	Professors of Mathematics,	12
Permanent Receiving Vessels,	2	Masters in the line of promotion,	14
		Passed Midshipmen,	194
		Midshipmen,	68
		Acting Midshipmen,	137
Total Number of Vessels,	79		
		Total,	1,154

The estimates for the support of the navy and marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for all objects coming under the control of this department, are, in the aggregate, \$16,241,931.53.

NAVY, BRITISH. The naval force of the United Kingdom for 1850, comprised six hundred and seventy-one ships of war, either in ordinary or commission, varying from two to one hundred and twenty guns each; of this number one hundred and seventy-eight are armed steamers, of one hundred to three hundred horse-power engines, constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service. This fleet, the largest of any maritime power on the globe, employs in time of peace 35,000 to 50,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 13,000 royal marines.

NEW ENGLAND. "In 1630 the whole of New England contained but 300 inhabitants, which, in a century afterwards had increased to 160,000, and may at this day be given at nearly three millions. The capital of New England, in 1720, contained 12,000 inhabitants; in 1820, 43,000; in 1830, 78,000; and in 1850, 135,000. Boston, in 1789, was proud of two stage coaches, which employed twelve horses; she was prouder still in 1800, of twenty-five stage coaches, which employed one hundred horses; in 1847, these twenty-five coaches, had risen into two hundred and fifty coaches and omnibuses, employing one thousand six hundred horses, without taking into account seven railways, which provide, daily, accommodation for 7,000 passengers. The first newspaper published in the colonies, was issued in 1704, in this same city of Boston, and a third newspaper published in the same town, in 1721, under the title of the *New England Courant*, could not maintain itself, though it had very warm advocates, being supported by the Hell-fire Club; at this moment there are in Boston sixteen daily newspapers, with a circulation of 36,000 copies, and fifty weekly newspapers, with a circulation of 223,000—to say nothing of semi-weekly papers, and semi-monthly papers, and monthly, quarterly, and annual publications.—*Extract from Sir H. Bulwer's Speech before N. Eng. Society, Dec. 22, 1850.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The returns of the 7th census (1850) show a population of 317,997; in 1840 it was 284,574; gain in ten years, 33,423: being an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

	1850.	1851.
Number of School Districts reported,	2,167	2,222
“ Scholars in winter schools,	77,896	78,301
“ “ summer “	61,498	58,328
Whole amount raised for District Schools,	\$174,517.66	\$179,065.46
Increase above preceding year,	15,087.28	4,547.80

Number of Banks in N. Hampshire is 22; cash capital independent of other resources, \$2,501,000; circulation \$2,012,837.

NEW JERSEY. The total free population of this State, according to the 7th census, (1850.) was 488,552, viz., 466,283 white, and 22,269 colored; of the old slave population but 119 remaining. The number of children receiving public instruction in 1851 was 75,245, at the average cost per quarter of \$2.10 each pupil. The appropriations and receipts for school purposes was \$152,578.62; amount expended \$99,560.13; whole available school fund was \$377,929.85. Transit duties levied upon merchandise and passengers, for the year 1850, and paid into the State Treasury, was \$75,511, viz.:—Delaware and Raritan Canal, \$20,289; Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Co., \$41,421; New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., \$13,261.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—(Compiled by J. R. Roche, Census Office.) The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the 7th census. It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the territories, and those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshal. From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimates where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of those 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States, amounts to 422,600,000. The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the average circulation of each class:

Class.	Number.	Circulation.	Number of copies printed annually.
Dailies,	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies,	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies,	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies,	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies,	50	300,000	7,300,000
Monthlies,	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies,	25	20,000	80,000
Total,	2,800	5,000,000	422,700,000

424 papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States. The average circulation of papers in the United States, 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and territories. 2,000 are published in the free, and 800 in the slave States. About 850 are Whig; 750 Opposition; 70 Freesoil or Anti-slavery; 20 Agricultural; 40 Temperance; 200 Religious; and 870 neutral and miscellaneous. New York State publishes 443 papers; Pennsylvania, 328; Massachusetts, 212; and Ohio, 300.

ENGLAND.—London Morning Papers:

Names.	Circulation.	
	1844.	1854.
The Times,.....	22,181	51,648
Morning Advertiser,.....	4,551	7,795
Daily News,.....	.....	4,486
Morning Herald,.....	5,099	3,859
Morning Post,.....	4,103	2,910
Morning Chronicle,.....	6,511	2,485

The London Illustrated News, in 1855, rose to a weekly circulation of 115,000. Of the newspapers published in the United Kingdom, 159 are issued in London; 222 in the English provinces; 110 in Scotland; and 102 in Ireland. The duty paid for the different advertisements in these, in 1850, was £163,038! This duty was abolished in 1855.

EUROPE, ASIA, ETC.—In the Austrian dominions it appears there are but 10 newspapers; 24 in Spain; 20 in Portugal; 30 in Asia; 14 in Africa (?); 65 in Belgium; 85 in Denmark; 90 in Russia and Poland; 300 in Prussia; and 320 in other Germanic States. In July, 1851, Burgess, an Englishman, issued the first number of a Persian Journal, with all the features of a general newspaper, under the patronage of the prime minister of that country. In Constantinople there appear two Turkish weekly papers—the *Takoini Wakai*, or “Official Table of Events,” and the *Jeridei Havadis*, or “Table of News.” Four journals are published in the French language, four are Italian, one Greek, one Armenian, and one Bulgarian. Including Servia, the Danubian Principalities and Egypt, there are thirty-three periodicals in the Turkish Empire—most of them weekly, some semi-weekly, none daily. The originator of Turkish journalism was Alexander Blacque, a Frenchman of great talent, who, in 1825, founded the *Spectateur de l’Orient*, at Smyrna, and defended the cause and interest of Turkey against the publications of the Greek and Philhellene press of Europe, with consummate ability. It was the first regular journal in Turkey. Formerly, that is to say, in 1711, and again in 1795, the French Embassadors published French short-lived journals in the Embassadorial Palace at Constantinople, which remained without effect. Blacque’s editorials were so powerful, that the Greeks dreaded them more than the Turkish irregulars. He was poisoned in 1836, either by Russians or by Greeks, on his way to France—sent thither by Sultan Mahmoud, who was his greatest patron, on a confidential mission to Louis Philippe.

RELIGIOUS.—The number and circulation of English religious papers bear no comparison with those of the United States. The Church of England has two papers: the *Record*, published twice a week, with a circulation of 3,379 each number; and the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, weekly, with a circulation of 2,750. The Baptists have no paper, but they patronize the papers of the Independent denomination. These are—the *Patriot*, issued twice a week, with 1,268 subscribers; the *British Banner*, with a weekly circulation of 3,888; and the *Nonconformist*, with a weekly circulation of 3,211. The Wesleyan Conference has only one paper, the *Watchman*, with a subscription list of between 3,000 and 4,000. The *Wesleyan Times*, the organ of the agitators, is rapidly declining, its circulation having diminished one-half since the year 1851.

NEW YORK CITY, CHINESE IN. Few of our citizens can have failed to observe the sudden increase of Chinese emigration to our shores during the last three or four years. Up to that time, John Chinaman was quite a curiosity even in our Atlantic cities; and we can remember when half a dozen Celestials were esteemed a great accession to the curiosity department of Barnum’s

Museum. The arrival of the Chinese junk, of Castle Garden memory, was the event of a season, and probably caused as much commotion in the metropolis as did the visit of the great Magyar himself. Subsequently numerous companies of Chinese jugglers, dancers, and actors appeared among us; and though generally it was apparent that American cupidity had imported these Celestial vagabonds, yet the late increase of general emigration proves conclusively that there is some motive beyond this which guides and actuates the exodus of this singular people. The number of Chinese at present in this city is about 1,000, or perhaps 1,500. The greatest part of these live in Gold-st. and Cherry, near Pearl-st.

CENSUS OF 1855: The census of 1855, (not yet completed,) will show a population of about 750,000; or, including Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and other suburbs, properly belonging to New York, the number will reach about 960,000. In 1851, New York city contained 517,849 inhabitants: showing an increase of 205,000, or about 66 per cent. in ten years. The manufacturing capital employed in this city, annually, according to the census of 1850, was \$105,218,308. Number of children in the public and ward schools in 1850, was 105,378.

FINANCES.—Appropriations, expenditures, and receipts of City Government, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1854:

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Alms-House,	\$552,000.00	\$552,000.00
Total,	4,238,582.02	3,936,075.65

Appropriations, expenditures, and receipts on trust and special accounts, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1854:

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Total,	\$6,988,590.77	\$6,248,342.62

Receipts from all sources:

Total from City Government accounts,	\$67,890.89
Trust accounts,	\$5,061,472.80
Taxes and loans,	\$4,611,811.32
Entire Receipts, except Sinking Fund,	9,744,310.58

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—Omnibuses:

Lines.	Stages.	Horses.	Drivers.	Mechanics.	Average daily receipts.
New York Consolidated Stage Co.,	189	1,295	270	135	\$1,750
Knickerbocker Stage Co.,	56	356	56	80	425
Chelsea Line,	20	230	40	36	300
Telegraph and Transfer Line,	36	252	35	34	250
East Broadway Line,	30	200	35	23	315
Bowery and Grand-st. Con. Stage Co.,	30	200	40	63	325
Red Bird Line,	21	147	25	20	147
Houston-st. Line,	24	150	30	25	200
Courtlandt-st. Line,	21	140	25	24	168
South-st., Dry Dock, and Houston-st.,	11	80	12	15	80
Empire and Waverly Lines,	40	250	45	35	280
Bull's Head Line,	20	116	26	25	170
Croton Line,	32	200	40	25	287
Madison-av. Line,	25	180	37	27	Unknown.
Bowery, Fourth-av., and W. 23d-st. L	18	125	30	17	255
Greenwich-st. and Tenth-av. Line, . .	16	112	20	15	130
Manhattarville and High-Bridge Line,	20	150	25	20	200
Avenue A Line,	16	108	25	20	154
Bowery and First-av. Line,	18	120	25	13	189
Third-av. Railroad Line,	9	66	9	10	Unknown.
Tenth-av. Line,	10	69	15	8	Unknown.
Total,	682	4,546	365	466	5,625*

* Exclusive of Madison-avenue, Third-avenue Railroad, and Tenth-avenue Lines.

CITY RAILROADS: That some idea may be formed of the extent of the railroad business in New York, in comparison with the stage business, we subjoin the principal statistics:

Roads.	Cars.	Conductors.	Drivers.	Horses.	Mechanics.	Average daily rec'ts.
Harlem Railroad,....	29	29	58	180	35	\$ 250
Sixth-av. "	30	60	60	462	50	750
Eighth-av. "	40	65	65	450	35	850
Third-av. "	50	125	100	575	66	850
Second-av. "	29	45	90	350	60	600
Total,.....	178	324	378	1,967	246	3,300

NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS. A statement made by Mr. A. T. Lawrence, the Street Commissioner, and presented to the Common Council at the final meeting, shows the following aggregate of the city improvements made and paid by assessments from the year 1851 to 1854 inclusive:

	1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Length (feet).	Cost.	Length (feet).	Cost.	Length (feet).	Cost.	Length (feet).	Cost.
Streets opened, ...	27,794	\$46,720 88	56,502	\$152,968 88	..	\$73,548 85	..	\$144,774 02
Streets graded, etc.	33,277	127,034 97	34,638	117,028 00	42,552	148,859 71	77,265	330,318 69
Flagging sidewalks	12,236	1,543 66	16,863	1,763 01	..	..	20,316	2,331 80
Fencing lots	895	312 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public sewers.....	8,660	70,913 39	1,057	3,626 86	5,830	22,234 44	7,051	33,142 56
Crosswalks	288	94 65	..	..	3,302	1,110 83	615	261 77
Park regulated....	..	34,277 80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park opened.....	..	..	..	..	..	54,239 45	..	..
Filling lots (loads).	275	36 23	39,820	2,135 32	..	..	61,798	5,046 06
Lamps and Posts (number)	281	2,032 97	216	2,993 82	419	8,636 51	279	3,310 71
Wells and Pumps (number)	20	6,448 04	15	4,636 39	29	11,397 40	34	15,907 40
Public Cisterns (number)	2	1,435 27	5	3,687 45	6	4,581 64	3	2,191 17
Total		290,904 41		238,743 73		324,703 83		597,233 63

NEW MEXICO. This Territory, according to the census returns, 1850, has a white population of 61,632; colored, 17. Farms in cultivation, 3,750; manufactories producing annually \$500 and upwards, 20.

NINEVEH LENS AND GLASS. Sir David Brewster has described to the British Association, an object of so incredible a nature that nothing short of the strongest evidence was necessary to render the statement at all probable:—it was no less than the finding in the treasure-house at Nineveh of a rock-crystal lens, where it had for centuries lain entombed in the ruins of that once magnificent city. It was found in company with several bronzes and other objects of value. He had examined the lens with the greatest care, and taken its several measurements. It was not entirely circular in its aperture, being 1 6-10ths inches in its longer diameter, and 1 4-10ths inches in its shorter. Its general form was that of a plano-concave lens, the plane side having been formed of one of the original faces of the six-sided crystal quartz, as he had ascertained by its action on polarized light—this was badly polished and scratched. The convex face of the lens had not been ground in a

dish-shaped tool in the manner in which lenses are now formed, but was shaped on a lapidary's wheel, or in some such manner. Hence it was unequally thick, but its extreme thickness was 2-10ths of an inch, its focal length being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had twelve remains of cavities which had originally contained liquids or condensed gases; but ten of those had been opened, probably in the rough handling which it had received in the act of being ground; most of them, therefore, had discharged their gaseous contents. Sir David concluded by assigning reasons why this could not be looked on as an ornament, but a true optical lens. Sir David then exhibited specimens of the decomposed glass found in the same ruins. The surface of this was covered with iridescent spots more brilliant in their colors than Peacock copper-ore. Sir David stated that he had several years since explained how this process of decomposition proceeded, on the occasion of having found a piece of decomposed glass at St. Leonard's. It had contained manganese, which had separated from the siliceous of the glass, at central spots round which circles of most minute crystals of true quartz had arranged themselves; bounded by irregular jagged circles of manganese, these being arranged in several concentric rings. When this process reached a certain depth in the glass it spread off laterally, driving the glass into very thin layers, and new centers seemed to form at certain distances, and thus the process extended.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE. The Investigator and Enterprise, Sir James Ross's vessels, arrive in London, on their return from their fruitless Arctic Expedition, Nov. 11, 1849. Another expedition, under Captains Collinson and McClure, sails from Woolwich, Jan. 11, 1850. Another, under Capt. Penny and Capt. Stewart, from Peterhead, April 13, 1850. Another under Capt. Austin, 4 vessels from Greenhithe, May 4, 1850. Another, under Sir John Ross, from Lochyran, May 24, 1850. Oct. 7, 1853, Captain Inglefield of the *Phoenix*, arrives at the Admiralty from the Arctic regions, with the news of the discovery of the Northwest Passage, by Captain McClure of the Investigator, Oct. 26, 1850.

NORTH SEA, TIDES, BEDS, AND COASTS OF. Mr. John Murray, in a paper on this inquiry, commences by remarking that great similarity of outline pervades the western shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway; he then observes that the great Atlantic flood-tide wave, having traversed the shores of the former countries, strikes with great fury the Norwegian coast between the Lafoden Isles and Stadland, one portion proceeding to the north, while the other is deflected to the south; which last has scooped out along the coast, as far as the sleeve at the mouth of the Baltic, a long channel from 100 to 200 fathoms in depth, almost close in shore, and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. After describing his method of contouring and coloring the Admiralty chart of the North Sea, he traces the course of the tide-wave among the Orkney and Shetland Islands, along the eastern shores of Scotland and England to the Straits of Dover, and along the western shores of Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, to the same point. He then remarks that the detritus arising from the continued wasting away of nearly the whole line of the eastern coasts of Scotland and England, caused by the action of the flood-tide, is carried by it, and at the present day finds a resting-place in the North Sea; and that this filling process is increased by the sand, shingle, and other matter brought through the Straits of Dover by the other branch of the Atlantic flood-tide. Hence, he remarks, the gradual shoaling of this sea, and the formation of its numerous sand-banks; the silting up the mouths of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt; the formation of the numerous islands on the coast of Holland, that country itself, and much of Belgium; the deposits at the mouth of the Baltic, the islands in the Catte-

gat, and indeed the whole country of Sleswig, Denmark, and Jutland. The author then takes a view of the tides, and their effects upon the Baltic and its shores, before the course of the tide-wave was checked by these shoals and low lands. He considers that, previous to these great changes, the flood-tide entering the North Sea between Norway and Scotland, would make directly towards the German coast, and necessarily heap up the waters in the Baltic considerably above their present level; and that a great part of Finland, Russia, and Prussia bordering upon that sea, would thus every twelve hours be under water, in the same way as the waters now rise in the Bay of Fundy, at Chepstow, and other places, much above their ordinary level in the open sea; that the current outward, on the receding of the tide which these accumulated waters would occasion, combined with the rivers which fall into the Baltic, when checked by the following flood-tide, would cause deposits in the form of a bar tailing towards Sweden; and that an increase to these deposits would form shoals, drifts, and islands, and eventually a long sand-bank in outline, like the country of Denmark. He further considers that the tide being by these means prevented from entering the Baltic, may account for the subsidence of the waters of the Gulf of Bothnia better than can the upheaval of the northern part of Scandinavia. The author then remarks that the great shoal of the North Sea is the Dogger Bank, and that its peculiar form is produced by the meeting of the cotidal waves, of which he traces the course. After bearing testimony to the value of the Admiralty chart of the southern portion of the North Sea, made under the direction of the late Captain Hewitt, he reverts to the importance of contouring such maps in order to obtain something like a correct notion of the bottom of the sea; and in conclusion expresses a hope that the Admiralty will be induced to continue the survey of the North Sea, so well begun by Captain Hewitt.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society.*

OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. The number of persons in the United States engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, is 1,596,265; agriculture, 2,400,583; government offices, 24,966. In Great Britain, engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, 3,092,787; agriculture, 1,490,785; government offices, 16,865.

OCEANS. Edrisi, the Nubian, writing in the 12th century, of the Atlantic, says: "There is no mariner who dares to enter into its deep waters, or if they have done so, keep along its coasts, fearful of departing from them."—*Irving's Columbus.* Lieut. Goldsborough, (U. S. ship *Saratoga*,) in Dec., 1850, found soundings in the Atlantic $128^{\circ} 21'$ south, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but Sir James Ross in 1848, in lat. $15^{\circ} 3'$ south, long. $26^{\circ} 14'$, run out 4,600 fathoms, or nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles without finding a bottom; this appears to be the greatest depth satisfactorily obtained. In May, 1851, Lieut. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, in Gulf Stream, 30 miles S. W. from Key West, sounded at 730 fathoms; but at another point at a depth of 3,000, the line was cut off, supposed by a sword-fish. The entire surface of the sea is estimated at 150 millions of square miles, the Pacific covering 78 millions, the Atlantic 25 millions, and the Mediterranean one million. The waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea are exactly on a level. Mr. Stephenson, (Brit. Ass., 1850,) from actual experiment, found the force of the waves is $1\frac{1}{2}$ tun per square foot, in the German Ocean; and nearly double that force in the waves of the Atlantic. Dr. Scoresby (Brit. Ass., 1850) stated the height of the waves of the Atlantic, from the trough to the crest, to be 43 feet, and their average velocity a fraction over 32 miles an hour; thus confirming Mr. Scott Russel's observations in 1845.

OCEAN CHARTS. The achievements on sea quietly and gradually effected by Lieutenant Maury, although not attracting the admiration of the multitude, nor dazzling the beholder with sudden flashes of triumph, have reflected honor upon himself and his country. It is estimated in India that a set of wind and current charts for the Indian ocean, like those that have been constructed at this office for the Atlantic ocean, would produce an annual saving to British commerce, in those seas alone, of not less than \$1,000,000, (£250,000,) and for British commerce in all seas of \$10,000,000 a year. This estimate was based on the condition of shortening the voyage only one-tenth, (whereas the average length of the passage to all places beyond the equator has been shortened much more;) and the estimate was again repeated at the last meeting of the Association in Liverpool." It has also been estimated that the value of these charts to the commerce and navigation of the United States is equivalent, in the saving of time, to several millions a year.

ODYLIC LIGHT, THE IDENTITY OF, WITH THE AURORA BOREALIS. As magnets emit beautiful Odyllic light, so the earth, which is a vast magnet, emits its Odyllic light; which, in consequence of the great size and enormous power of the magnet concerned, becomes visible to all eyes, perhaps more vividly to the sensitive; but this is not easy to ascertain. This is not a mere hypothesis. It is supported by a series of the most beautiful experiments with which I am acquainted. Reichenbach converted a large iron globe, two or three feet in diameter, into a powerful temporary magnet, by causing an electric current to traverse a wire coiled round a bar of iron passing from pole to pole of the sphere. When the globe was suspended in the air, in an absolutely dark room, the sensitives saw the Odyllic light in the most exquisite beauty, and with all the peculiar characteristics of the aurora borealis and the aurora australis. At each pole appeared a wide circle of light, more blue at the northward, more red at the southward pole, but at both with all the rainbow hues. The equator was marked by a luminous belt, towards which, on or close above the surface of the sphere, lines of light constantly streamed from the polar circles. In the polar circles, as well as in the streaming lines, the colors were arranged so that red predominated in one quarter, the south, blue in the opposite, and yellow in the west, and opposite to it, gray, or the absence of color, white; and in all the Odyllic rainbows, a narrow stripe of red appeared near the gray, at the end of the iris most remote from the great mass of red—a most beautiful confirmation of Sir David Brewster's analysis of the spectrum. The delicate streaming lines or threads of light passed by insensible gradations from one color to the other, so that any two contiguous lines appeared to have the same color, yet, on looking a little further on, the color gradually changed, and thus the whole of the rainbow hues appeared in their order, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet, and last of all the small red stripe, and the gray. But the passage from red to orange, or from orange to yellow, etc., was not sudden, but slow and gradual, so that all the intermediate tints were seen. Nor was this all, for in the air, above each pole, appeared a splendid crown or umbel of light, more blue at the northward, more red at the southward, but exhibiting also all the colors, and sending towards the equator splendid streamers of many-colored light, dancing and leaping, lengthening and shortening, just as the finest northern streamers do, to the delighted eye of the observer. I cannot here enter into a full description of this artificial Aurora, the first ever produced; but I may record my conviction, that this experiment gives to that theory which regards the aurora as Odyllic light, a degree of probability far greater than attaches to any other theory of that phenomenon. I may observe also, that the aurora

does not cease to be a magnetic phenomenon: and that it should affect the needle is to be expected, since, in magnets, Odylic influence and Odylic light are found associated with the ferro-magnetic influence.

OHIO. The total population of this State in 1850, was 1,980,408, viz., white, 1,956,000; colored, 24,300. Farms in cultivation, 143,887; manufacturing establishments producing annually over \$500, 10,550; houses, 336,098.—*Census Returns.* In 1850 the wheat crop of Ohio amounted to 30,000,000 bushels. April, 1851, completed 62 years since the first band of white settlers entered Ohio.

PALÆONTOLOGY. Dr. Guido Sandberger has read to the German Association for the Advancement of Science, a communication respecting “The Nature and importance of Palæontology.” After stating that the period in which we live—viz., since the creation of man—is but a small portion of the history of the development of our earth, he called attention to the science of Palæontology, as that branch of natural history which alone affords any mixed chronology respecting the long chain of events which took place on our planet before the existence of the human race. A science of recent date, it owes its importance to the progress which it has made during the last ten years. But it has many difficulties to contend with; above all, it requires a knowledge of physics and of chemistry. Physical science may indeed be called the universal natural science; zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, and cosmology, all depend upon physics as the fundamental science. The task of palæontology is to make us acquainted with the animal and vegetable life of a former world. It may be called the zoology and botany of pre-existing organisms. But as we have been forced to separate chemistry from physics, we must not confound pure Palæontology with zoology and botany. However close the connection may remain, Palæontology as a simple independent science occupies an intermediate position in the natural history series of geology, mineralogy, botany and zoology. But looking further into the question, strict palæontological inquiry must examine internal and external structure, the form of their organs and the typical general habitus; secondly, it must investigate the vital functions dependent on these organs, and their peculiar combination, the history of their development, and how they became what they now are; thirdly, it must inquire into their habitat, their extension, and their natural conditions. The author observed, that although it might be difficult to answer many of these questions with regard to now-living animals and plants, palæontological inquiry could only gain by endeavoring to solve all those points which cannot be overlooked in the accurate investigation of the animals and plants of the present world. After pointing out the other duties of Palæontology, and sketching the history of the science from the period when its phenomena were explained by such mysterious terms as *lusus nature*, *nixus formativus*, *vis plastica*, etc., he concluded by observing that the study of the oldest fossiliferous deposits, the palæozoic formation, was now everywhere most actively carried on, and that the difficulties attending it were proportionably great; it possessed, nevertheless, a peculiar charm, inasmuch as it dealt with the first creatures which inhabited our planet, and to a certain degree with the origin of organic life on the earth, and attempted to unravel the organization of the oldest forms of life. In this respect, the Rhine provinces, a great portion of Nassau, the Eifel, and Westphalia, contributed no small contingent to the fauna and flora of the palæozoic age. He concluded with the remark of Alexander von Humboldt, respecting the importance of the science: “Palæontological researches have,

as with an animating breath, given grace and variety to the study of the solid structures of the earth."

PAPER, MANUFACTURE OF. Messrs. Perse and Brooks, of New York, have recently finished and put in operation at Windsor Locks, Conn., a new paper-mill (the Pacific), 300 feet long, 42 wide, two stories high besides the basement, built in eighteen months, at a cost of about \$200,000. In this and their old mill (the Anchor), which is of about half the capacity of the new, they constantly employ 130 men and boys, to whom they pay about \$2,500 monthly; and will produce, when all their machinery is in, about seven and a half tons of paper daily, worth some \$1,800, or at the rate of over \$500,000 a year. This is presumed to be the most extensive manufactory of paper in America, or perhaps in the world. The product is almost exclusively printing paper, mainly news.

PARLIAMENT, BRITISH. The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons. The present is the 15th Imperial, or 5th Reformed Parliament. *House of Lords.*—The House of Lords consists of lords temporal, who are peers of the realm, and whose honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary; and lords spiritual, consisting of archbishops and bishops. All the members of the five orders of nobility of England, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who are 21 years old, and labor under no disqualification, have a right to sit in the House of Lords; and in addition to these, 16 representative peers from Scotland, 28 representative peers from Ireland, 2 English archbishops, 24 bishops, 1 representative Irish archbishop, and three representative Irish bishops. *House of Commons—Elected July, 1852.*—The House of Commons consists of the representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and of the three universities of the established church in the United Kingdom. The representatives of counties are chosen by the proprietors and occupiers of land; those of the cities and boroughs by the mercantile and trading part of the community; and those of the universities by the doctors and masters of arts. Since the union with Ireland (January 1, 1801), the number of members has been 658, this number being retained on the passing of the Reform Acts. They are elected by the following constituencies:

	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total.
England,	144	323	4	471
Wales,	15	14	..	29
Scotland,	30	23	..	53
Ireland,	64	39	2	105
	253	399	6	658

But the English members have been reduced to 654 since the year 1844. King Henry VIII. added to the House of Commons 38 members; Edward VI., 44; Queen Mary, 25; Queen Elizabeth, 62; James I., 27. In the present House of Commons (1855), more than 150 members were unseated for bribery, or petitioned against under that head.

PATENTS, AMERICAN. The number of patents granted by the office at Washington, from 1790 to 1850 inclusive, is 16,296. In 1838, the office issued about 500 patents. The annual issue was about the same down to 1849, when it rose to 1,000. At that rate it remained till 1854, when it reached 1,800; and probably more than 2,000 patents will bear the date of 1855, as already 500 have been issued during the first quarter. Thus far, over 12,000 patents have

appeared since 1836. Taking into account that more than one-half of the annual applications have been rejected, it appears that within the last 18 years, nearly 25,000 persons have strained their mental faculties to contrive some novel means to save the human hand mechanical labor, or enhance its effectiveness; to increase the means of communication and intercourse; and, in fact, more or less directly, to bring comfort in all possible shapes within the reach of the many.

PAVEMENTS. The only substance that can be profitably employed for street pavements in a crowded city, is iron. An iron pavement has the advantages of being more durable, less costly, more easily laid down and taken up, better for horses and pedestrians, noiseless, dustless, and mudless. The iron pavement in question has already been thoroughly tested in Boston, and we learn is about to be introduced into London and Paris by Fox, Henderson, and Co., the great engineering firm of England who built the first Crystal Palace. The invention of the iron pavement is the work of a countryman of our own, whose name we should be most happy to mention, if we knew it; and we doubt not that in its practical results it will hardly rank second to the iron railroad. A member of the firm of Sir Charles Fox, Henderson, and Co., as we understand, has been over here and made a contract with the proprietors of the iron pavement for the privilege of putting it down in London and Paris. Early in 1855, a small part of Nassau-street, New York, opposite the Post Office, was laid down with the new pavement; and though the cobbles on each side of it have been twice repaired since, yet it looks as firm, as smooth, and as solid as the day on which it was laid. One of the great advantages of the iron pavement is, that at the end of ten years' use, the material of which it is composed will be more valuable than when it was laid down, so that the cost of paving the streets will only be so much money invested which may at any time be realized by selling the rough material. But the saving to the city in a thousand other respects, which would result from the iron pavement, would be incalculable; and the greater comforts of our streets, the increased healthiness of our atmosphere, would more than a thousand times repay the cost of the iron pavement, if it were a thousand times greater than the cobble-stone, instead of being less.

PENCILS. Gessner first describes the "pencil of plumbago in wooden handles," in 1565.—(*Fossils*.) Pettus (Fleta Minor) speaks decidedly of pencils "inclosed in fir or cedar," in 1683. M. Conté, of Paris, made great improvements in 1795. Mordau's "ever-pointed pencil" was patented about 1820. Philip Crabbe, the first manufacturer of lead pencils by machinery, died in his 100th year, in London, May, 1851.

PENS, STEEL. The largest factors are Gillot's, of Birmingham, who employ nearly 1,000 hands for the conversion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of steel into 35,000 gross of pens weekly! In 1820-1, the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for £7. 4s.; in 1851, a superior article could be furnished at 3s. 6d. to 5s. per gross, while the commonest pens can be rendered at *twopence the gross!* Gillot's house exhibited in the Crystal Palace, 1851, a giant pen of thirty-six inches in length, and close to this was a small glazed frame containing 15,840 steel pens, the whole weighing only *one ounce*. The greatest number of these pens are sent to the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA. The population exhibited by the 7th census, 1850, was 2,311,681; the banking capital, \$18,675,484 14; tax on dividends, \$153,877 14; tax on corporation stocks, \$70,008 86; ratio of tax, 12; in 1849 the ratio was 14.—*Herald*. Total revenue for the year ending November

ence more particularly to the fixing of the picture. More recently another patent was obtained by Mr. Talbot for photographic pictures on porcelain tables, and for sundry improvements by Mr. Malone in the use of albumen on paper and glass; and lastly, the same gentleman patented his so-called "Instantaneous process," of which he published an account in 1851. This art is making a progress which would seem to endanger the popularity of daguerreotype, more especially in its application to landscapes and architecture.

PHYSICIANS were formerly ecclesiastics. It was during the nunciature of Cardinal d'Etouteville in France, in 1452, that he obtained permission for them to marry.—*Menage*. Sir William de Butts, physician to Henry VIII., and mentioned as such by Shakspeare, was paternal ancestor of Mrs. Sherwood, the popular authoress, who died in Sept., 1851.

PHYSICIANS, FEMALE. It is no longer doubtful whether women can study medicine and succeed in its practice among their own sex and children. Experiments to this end have been tried, and under unfavorable auspices, and their results have uniformly proved most encouraging. The institution in Boston was founded in 1848, and mainly through the efforts of Dr. Samuel Gregory, who from that time to the present has continued to be its secretary and principal agent. The whole number of young women who have attended the college since its commencement, is over a hundred, who have come from all the New England and several other States. The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania was founded in 1849, principally through the exertions and influence of Wm. J. Mullen, Esq. Its success has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The class has increased in number every year, as shown by the annexed table of bona fide students at each session, which does not include a considerable number of ladies who were not regular students. The period to be occupied by the next session is also given, and the number regularly graduated as Doctors of Medicine:

1—1850, Sept.—Dec.....	16 weeks, 12 students,	— graduates.
2—1851, Sept. 1—Dec. 30.....	17 " 24 "	8 "
3—1852-3, Sept. 13—Jan. 27.....	19 " 25 "	9 "
4—1853-4, Oct. 1—Feb. 25.....	21 " 30 "	4 "
5—1854-5, Sept. 30—March 10.....	23 " 35 "	6 "
6—1855-6, Oct. 3—Feb. 27.....	21 " — "	27 "

PISCICULTURE. It was proved many years ago, that a great addition might be made to the quantity and quality of our food, by taking advantage of the physiology of fishes, and that our rivers, lakes, and ponds might become the source of considerable emolument, by a proper attention to this branch of domestic economy. The ancient Greeks and Romans were evidently possessed of some method of breeding fish artificially; for it is related that Octavius bred "gilthead" in the sea, "like corn upon the ground." Within our own time, several highly successful experiments have been made, proving that fish may be produced in the greatest abundance, and even transplanted from distant countries. Thus the *goramy* of the Indian continent, a delicious fresh-water fish, has been introduced with the greatest success by the French into the Mauritius, and we may also cite the gold and silver fish of China, which have been naturalized both in England and in many parts of Europe. Professor Agassiz, who has paid much attention to the artificial production of fish, declared some years ago, that the ova of all fish, when properly impregnated, can be conveyed across the Atlantic as safely as if it were naturally deposited by the parent fish, so that any quantity of salmon or other spawn can (after impregnation) be carried to other streams, however distant. And Sir F. Mackenzie, of Conan, Ross-shire, in a paper published in 1841, details experiments which he made in 1840, for breeding salmon and other fish arti-

ficially, which were attended with such remarkable success, that it is surprising they were not followed up on a large scale. It appears, according to the present publication, that about the same time as the date of the above experiments, the diminution in the number of fresh-water fish in France aroused the serious attention of two humble fishermen, named Gehin and Remy, living in the obscure village of La Bresse, in the department of the Vosges, in France. They do not seem to have been aware of the labors of scientific ichthyologists, and, utterly ignorant of the nature of previous experiments, hit upon precisely the same method of artificially producing fish as had been discovered by Sir Francis Mackenzie. Their first experiment was crowned with extraordinary success. This was in 1841, only one year after those of the Scottish baronet. In 1842, 1843, and 1844, they again repeated their experiments, and in each case in the most triumphant manner. In the latter year they were rewarded by receiving a medal and a sum of money from *Société d'Émulation des Vosges*, and in the course of a short time succeeded in stocking the waters of that part of France where they resided with "millions of trout." At the end of a few years, their operations became of such magnitude and importance as to command the attention of the French government. Gehin and Remy were accordingly summoned to Paris, and taken at once into the employment of the state, at good salaries; their duties being, first, to stock with fish, by their system, such rivers as should be pointed out to them, and next, to teach that system to the peasantry. The prodigious success of their labors may be estimated from an official report made to the Academy of Sciences in 1849, by which it appears that they had formed a piece of water, in which they had between *five and six million trout*, aged from one to three years, and the production of that year was expected to increase that vast number by several hundred thousand. Since Gehin and Remy have been taken into the service of the French government, they have stocked streams and rivers in several departments of France, and have created abundance of good food where the greatest scarcity prevailed.

PLANK ROADS. The first plank road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837. Plank roads in operation, Jan. 1, 1851:

	Canada.	New York.
Number of roads,	—	19
Number of miles,	442	2,106
Average cost per mile,	\$1,750	\$1,833
Total cost,	\$773,500	\$3,860,292

Very nearly four million of dollars have been expended in New York upon these roads, and the resulting advantages are immense. The Troy and Lansingburg road pays 10 per cent. dividend, which is generally believed to be the case with all the others, with the exception of the Utica and Burlington, which yields 20 per cent. None of the stocks are in the market.

POET-LAUREATE (ENGLAND). Alfred Tennyson, appointed Nov. 1850.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

Africa, variously estimated from	60,000,000 to 100,000,000
America,	58,252,882
Asia, including Islands,	626,000,000
Australia and Australian Group of Islands,	1,445,000
Europe,	263,517,521
Polynesia (a mere estimate, as there are few or no data),	1,500,000
Total population of the Globe,	1,050,715,408

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—(see CENSUS).

POPULATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Danish America (Greenland).....	380,000	9,400	Lichtenfels.
French Possessions (St. Pierre, etc.)	118	200	St. Pierre.
Russian America	394,000	66,000	N. Archangel.
New Britain.....	1,800,000	180,000	York Factory.
Canada West	147,832	999,847	Toronto.
Canada East.....	201,989	890,261	Quebec.
New Brunswick.....	27,700	200,000	Fredericton.
Nova Scotia, etc.....	18,746	300,000	Halifax.
Prince Edward's Island	2,134	62,348	Charlotte Town.
Newfoundland	57,000	120,000	St. John's.
Vancouver Island and British Oregon	213,500	7,500	Ft. Langley.
United States of America.....	3,306,834	23,191,376	Washington.
United States of Mexico	1,038,865	7,200,000	Mexico.
San Salvador.....	14,000	365,000	San Salvador.
Nicaragua	49,000	396,000	Leon.
Honduras.....	72,000	310,000	Chiquimula.
Guatemala.....	23,000	935,000	N. Guatemala.
Costa Rica.....	17,000	140,000	Cartago.
Mosquitia.....	23,000	6,000	Blewfields.
Honduras (British Colony)	62,740	11,066	Balize.
The Bay Islands (British Colony) .....	....	....	....
Total.....	7,854,458	35,376,498	

GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Venezuela, Republic.....	416,600	1,356,000	Caraccas.
New Granada, "	380,000	2,200,000	Santa Fé de Bogota.
Ecuador, "	325,000	665,000	Quito.
Bolivia, "	374,480	1,700,000	Chuquisaca.
Peru, "	580,000	1,400,000	Lima.
Chili, "	170,000	1,200,000	Santiago.
Argentine Republic.....	927,000	2,000,000	Buenos Ayres.
Uruguay, Republic.....	120,000	250,000	Montevideo.
Entre Rios, "	82,000	80,000	Badajá.
Paraguay, "	74,000	260,000	Acencion.
Brazil, Empire of.....	2,300,000	7,560,000	Rio de Janeiro.

POPULATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH AMERICA—*continued.*

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Guiana (British).....	76,000	127,695	Georgetown.
Guiana (Dutch).....	83,500	64,270	Paramaribo.
Guiana (French).....	21,500	80,000	Cayenne.
Patagonia.....	383,000	120,000	
Falkland Islands.....	16,000	500	Port Louis.
Total.....	6,281,680	19,018,465	
Grand Total of America.....	14,027,850	58,252,882	

WEST INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Hayti.....	11,000	800,000	Cape Haytien.
Dominica.....	18,000	200,000	San Domingo.
Cuba.....	42,883	1,007,624	Havana.
Porto Rico.....	3,865	500,000	San Juan.
Jamaica.....	5,468	379,690	Spanish Town.
Trinidad.....	2,000	60,319	Puerta d'Espanola.
<i>Windward Islands.</i>	....	....	Bridgetown.
Barbadoes.....	166	135,939	"
Grenada, etc.....	155	28,923	
St. Vincent.....	131	27,248	Kingston.
Tobago.....	187	13,208	Scarboro'.
St. Lucia.....	225	24,500	Castries.
<i>Leeward Islands.</i>	....	....	St. John's.
Antigua.....	168	36,178	"
Montserrat.....	49	7,365	
St. Christopher and Anguilla.....	103	24,508	Basseterre.
Nevis.....	30	10,230	Charlestown.
Virgin Islands.....	137	4,027	
Dominica.....	291	22,469	Rosseau.
Bahama Islands.....	5,422	27,519	Nassau.
Turk's Island.....	400	3,460	
Bermuda Islands.....	47	14,000	Hamilton.
Guadalupe, etc.....	534	134,544	Basseterre.
Martinique.....	322	121,145	Port Royal.
St. Martin's, N. side.....	21	2,200	
St. Martin's, S. side.....	11	3,500	
Caracoa, etc.....	580	26,311	Wilhemstadt.
Santa Cruz, etc.....	81	35,000	Christianstadt.
St. Thomas.....	37	8,000	
St. John's.....	72	3,000	
St. Bartholomew's (Swedish).....	25	9,000	La Carenage.
Total.....	91,812	3,868,919	

POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN STATES. With the form of government and square miles, according to *McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary*, with corrections; and the population (chiefly), from the *Almanack de Gotha* for 1853.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Sq. Mls.	Pop.	Date.
Andorra, Pyrenees, Republic	With two syndics and a council	190	7,000	..
*Anhalt-Bernburg, Duchy	States having limited powers	339	50,411	1859
*Anhalt-Cöthen	"	315	43,120	1850
*Anhalt-Dessau	"	360	63,700	1849
*Austria, Empire	Absolute monarchy	255,226	36,514,466	1851
*Baden, Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; two chambers	5,712	1,362,774	1849
*Bavaria, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers	28,435	4,519,546	1850
Belgium	"	11,313	4,359,090	1849
*Bremen, Free City	Republic; senate and assembly	112	79,047	1849
*Brunswick, Duchy	Limited sovereignty; one chamber	1,525	268,943	1846
Church, States of, Popedom.	Absolute sovereignty	17,048	2,908,115	1842
Denmark, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; with prov. states.	21,356	2,296,597	1850
France, Empire	Constit. mon.; senate and legislat. body	203,736	35,781,628	1851
*Frankfort, Free City	Republic; senate and assembly	91	70,244	1849
Great Britain, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; lords and commons	116,700	27,435,325	1851
Greece, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers	18,244	938,266	1851
*Hamburg, Free City	Republic; senate and assembly	149	188,054	..
*Hanover, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers	14,600	1,758,847	1848
*Hesse-Cassel, Electorate	Limited sovereignty; two chambers	4,430	754,590	1846
*Hesse-Darmstadt, G. Duch.	"	3,761	852,524	1849
*Hesse-Homburg, Landgvt.	Absolute sovereignty; one chamber	206	24,208	1846
Holland, with Luxemburg	Limited monarchy; two chambers	13,890	3,267,638	1851
Ionian Islands, Republic	Under Brit. protec.; council and chamb.	1,097	230,000	1852
*Lichenstein, Principality	Limited monarchy; with one chamber	52	6,351	1842
*Lippe-Detmold	"	445	104,674	1849
*Lippe-Schaumburg	"	205	28,837	1848
*Lubeck, Free City	Republic; senate and assembly	142	47,742	1851
*Mecklin.-Schwerin, G. Duc.	Limited sovereignty; with one chamb.	4,701	543,328	1851
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz	"	997	96,292	1848
Modena and Massa, Duchy	Absolute sovereignty	2,073	586,458	1850
Monaco, Principality	"	50	7,000	..
*Nassau, Duchy	Limited sovereignty; two chambers	1,736	428,218	1851
*Oldenburg, Grand Duchy	"	2,470	278,030	1851
Parma, Duchy	Absolute sovereignty	2,184	497,343	1851
Portugal, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers	34,500	3,412,500	1841
*Prussia	"	107,800	16,846,625	1849
*Reuss, Principalities of	Limited sovereignty; one chamber	588	112,175	1846
†Russia (in Europe) Empire	Absolute monarchy	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846
San Marino, Republic	Senate and council of ancients	21	7,600	..
Sardinia, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers	23,830	4,916,087	1848
*Saxony	"	5,705	1,894,431	1849
*Saxe-Altenburg, Duchy	Limited sovereignty; one chamber	491	131,780	1850
*Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Lim. sov.; one chamber for each duchy	790	149,753	1849
*Saxe-Mein.-Hildburgh.	Limited sovereignty; one chamber	968	163,323	1849
*Saxe-Weim.-Eisenach	"	1,403	261,370	1851
*Schwarzburg-Rudolst., Pr.	"	405	69,650	1849
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh., "	"	358	60,002	1849
Sicilies, The Two, Kingdom	Absolute monarchy	41,521	8,681,289	1851
Spain, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; with a legislature	176,480	14,216,219	1849
Sweden	"	170,715	3,433,803	1849
Norway	"	121,725	1,328,471	1845
Switzerland, Republic	Confederation of republics; a diet	15,261	2,390,116	1850
§Turkey, Empire	Absolute monarchy	189,920	15,500,000	1844
Tuscany, Grand Duchy	"	8,712	1,761,140	1851
*Waldeck, Principality	Limited sovereignty; one chamber	455	58,219	1850
*Wurtemberg, Kingdom	Limited monarchy; two chambers	7,568	1,802,252	1850
Total		3,768,506	263,517,521	

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† United to Anhalt-Dessau and Bernburg, since November 23, 1847.

‡ Including Poland and Finland.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, containing respectively 2,600,000, 1,400,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

a Exclusive of Iceland, with a population of 60,000, and an area of 32,000 square miles.

b Exclusive of Algeria, which contains a pop. of 246,531, and has an area of 100,000 sq. miles.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA. The first census of All the Russias, or as the Russians themselves call it, "The first Revision of the Population," was ordered by Peter I. in 1720, and from that time to 1851 seven revisions have taken place, according to which the variations of the total population of Russia at different epochs may be stated as follows:

1722,	14,000,000	1782,	28,000,000
1742,	16,000,000	1796,	36,000,000
1762,	19,000,000		

The population of Russia according to the census of the year 1851, is as follows:

Divisions.	Area in geo. square miles.	Population.	Density of population on square miles.
European Russia,.....	100,429.46	60,098,821	598
Asiatic Russia,	247,736.48	5,060,768	20
Russian America,.....	27,247.33	54,000	2
Total Russian Empire,.....	375,413.27	65,213,589	174

As to the population of the towns, there exist, according to the recent census, in the whole Russian Empire but thirty-four towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants. We give a list of these towns after the tables in the St. Petersburg Almanac for 1854:

Towns.	No. inhab.	Year.	Towns.	No. inhab.	Year.
St. Petersburg,.....	533,241	1852	Tiflis,.....	30,925	1848
Moscow,.....	373,800	1850	Nishnij-Novgorod,	30,710	1849
Warsaw,.....	167,000	1847	Kursk,.....	30,469	1849
Odessa,.....	71,392	1850	Witebsk,.....	29,832	1851
Riga,.....	57,906	1849	Kaluga,.....	29,580	1850
Tula,.....	54,626	1850	Charkow,.....	29,395	1842
Wilna,.....	52,286	1850	Ismael or Tutshkow, ...	26,243	1849
Kiëff,.....	47,424	1842	Orel,.....	25,630	1851
Astrachan,.....	44,793	1849	Cronstadt,.....	25,120	1849
Woronesh,.....	43,800	1842	Telez (Gov. Orel),.....	24,340	1851
Kischinew,.....	42,613	1849	Cherson,.....	24,333	1850
Saratow,.....	42,237	1842	Reval,.....	24,041	1842
Kasan,.....	41,304	1842	Minsk,.....	23,602	1842
Sevastopol,.....	41,155	1842	Taganrog,.....	22,472	1842
Nikolaje,	39,333	1850	Poltawa,.....	20,071	1851
Berditschew (Gov. Kiëff.)	35,592	1842	Lodsi,.....	20,000	1841
Simbirsk,.....	35,474	1851			
Taroslwl,.....	34,913	1842	Total pop. of 34 towns, ..	2,175,662	

This last table affords a striking illustration of the social condition of Russia. In the United States, for instance, a country much newer than Russia, and with only about one-third of her population, there are thirty towns of 20,000 and upwards, whose aggregate population is 2,291,609. This contrast shows how exclusively the people of Russia are still devoted to agriculture, and how much must be done in order to raise them to a high place in the list of civilized nations. These figures are given in German geographical square miles, each of which is equivalent to 21.2325, or nearly $21\frac{1}{4}$ square English miles. The figures given as geographical square miles are for European Russia 100,429.46, for Asiatic Russia 247,736.48, and for Russian America 27,247.33; total, 375,413.27. Multiply each of these sums by $21\frac{1}{4}$, and you have the areas in square English miles. The difference between the German and

English square miles will be better appreciated, when seen in juxtaposition, as follows:

Divisions.	Area in square miles.		Population in 1851.	Population to sq. mile.	
	German.	English.		German.	English.
European Russia, ..	100,429.46	2,192,368.5	60,098,821	598	28.18
Asiatic Russia,	247,736.48	5,260,064.8	5,060,768	20	0.96
Russian America, ..	27,247.33	578,523.9	54,000	2	0.69
Total,	375,413.27	7,970,962.2	65,213,589	174	8.18

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine	93,540	151,719	223,705	298,335	399,955	501,793	583,169
New Hampshire.	141,899	183,762	214,369	244,161	260,328	284,574	317,976
Vermont	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652	291,948	314,120
Massachusetts ..	373,717	423,245	472,040	523,237	610,408	787,699	994,514
Rhode Island....	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,839	147,545
Connecticut	233,141	251,902	262,042	275,202	297,655	309,978	370,792
New York	340,120	536,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
New Jersey	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	324,823	373,306	489,555
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,453	1,343,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Delaware	59,093	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,743	78,085	91,532
Maryland	319,728	341,548	331,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	533,034
Virginia	743,308	830,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
North Carolina..	393,751	478,103	555,500	633,329	737,987	753,419	869,039
South Carolina..	249,073	345,591	415,715	592,741	531,185	594,398	663,507
Georgia	82,543	162,101	252,433	340,957	516,823	691,392	9,6185
Florida .....	..	..	..	..	34,730	54,477	87,445
Alabama .....	..	..	20,845	127,901	309,527	599,756	771,623
Mississippi .....	..	8,850	49,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	6,6526
Louisiana .....	..	..	76,556	153,477	215,739	352,411	517,762
Texas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	212,592
Arkansas .....	..	..	..	14,273	30,338	97,574	2,9397
Tennessee	30,791	105,692	261,727	422,813	631,904	829,210	1,092,717
Kentucky	73,077	221,955	496,511	564,317	637,917	779,828	982,495
Ohio .....	..	45,365	230,760	531,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,933,329
Michigan .....	..	..	4,762	8,996	31,639	212,267	397,654
Indiana .....	..	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	635,866	983,416
Illinois .....	..	..	12,232	55,211	157,455	476,133	851,470
Missouri .....	..	..	20,845	66,536	140,445	333,792	632,044
Wisconsin .....	..	..	..	..	..	30,945	3,5391
Iowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	43,112	192,214
Dist. of Columbia	..	14,003	24,023	33,039	39,334	43,712	51,657
California .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,597
Total	3,929,872	5,305,952	7,239,314	9,633,131	12,863,920	17,063,353	23,191,876

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.	158	8	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island....	952	381	163	48	17	5	0
Connecticut	2,759	951	310	97	25	17	0
New York	21,324	21,343	15,017	10,933	75	4	0
New Jersey	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674	*230
Pennsylvania	3,737	1,706	795	211	43	64	0
Delaware	8,337	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	2,290

* Apprentices by the State Act to abolish slavery, of April 18, 1846.

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maryland.....	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294	89,737	90,363
Virginia.....	203,427	845,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,957	472,523
North Carolina..	100,572	133,296	168,824	295,017	235,601	245,817	288,548
South Carolina..	107,094	146,151	196,365	253,475	315,401	327,038	384,984
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	15,501	25,717	39,310
Georgia.....	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	280,944	381,682
Alabama.....	..	..	..	41,879	117,549	253,532	342,844
Mississippi.....	..	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	309,878
Louisiana.....	..	..	34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452	244,809
Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,161
Arkansas.....	..	..	..	1,617	4,576	19,935	47,100
Tennessee.....	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059	239,459
Kentucky.....	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258	210,981
Ohio.....	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Michigan.....	..	..	24	..	32	0	0
Indiana.....	..	135	237	190	0	3	0
Illinois.....	..	..	168	117	747	331	0
Missouri.....	..	..	3,011	10,222	25,081	58,240	87,422
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	11	0
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	16	0
California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dist. of Columbia	..	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,687
Total.....	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031	2,487,355	3,204,313

Population of some of the principal cities, according to the several censuses of the United States.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1855.
Portland, Me., -	3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218	20,815	....
Bangor, " -	850	1,221	2,867	8,627	14,492	....
Manchester, N. H.,	615	761	877	3,235	13,932	....
Boston, Mass., -	18,038	24,027	32,250	43,293	61,392	93,383	126,881	160,000
Lowell, " -	6,474	20,796	33,383	....
Springfield, " -	2,767	3,914	6,784	10,985	11,766	....
Salem, " -	7,921	9,457	12,613	12,721	13,886	15,082	20,264	....
Worcester, " -	7,497	17,049	....
Providence, R. I.,	7,614	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171	41,513	....
New Haven, Ct., -	5,772	7,147	10,180	14,890	20,345	....
Hartford, " -	3,955	4,726	7,074	12,793	13,555	....
New York, N. Y.,	33,131	60,489	96,363	123,706	203,007	312,710	515,547	700,000*
Brooklyn, " -	3,298	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	93,838	....
Albany, " -	3,498	5,349	9,356	12,630	24,238	33,721	50,763	57,883
Buffalo, " -	1,508	2,095	8,653	18,213	42,261	....
Rochester, " -	1,502	9,269	21,191	36,403	44,403
Williamsburg, " -	1,620	5,680	30,780	....
Troy, " -	3,885	5,264	11,401	19,334	23,785	33,279
Syracuse, " -	6,502	22,271	25,226
Utica, " -	2,972	8,323	12,782	17,565	32,183
Newark, N. J., -	6,507	10,953	17,290	38,894	....
Paterson " -	7,596	11,334	....
Philadelphia, Pa.,	42,520	70,287	96,664	108,116	167,188	253,037	408,762	....
Pittsburg, " -	1,565	4,768	7,243	12,542	21,115	46,601	....
Baltimore, Md., -	13,503	26,614	46,555	62,738	80,625	102,313	169,054	....
Washington, D. C.,	3,210	8,208	13,247	18,827	23,364	40,001	....
Richmond, Va., -	5,537	9,735	12,046	16,060	20,153	27,570	....
Charleston, S. C.,	16,359	13,712	24,711	24,480	30,289	29,261	42,985	....
Savannah, Ga., -	7,523	9,748	11,214	15,312	....
Mobile, Ala., -	3,194	12,672	20,515	....
Nashville, Tenn.,	5,566	6,929	10,478	....
Louisville, Ky., -	1,357	4,012	10,352	21,210	43,194	....
Cincinnati, Ohio,	750	2,540	9,644	24,831	46,338	115,436	....
Columbus, " -	2,435	6,048	17,832	....
Cleveland, " -	547	606	1,076	6,071	17,034	....
Detroit, Mich., -	1,422	2,222	9,102	21,019	....
Chicago, Ill., -	4,479	29,963	....
Milwaukee, Wis.,	1,700	20,061	....
St. Louis, Mo., -	4,593	5,852	16,469	77,860	....
New Orleans, La.,	17,242	27,176	46,310	102,193	116,375	....
San Francisco, Cal.,	15,000	....

* Estimated.

POST OFFICE. ENGLISH.—LONDON, IN A RADIUS OF TWELVE MILES, HAS FIVE HUNDRED BRANCH POST OFFICES. *The town of Manchester, with about half the population of New York, has over a hundred.* The English people write about five times as many letters in the aggregate as we do, and in cities and towns, from twenty to one hundred times as many. In an English city, a letter mailed before 8 o'clock in the morning will be forwarded to any part of the city bounds, and an answer obtained before twelve by regular course of mail. So, if mailed before ten or twelve o'clock, an answer may be expected in four hours. The charge is one penny on each letter. There were mailed in London alone in 1853 over 97,000,000 letters—as many as in the whole United States; the proportion is over 41,000 to every thousand inhabitants; and the population of cities like Liverpool and Manchester write 37,000 to every 1,000 people, while the proportion for the same number of people in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are, respectively, 23,000, 14,000 and 10,000. This difference is almost entirely among what are known as “drop letters,” though our “drop letters” pay a postage of only one cent, while the English are charged two. The whole number of letters mailed in London was 97,218,337, and the entire postage on all mailable matter was \$5,641,414. This would give for the London District Post, the sum of \$2,246,762. As the foreign letters pay a higher postage than those in the kingdom, let us make an allowance of (say) \$146,762, and this would leave for the circulation of mailable matter in London \$2,100,000. It cannot be far from that. According to the report of our Postmaster-General for 1851, the only year we have a report on the subject, there were 715,428 “drop letters” in the whole United States! As these had each a postage of one cent, just enough to pay for the trouble of handing them out, the profits on them may be stated in round numbers at—nothing. And what are the financial results of the English system? We have seen that \$2,100,000 are received for local mail matter in London. Now there are in the entire kingdom 8,721 letter-carriers, and 8,561 receivers, and these are paid, annually, the sum of \$1,879,420, showing that the money received on letters and papers, distributed in that city alone, pays more than \$2,000,000 beyond the entire salaries of all the carriers, receivers and sub-Postmasters throughout the kingdom. We subjoin the figures in detail. It will be observed that the last three columns give respectively the entire number of persons employed in the jurisdiction of the Post-Offices named, including sub-Postmasters, carriers, clerks, stampers, and sorters; the entire expenses of the principal as well as the sub-offices attached, both salaries and incidental charges; and the gross receipts for postage and postage stamps sold.

Places.	Population.	Letter-Carriers.		Letter-Receiver and Sub Post-Masters.	
		Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.
London,.....	2,362,236	1,335	\$ 470,275	498	\$ 91,435
Bath,.....	54,240	47	6,000	70	3,580
Birmingham,.....	232,841	64	11,670	41	4,930
Bristol,.....	187,328	53	9,200	90	6,655
Hull,.....	84,690	46	7,685	51	3,100
Liverpool,.....	375,955	82	21,985	56	5,050
Manchester,.....	316,213	123	28,460	107	9,765
Glasgow,.....	329,097	134	23,630	77	6,080
Total,.....	3,592,600	1,934	578,805	990	130,605
United Kingdom,....	27,333,501	3,721	1,405,935	8,561	173,435

POST OFFICE, ENGLISH—*continued.*

Places.	Total Carriers, Receivers, and Sub Post-Masters,		Total persons. employed.	Expenses.	Receipts.
	Number.	Salaries.			
London,	1,883	\$ 561,710	2,782	\$ 1,078,290	\$ 6,106,831
Bath,	117	9,590	129	16,830	68,945
Birmingham,	105	16,600	144	36,820	189,530
Bristol,	143	15,855	172	30,790	151,411
Hull,	97	10,685	118	19,500	90,455
Liverpool,	138	27,035	231	70,145	484,740
Manchester,	230	38,225	283	63,825	696,248
Glasgow,	211	29,710	257	50,480	291,187
Total,	2,924	709,410	4,111	1,366,680	7,779,987
United Kingdom, ...	17,282	1,879,420	20,007	3,333,520	18,933,483

The gross revenue, cost of management, net revenue, and number of letters, in the first and last years of penny postage system, is as follows:

Year.	Gross. Rev.	Expenses.	Net Revenue.	No. of Letters.
1840	\$ 6,797,330	\$ 4,298,385	\$ 2,508,945	168,768,344
1853	12,872,040	7,003,400	5,868,640	410,817,489

Here is an increase of gross revenue, in thirteen years, of 89 per cent., an increase of expenses of 63 per cent., of net revenue of 134 per cent., and an increase in the number of letters of 143 per cent. This gives an average annual increase, in gross revenue, of about 7 per cent., and an annual increase of expenses of not quite 5 per cent. The average annual increase of net revenue was 10 per cent., and in the number of letters written the increase was 11 per cent. annually. If we go back to the year 1839—the last year of the high rates of postage—the increase of letters is still more remarkable; for in that year the number sent by mail was but 75,907,572. During all this enormous increase of correspondence and postal revenue in Great Britain, the population of the kingdom in ten years, (from 1841 to 1851,) increased only about 3 per cent. The increase in the net revenue of the Post-Office during that time was about 100 per cent.

The establishment of the Money Order system was attended by a like extraordinary growth. During the first fourteen years after it was brought into use, the business increased from an insignificant sum to \$50,000,000 per year, paying to the Government, in commissions, more than \$434,000, with a clear profit of \$70,000. In the whole round of financial history, of banking and mercantile operations, there is not a case presenting so prosperous and successful a result; and all of it has been accomplished without risk, revulsion, or "hard times," and with the most constant and uniform success. The following figures are given to show the enormous increase in the business of a single quarter. The result is the number and amount of orders issued and paid:

POST OFFICE, ENGLISH—*continued.*

Quarter ended :	England, Wales.		London.	
	No. of orders.	Amount.	No. of orders.	Amount.
April 5, 1839,	54,623	\$ 463,670	9,428	\$ 87,008
Jan. 5, 1842,	766,672	8,146,380	161,582	1,851,975

The following table gives the progress of the Money Order business; the amount of orders issued in the United Kingdom, each year, from 1839 to 1853, inclusive:

Date.	Number.	Amount.	Date.	Number.	Amount.
		\$			\$
1839	183,921	1,565,623	1843	4,203,651	40,756,475
1840	587,797	4,804,678	1849	4,243,191	41,763,219
1841	1,552,845	15,687,593	1850	4,439,713	42,472,493
1842	2,111,980	21,685,889	1851	4,661,025	44,402,104
1843	2,501,523	25,564,204	1852	4,947,325	47,191,389
1844	2,806,830	28,476,977	1853	5,215,290	49,580,976
1845	3,176,126	32,066,805			
1846	3,515,079	35,355,284	Total, . . .	48,188,654	469,839,740
1847	4,081,185	39,515,886			

This is the whole machinery: as simple and regular as clock-work. Publishers, merchants, or others, living in cities, and having an account with a banker, can indorse over their Money Orders, send them into the banks as so much money, and the banker's clerk calls at the Post-Office, and gets them cashed in gold and silver at par. A Money Order for \$10 (£2) costs six cents commission or exchange, which is paid by the person taking out the Order. Add to this the postage of his letter—two cents—and it costs him eight cents to remit the \$10. It is just the same for a less sum. Over \$10, and not more than \$25, costs a commission of 12 cents—sixpence sterling. No Money Order is granted for a larger sum than £5 (\$25); but if more money is to be remitted, any number of Money Orders can be obtained at the same time. It will be seen that the "exchange" on sums of any amount over \$20 is about a half of one per cent. The commissions received on Money Orders throughout Great Britain, in the year 1853, amounted to \$434,370. The clear profit to the Post-Office Department, arising from the business, was:

In 1850,	\$16,180	In 1852,	\$53,445
In 1851,	37,185	In 1853,	70,745

Previous to Nov. 20, 1840, the commission on Money Orders was one shilling and sixpence sterling for all orders from two to five pounds, and sixpence for those not over two pounds. At that date the commission was reduced to sixpence and threepence, as it now is, and since that they have been in almost universal use. There are about 2,000 Money Order Offices in Great Britain. Every Post-Office has one connected with it; but the Sub-Post-Offices—some five or six thousand in number—have very few of these offices. There are between eighty and ninety of them among the Sub-Offices and Receiving-Houses of London—within the "twelve-mile" "circle." As a general rule, towns containing three or four thousand inhabitants or more have Money Order Offices. They are of two kinds—major and minor. Major offices draw Orders direct on every major or minor office in the Kingdom; but the minor

offices have to send their "Money Orders Advice" through the General Post-Office of the Kingdom where drawn—London, Edinburgh, or Dublin—to get the stamp of that office on it before it can be paid. This occasions a delay of one, two, or three days. The major offices are not restricted in the amount of the business they do, while the minor offices are. The latter are not allowed to issue Orders exceeding £50 in the aggregate in one day. The smaller offices are constantly accumulating money, from the greater number of Orders issued above those that are paid, while in the larger offices the reverse is the fact. It might be supposed that the Money Order system would run into competition with the regular banking and exchange business of the country; but it does not. On the contrary, the banks themselves use it constantly.

POST OFFICE, U. S. A. The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th of June, 1854, was 23,548. Of this number 257 are offices the annual commissions from which amount to one thousand dollars or upwards, and the appointments at these offices are therefore made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 1836. The number of offices established during the last fiscal year was 1,842, and the number discontinued 614, showing a net increase in one year of 1,228. The number of which the sites and names have been changed in the course of the year was 499. The number of postmasters appointed during the year was 8,618. Of these, 4,185 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 1,977 by removals; 320 by deaths; 294 by change of names and sites; and 1,842 on establishment of new offices. The total number of offices on the 1st of December, 1854, was 23,925. On the 30th June last there were in operation 6,697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,167. The length of these routes is estimated at 219,935. The total annual transportation of mails was 63,387,005 miles, costing \$4,630,676, and divided as follows, viz.: 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at \$1,092,833, about 5 cents per mile; 20,890,530 miles by coach, at \$1,290,095, about 6 cents per mile; 15,433,389 miles by railroad, at \$1,758,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,483 miles by steamboat, at \$489,138, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Compared with the services of the 30th June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,494,463 miles of transportation, or about 2½ per cent., and of \$134,708 cost, being about 3 per cent. The increase of railroad service is 2,446,684 miles, and the expense \$157,281, being 19 per cent. in transportation, and not quite 1 per cent. in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 377,157 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of \$37,520, or 3 35-100 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 439,796 miles, or about 2 per cent., though at an increased cost of \$83,137, or 6 88-100 per cent. The increased cost for a diminished amount of such service may be accounted for from the fact that the new contracts in New England and New York, commencing 1st July, 1853, were made at largely enhanced rates, increasing the aggregate expense, while the amount of service was largely reduced. The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced 889,582 miles, or 15½ per cent., at a reduced cost of \$143,230, or 29 7-10 per cent. This is accounted for by the discontinuance of service between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, and Detroit, and Buffalo, and the suspension of service on the Arkansas and White rivers, owing to the failures of the contractors. Several steamboat routes were also dispensed with at the lettings of new contracts for New England and New York. The cost of the service for the last fiscal year on the several United States mail steamship lines, and across the Isthmus of Panama, is as follows:

New York to Liverpool, Collins line, twenty-six round trips,	\$858,000 00
New York, <i>via</i> Southampton, to Bremen, eleven round trips,	183,333 26
New York, <i>via</i> Cowes, to Havre, eleven round trips,	137,500 00
New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, twenty-four round trips, including same number of trips between New York and New Orleans, <i>via</i> Havana,	259,000 00
Astoria, <i>via</i> San Francisco, to Panama, twenty-four round trips,	348,250 00
Charleston, <i>via</i> Savannah and Key West, to Havana, twenty-four round trips,	50,000 00
New Orleans to Vera Cruz, twenty-four round trips, omitting Tampico,	37,200 00
Aspinwall to Panama,	119,727 03
Total,	\$2,023,010 29

Number of Post Offices, Extent of Post Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post Office Department; with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since 1790.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for	
					Compensation of Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$37,935	\$32,140	\$8,198	\$22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,393	30,272	75,359
1800	903	20,817	230,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,553	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,743	1,043,065	743,121	241,901	457,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,735	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	539,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,536	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,823	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	732,425
1821	4,650	78,308	1,059,087	1,184,233	337,599	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	733,618
1823	4,043	84,360	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,132	84,860	1,197,753	1,188,019	383,304	763,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,708	1,366,712	447,727	835,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,959	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,036,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,732,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,350,533	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,636	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,023	1,252,222
1832	9,205	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,431	1,432,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,233	1,894,638
1834	10,693	119,916	2,323,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,341,766	812,333	1,633,652
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,727
1838	12,519	134,818	4,233,733	4,430,662	933,943	3,131,303
1839	12,730	133,999	4,434,657	4,636,536	930,000	3,235,622
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236	1,023,925	3,296,376
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,528	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,037,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,933,551
1845	14,133	143,940	4,239,841	4,320,732	1,409,875	2,935,504
*1846	14,601	152,365	3,437,199	4,034,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
*1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,393	3,979,570	1,060,223	2,476,455
*1848	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850	..	2,394,703
*1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,577,407
*1850	18,417	173,672	5,532,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,736
*1851	19,796	196,290	6,727,367	6,273,402	1,781,636	3,533,064
*1852	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,103,459	1,296,765	4,225,311
*1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,932,757	1,406,477	4,906,303

* The returns for 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851, are for the six years under the law of March 3, 1845. Those for 1852 and 1853 are for the two years under the new law.

The expenditures of the department for the past year, including payments for foreign postages, were, as already stated,	\$8,577,424 12
The revenue of the year, including foreign postages and the appropriation for free matter, amounted to	6 955,586 22
Deficiency,	\$1,621,837 90

PYRAMIDS. M. Persigny, in his "Destination," etc., "Des Pyramides," lately published in France, conjectures that they were intended as a barrier to arrest the progress of the sands from the desert, and thus to preserve the cultivated fields of Egypt from destruction. The great Pyramid at Ghizeh, it is stated, was first opened by the Caliph Al Mamoun, in the expectation of discovering treasure; when the people murmured at their disappointment, he ordered a sum of money to be secretly deposited, which, on its discovery by the laborers, is said to have satisfied their cupidity.

RAILROADS, GREAT BRITAIN. During the year 1849, about 870 miles of new railways were opened in the United Kingdom, viz: 630 miles in England, 108 in Scotland, and 132 in Ireland. The following table gives the progress of railways since 1844, with the average receipts per mile per week:

Years.	Miles open.	Per mile per week.	Years.	Miles open.	Per mile per week.
		£			£
1844	1,770	64	1848	4,178	50
1845	2,033	67	1849	4,983	46
1846	2,498	64	1850	6,075	44
1847	3,375	56			

The number of railroad passengers in England and Wales in 1846, was 35,000,000; in 1850, 53,000,000; total United Kingdom in 1850, 66,000,000.—The great Russian railroad, from Moscow to St. Petersburg, was opened November 13, 1851, the distance, 420 miles, being run through in 18 hours, 23½ miles per hour.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. In New York:

Roads.	Length.	Capital stock paid in.	Funded and floating debt.	Cost of construction and equipment.	Receipts for year.*	Payments for other than construction and dividends.
	miles.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hudson River,.....	144	3,727,827	8,344,439	11,780,954	1,298,617	1,481,048
New York and Erie,	464	10,091,000	22,858,895	31,224,834	4,484,986	3,554,290
New York Central,.....	534	22,218,958	11,564,034	22,044,529	3,570,187	2,105,757

* Year ending September 30, 1853.

Roads.	Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts, 1852-3.	Expenses, 1852-3.
	miles.	\$	\$	\$
In Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania, (Harrisburg to Pittsburg,) ..	252	15,600,000	1,943,827	1,326,801
In Maryland: Baltimore and Ohio, (to Wheeling, Va.,)...	380	19,542,307	2,026,212	3,645,609
In Michigan: Central, (Detroit to Chicago,).....	273	8,856,834	1,145,537	556,721
Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, (Monroe to Chicago,).....	247	6,000,000	1,100,000	770,000

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—continued.

RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following list of Railroads in Massachusetts and the adjacent States, and in New York, is very complete and accurate, being compiled from the official returns made near January, 1884.

Name of Road.	Road completed.*	Length of road, miles.	Length of double track, miles.	Length of Branches, miles.	Total capital paid in, \$.	Total cost of road and equipment, \$.	Debt, \$.	Earnings in 1853, \$.	Expenses of working, \$.	Net Earnings, \$.	Dividends, \$.	Surplus, \$.	Dividend for 1853, Pct.	Amount dividends paid since road commenced,*	Speed passenger trains per hour, mts.	Speed of freight trains, mts.	Casualties.			
																	Fatal.	Not fatal.		
Barshire, †	1841	21.90	.....	.....	600,000	600,000	.....	42,000	.....	42,000	42,000	.....	.....	.....	84	25	12	.....	.....
Boston and Lowell,	1835	25.77	.....	1.87	1,830,000	2,044,536	906,190	484,600	.....	114,900	109,800	99,742	.....	.....	.....	25	12	.....	.....
Boston and Milne,	1843	74.96	.....	8.79	4,076,915	4,111,34	150,000	803,634	.....	884,666	418,358	332,456	.....	.....	.....	24	11	10	.....	.....
Boston and Providence,	1835	48.51	.....	12.00	3,160,000	3,878,041	402,825	508,327	.....	296,640	305,401	47,638	.....	.....	.....	25	14	.....	.....	.....
Boston and Worcester,	1835	44.63	.....	21.00	4,600,000	4,850,755	500,542	413,290	.....	413,290	315,000	198,917	.....	.....	.....	12½	25	11	.....	.....
Cape Cod Branch,	1848	97.80	.....	1.01	421,630	633,907	150,000	68,343	.....	49,531	36,112	20,000	.....	.....	.....	25	14	.....	.....	.....
Cesaire,	1819	58.64	.....	.....	9,083,825	9,083,825	8,719,249	315,249	.....	185,596	199,703	84,808	.....	.....	.....	11	21	10	.....	.....
Connecticut River,	1846	50.00	.....	9.75	1,591,110	1,802,545	256,384	528,271	.....	328,971	91,833	44,571	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Eastern, †	1840	51.11	.....	16.00	2,851,000	3,120,392	1,921,475	630,811	.....	1,561,12	102,098	115,890	.....	.....	.....	108	21	15	.....	.....
Essex,	1848	19.85	.....	2.00	1,298,607	7,849,5	6,552	47,670	.....	3,087½	205,550	115,890	.....	.....	.....	108	21	15	.....	.....
Fall River,	1846	49.24	.....	.....	1,050,000	1,050,000	191,500	9,041,81	.....	167,584	136,589	87,769	.....	.....	.....	36	27	13	.....	.....
Fitchburg and Worcester,	1845	51.93	.....	50.93	3,540,010	3,716,870	191,500	636,680	.....	219,404	219,404	159,837	.....	.....	.....	71	24	12	.....	.....
Fitchburg and Lowell,	1850	13.99	.....	.....	292,789	319,159	72,019	36,206	.....	52,465	13,741	7,492	.....	.....	.....	12	22	10	.....	.....
Lowell and Lowell,	1848	13.25	.....	.....	200,000	263,658	163,658	51,738	.....	98,258	23,100	15,000	.....	.....	.....	18	52	12	.....	.....
Nashua and Lowell, †	1838	14.58	.....	.....	600,000	601,215	24,000	182,949	.....	611,133	45,000	29,328	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford and Taunton,	1840	50.13	.....	.....	2,000,000	5,296,966	.....	709,338	.....	1,41,603	16,839	35,000	.....	.....	.....	9	26	16	.....	.....
New Bedford and Worcester, †	1839	66.10	.....	.....	1,192,200	2,296,488	709,338	321,045	.....	1,41,603	16,839	35,000	.....	.....	.....	9	26	16	.....	.....
O. J. Colony,	1845	33.25	.....	11.50	1,964,070	2,296,488	294,078	443,678	.....	292,003	129,816	21,000	.....	.....	.....	29	20	12	.....	.....
Providence and North Adams,	1846	18.65	.....	7.75	450,000	443,678	.....	47,333	.....	2,209	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	12	.....	.....
Providence and Worcester,	1847	43.31	.....	5.41	1,481,800	1,791,949	300,000	291,418	.....	1,20,892	90,525	14,077	.....	.....	.....	9	20	12	.....	.....
Salem and Lowell,	1847	48.51	.....	.....	941,305	1,028,852	.....	55,681	.....	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	12	.....	.....
Taunton and Lowell,	1846	11.10	.....	.....	250,000	301,136	.....	159,739	.....	138,248	20,000	42,516	.....	.....	.....	12½	25	14	.....	.....
Taunton and Massachusetts,	1840	60.00	.....	.....	2,292,990	3,207,818	1,139,615	944,232	.....	231,178	13,145	188,890	.....	.....	.....	20	19	.....	.....	.....
Western,	1849	155.40	.....	.....	5,150,000	9,265,259	5,219,529	1,295,221	.....	746,438	161,500	188,890	.....	.....	.....	28	15	10	.....	.....
Worcester and Nashua, †	1845	45.69	.....	.....	1,141,300	1,342,501	194,445	182,203	.....	81,808	76,039	17,220	.....	.....	.....	23	10	.....	.....	.....
Total,	1039:27	298.18	105.41	43.671	471,53,443,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The cars began to run on sections of the various roads as they were finished, and dividends were declared, in some cases, before the road was completed.
 † Leased to the Housatonic Road at seven per cent. net on the capital of \$800,000.
 ‡ This includes Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire. Length 16 miles. Capital paid in \$492,500; cost \$493,082.
 § 5.23 miles in New Hampshire.
 ¶ Includes branch from Norwich to Allyn's Point, 7 miles.
 ** This includes the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, from Albany to the State line. Length 33.25 miles; cost \$1,930,836, and leased by the Western Railroad.
 †† 6.62 miles in New Hampshire.

The following is a comparative statement of the railways of the United States on January 1, of the four years stated:

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Miles in operation,	11,565	13,847	17,811	21,310
Miles in construction,	11,228	10,418	12,898	16,975
Capital invested,	\$335,150,848	\$408,103,109	\$508,588,088	\$621,316,303

The above is not strictly correct, but is, probably, a close approximation to the true figures. The following figures will show very nearly the number of miles opened throughout each year for the past four years:

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Miles opened,	1,278	2,282	3,964	3,599

We find in *The American Railway Times* the annexed railway statistics, made up to the close of 1854:

States.	Number of Railways.	Number of miles in operation.	Number of miles in course of construction.	Cost.
				\$
Maine,.....	12	477	35	13,749,021
New Hampshire,.....	16	512	34	15,860,940
Vermont,.....	7	419	59	17,998,835
Massachusetts,.....	39	1,293	36	59,167,781
Rhode Island,.....	1	50	.....	2,614,484
Connecticut,.....	12	638	51	25,224,191
New York,.....	32	2,625	801	111,882,503
New Jersey,.....	11	437	.....	13,840,030
Pennsylvania,.....	69	1,992	1,406	94,657,675
Delaware,.....	2	16	43	690,600
Maryland,.....	2	512	30	2,654,338
Virginia,.....	23	837	1,095	16,466,250
North Carolina,.....	5	381	243	6,847,213
South Carolina,.....	10	700	374	13,547,093
Georgia,.....	16	930	452	17,084,872
Florida,.....	2	54	.....	250,000
Alabama,.....	6	221	659	3,986,208
Mississippi,.....	7	239	755	4,520,000
Louisiana,.....	8	169	293	1,731,000
Texas,.....	1	.....	72	.....
Tennessee,.....	12	517	946	10,436,610
Kentucky,.....	10	228	572	6,179,072
Ohio,.....	47	2,927	1,681	67,798,201
Indiana,.....	39	1,453	2,608	29,585,933
Illinois,.....	31	2,667	1,556	55,663,656
Michigan,.....	5	601	333	22,370,397
Missouri,.....	6	50	963	1,000,000
Iowa,.....	4	115	1,315	2,300,000
Wisconsin,.....	11	283	746	5,000,000
Total,.....	444	21,310	16,975	621,316,303

No one ever imagined, before these roads were built, that the freight business would exceed the amount received for passengers. It is remarkable,

also, that the money for freight comes from some of the heaviest articles, as may be seen in the following aggregate upon three of these roads:

Roads.	Flour.	Coal.	Pork and beef.	Iron.	Lumber.
	bbls.	tuns.	bbls.	tuns.	tuns.
Baltimore and Ohio,.....	666,160	225,574	42,000	14,000	43
Pennsylvania Central,....	205,000	4,000	85,000	1,000	1,000
New York and Erie,.....	350,000	5,000	150,000	2,000	100,000
Total,.....	1,221,160	254,574	277,000	17,000	101,043

The freight carried on the New York and Erie Road amounted to 650,000 tuns, an amount greater than all the aggregate of the above articles. When we look at the enormous freights, especially in coal and flour, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and of lumber and merchandise on the New York and Erie, we perceive at once two great facts—that the modes of transportation have changed, and that the amount transported exceeds all common belief. But there is another *effect* of these great railways, which has special reference to the Central West. It is the surplus produce of the West, which chiefly makes up these enormous freights; and just in proportion as their facilities have increased, has the value of western produce increased. They have the entire surplus of both agricultural and mineral wealth in the Valley of the Ohio, saleable to market. The cost of freight on a barrel of flour, (which may be taken as a standard for other freight,) from Cincinnati to New York, is from \$1 to \$1.10, or, in other words, about 50 cents for 100 pounds, on western produce, for a distance of over 700 miles.

SOUTH AMERICA. The first railway in Peru, from Callao to Lima, six miles, was opened November, 1850.

RAILROADS, TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS BY.

PRINCIPAL ROUTES.

Termini.	Length.	Annual Pay.	Pay per Mile.	Journeys in a year.	Miles run.	Pay per Mile. Cts.
Portland to Boston.....	110½	\$16,161	\$147	1,248	143,520	11
Boston to New York.....	242½	53,348	220	1,976	479,180	11
New York to Dunkirk.....	460	92,000	200	1,976	908,900	10
Springfield to Albany.....	102	117,217	169	1,248	127,296	13½
New York to Albany.....	144	32,400	225	1,976	284,544	11
Albany to Buffalo.....	321	64,200	200	2,600	884,600	7½
Buffalo to Cleveland.....	185	43,720	236	1,352	250,160	17½
Cleveland to Cincinnati.....	257	69,390	270	1,352	347,464	20
Detroit to Chicago.....	282½	42,375	150	1,248	352,560	12
Baltimore to Wheeling.....	380	91,387	240	1,040	395,200	23
Philadelphia to Pittsburg...	357½	71,325	200	1,456	520,520	13½
New York to Philadelphia..	90	34,088	379	1,976	177,840	19
Philadelphia to Baltimore..	102	37,500	368	1,976	201,552	18½
Baltimore to Washington...	40	12,000	300	2,704	108,160	11
A. Creek to Petersburg.....	98	30,050	306	1,456	142,688	21
Petersburg to Wilmington..	226	67,800	300	1,456	329,056	20½
Wilmington to Kingsville..	171	40,612	237	728	124,488	32½
Charleston to Augusta.....	139	33,012	237	1,456	202,884	16
Augusta to Montgomery ...	359	84,437	235	1,456	522,704	16
Total First Class.....	4,067	933,022	229	1,586	6,452,876	14½
Balance in the Union ..	10,373	825,588	80	866	8,980,518	9½
Total in the Union....	14,440	1,758,610	122	1,069	15,433,394	11½

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, according to the Census of 1850.

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.	Average Accommodat'ns.	Total Value of Church Property.	Average Value of Property.
Baptist,	8,791	3,180,878	356	\$ 10,931,382	\$ 1,244
Christian,	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational,	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed,	324	181,986	561	4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal,	1,422	625,213	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free,	361	108,645	300	252,255	698
Friends,	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,395
German Reformed,	327	156,932	479	965,880	2,953
Jewish,	31	16,575	534	371,600	11,987
Lutheran,	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,333
Mennonite,	110	29,900	272	94,245	856
Methodist,	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian,	331	112,185	333	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian,	4,534	2,040,316	445	14,369,889	3,135
Roman Catholic,	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian,	15	5,070	338	108,100	7,206
Tunker,	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union,	619	213,552	345	690,065	1,114
Unitarian,	243	137,367	565	3,268,122	13,449
Universalist,	494	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor Sects,	325	115,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total,	36,011	13,849,896	334	\$ 86,416,639	\$ 2,400

RICE. First planted in South Carolina, 1693, and has been grown in that State every year since that period.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, THE CIVIL LIST OF, FOR 1854:

For His Majesty's privy purse,	\$10,000
“ royal state,	4,000
“ medical attendant,	2,000
For Her Majesty the Queen,	1,000
For His Royal Highness (heir apparent),	3,000
For Prince Kamehameha, Gen. of Division and Privy Counsellor,	800
Total,	\$20,800

The whole receipts of customs amounted, in the year 1853, to \$155,640.17, from which is to be deducted the cost of collection, leaving the net assets at a small figure.

SCHOOLS—originally kept in the porches of churches. Even so late as 1624, John Evelyn, then four years old, was taught by “one Frier at the church-porch of Wotton.”—*E.'s Diary*. The ragged schools, for the instruction of destitute children in England, originated with John Pounds, a poor cripple and shoemaker at Portsmouth, who, while laboring for his daily sustenance, found time to instruct the vagabond children of his neighborhood. He died, “deplored by all his scholars and their relatives, Jan. 1839.” Infant schools originated about 1780, with Oberlin, pastor of Waldbach (Germ.); and in England were first put in operation in 1815, by James Buchanan, one of the masters engaged by Robert Owen at Lanark. Wilderspin's plans were subsequent to the above.—*West. Review*. Sabbath schools were partially in operation previous to the great effort of Mr. Raikes, through the instrumentality of Miss Walker, a Quaker lady of Tottenham, near London, and the

Rev. Mr. Lindsay and wife, of Catterick, Yorkshire.—*Nor. of Scot. Gaz.* The first Sabbath school in the United States is said to have been established by Mrs. Archibald Lake, in the stockade in Marietta, Ohio, March 1791. [See Military School and Naval School.]

SCHOOLS, NORMAL, IN THE UNITED STATES. Normal schools are special seminaries for the instruction and practice of school teachers in the science of education, and in the art of teaching and governing. It is surprising that although nearly every State in the Union has established free schools, only a very few of them have provided for the proper education of teachers. In this respect we are surpassed by several European nations, in which public schools are established and supported by law, and where normal schools form prominent parts of their respective systems. The following is a list of the principal American institutions of this character. They are all organized and conducted upon nearly the same plan; in each tuition is free, based upon the pupil's declaration of an intention to pursue the business of teaching. Nearly all of them have schools of practice attached.

PRINCIPAL NORMAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Location.	Founded.	Whole No. of Pupils.	Graduates.
Framingham, Massachusetts	1839	813	593*
Westfield, "	1839	930	....
Bridgewater, "	1840	854	534
Salem, "	1855	....	....
Albany, New York	1844	2,500	800
New Britain, Connecticut	1849	681	....
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1854	538	182
Reed's Ferry, New Hampshire	1849	....	....
Ypsilanti, Michigan	1852	121	....
Oskaloosa, Iowa	1852	47	....

SCULPTORS, WANDERING. A moderate estimate gives us two hundred makers and venders of images in the city of New York. Of these, perhaps one-eighth have fixed habitations and shops where they carry on their business. The remainder are itinerants who manufacture their own wares and vend them through the streets of the city and the country villages. They are exclusively of Italian origin—coming mostly from the shores of the lovely Lake of Como, in Lombardy. They usually emigrate in small parties—forming on their arrival here into companies, and constantly cherishing the idea of a return to their native land. Many of them will wander through this strange country for from five to twenty years—existing on the humblest food, and often, in the summer months, trusting to the bountiful earth for a lodging-place—thus of their own choice encountering difficulties and privations unknown to any other class of our population, and all that they may return to their early homes and die in competence among the loved scenes of infancy. Those who die during this term of self-exile intrust the little which they have accumulated to a companion, who transmits it safely to the family or friends of the deceased in Italy. And rarely indeed is this trust violated; for these poor people are characterized by as high a sense of honor as of *amor patrie*. In fact, these Italian emigrants are much superior in a moral point of view to the generality of those thrown upon our shores. The industry of the

* Females only. The other schools include both sexes.

“sculptors” is most praiseworthy. They will return from their wanderings of the day to toil during the greater part of the night in completing a stock of images to take out on the succeeding morning. One bed answers for the entire “firm,” which is usually composed of three or four members. Their food is simple, and of the poorest quality. They usually remain in this country about ten years; in that time some accumulate as much as five thousand dollars, although that is greatly beyond the average. As a consequence of their long term of residence in this country, the emigrants return to their native land much improved in their mental condition. Many of them arrive here ignorant of everything appertaining to social and political progress, and return tolerably well informed.

SEWING MACHINES. Invented 1848, and brought to general use by the large tailoring establishments. A machine, with the attention of one girl, will sew six overcoats per day.—*Sci. Am.*

SHANGHAI. The population trading with this Chinese port is between 60,000,000 and 80,000,000. The teas grown here are the finest in the world, and its supplies to foreign countries are about seven-eighths of the whole product exported from the empire. The amount sent forward from China in 1850, is given officially as follows; to Russia, 7,000,000 lbs.; France, 2,000,000 lbs.; Holland, 3,000,000 lbs.; Great Britain, 52,000,000 lbs.; and the United States, 30,000,000 lbs.; the total valuation of which shipments cannot fall far short of \$30,000,000. The rich silk fabrics of Suchan are brought to Shanghai, as well as numerous other articles of valuable traffic, all of which may be more readily purchased here than at Canton, which port receives its principal export supplies from the former. The importance of Shanghai as a port of entrance for the American merchant offers incalculable advantages.

SHIPPING, U. S. Tonnage of the principal cities of the U. S. :

	Tuns and 95ths.
The city of New York has of registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage,	1,262,798.08
“ Boston “ “ “ “ “	495,579.51
“ Philadelphia “ “ “ “ “	268,746.62
“ New Orleans “ “ “ “ “	183,818.08
“ Baltimore “ “ “ “ “	170,835.35
“ New Bedford “ “ “ “ “	165,910.28
“ Bath “ “ “ “ “	154,501.27
“ Portland “ “ “ “ “	123,672.48
“ Wadsworth “ “ “ “ “	122,735.80
No other city in the United States reaches 100,000 tuns.	
The aggregates are, of registered tonnage,	2,333,819.16
Of enrolled and licensed tonnage,	2,469,083.47
Total,	4,802,902.63

The number and class of vessels built in the principal ship-building States of the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854. The totals in some of the States are as follows:

Maine, the largest number,	348
New York, next largest number,	300
Pennsylvania “	237
Massachusetts, “	180
Maryland “	122
No other State reaches the number of 100.	

The aggregate number of all the vessels, of every class, built in the several States and Territories, is 1,774, of which 334 were ships and barques. Their tonnage amounted to 535,636.01 95ths.

SHIPPING, U. S.—*continued.*

A Comparative View of the Registered and Enrolled Tonnage of the United States, showing the tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery; also, the proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade, Cod Fishery, Mackerel Fishery, and Whale Fishery, from 1815 to 1854, inclusive.

Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.	Registered tonnage in Whale Fishery.	Tonnage employed in Steam Navigation.	Proportion of the Enrolled Tonnage employed in the			
						Coasting Trade.	Cod Fishery.	Mackerel Fishery.	Whale Fishery.
1815	854,294	513,833	1,368,127	....	....	435,066	26,510	....	1,229
1816	800,759	571,458	1,372,218	....	....	479,979	37,879	....	1,168
1817	809,724	590,186	1,399,921	8,471	....	481,457	53,990	....	349
1818	606,088	619,095	1,225,184	16,134	....	503,140	58,551	....	614
1819	612,930	647,821	1,260,751	31,700	....	523,556	65,044	....	686
1820	919,047	661,118	1,280,166	35,391	....	539,080	60,842	....	1,053
1821	619,396	679,062	1,298,953	26,070	....	559,435	51,351	....	1,924
1822	623,150	696,543	1,324,699	45,449	....	573,080	58,405	....	3,133
1823	639,920	696,644	1,336,565	39,913	24,379	566,408	67,621	....	555
1824	669,972	729,190	1,389,163	33,165	21,609	589,223	68,419	....	180
1825	700,787	722,323	1,423,110	35,379	23,061	587,273	70,626	....	...
1826	737,978	796,210	1,534,189	41,757	34,058	666,420	63,761	....	226
1827	747,170	873,437	1,620,607	45,653	40,197	732,937	74,048	....	328
1828	812,619	928,772	1,741,391	54,621	39,418	753,922	74,947	....	180
1829	659,142	610,654	1,269,797	57,284	54,036	508,358	101,796	....	...
1830	576,675	615,311	1,191,776	38,911	64,471	516,978	61,554	35,973	792
1831	620,451	647,394	1,267,846	32,315	34,445	539,723	60,977	46,210	481
1832	686,989	732,460	1,439,450	72,863	90,313	649,627	54,027	47,427	377
1833	750,026	856,123	1,606,149	101,158	101,849	744,198	62,720	43,725	478
1834	857,438	901,463	1,758,907	108,060	122,315	733,613	54,403	61,032	364
1835	885,520	939,118	1,824,940	97,640	122,315	792,301	72,374	64,443	...
1836	897,774	984,323	1,820,132	144,630	145,556	873,023	62,307	64,425	1,573
1837	810,447	1,086,238	1,896,685	127,241	154,764	956,989	80,551	46,510	1,394
1838	822,591	1,173,047	1,995,639	119,629	193,413	1,041,105	70,064	56,649	5,229
1839	834,244	1,262,234	2,096,478	131,845	204,938	1,153,551	72,258	35,983	439
1840	899,764	1,230,999	2,130,764	136,926	202,339	1,176,694	76,035	23,269	...
1841	845,303	1,184,940	2,130,744	157,405	175,088	1,107,067	66,551	11,321	...
1842	975,358	1,117,031	2,092,390	151,612	229,661	1,045,753	54,804	16,096	377
1843	1,009,305	1,149,297	2,158,601	152,374	236,867	1,076,155	61,224	11,775	143
1844	1,063,764	1,211,930	2,280,095	163,293	272,179	1,109,614	85,224	16,170	321
1845	1,095,172	1,321,829	2,417,002	190,695	326,018	1,190,398	69,325	21,413	206
1846	1,131,286	1,431,793	2,562,084	189,930	347,393	1,239,370	72,516	36,463	439
1847	1,241,312	1,597,732	2,839,045	193,358	404,841	1,452,623	70,177	31,451	...
1848	1,360,386	1,793,155	3,154,041	192,179	427,391	1,620,933	82,651	43,558	432
1849	1,433,941	1,895,073	3,334,015	180,136	462,394	1,730,410	42,970	73,353	...
1850	1,535,711	1,949,743	3,535,454	146,016	525,946	1,755,796	85,646	53,111	...
1851	1,726,307	2,046,123	3,772,439	181,614	583,607	1,854,317	87,475	50,539	...
1852	1,899,443	2,233,992	4,133,440	193,797	643,240	2,008,021	102,659	72,546	...
1853	2,103,674	2,303,336	4,407,010	193,203	514,097	2,134,256	109,227	59,350	...
1854	2,333,319	2,469,083	4,302,902	181,901	676,607	2,273,900	102,194	35,041	...

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Years.	Number of vessels possessed.	Tonnage of vessels possessed.	Number of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.
British Empire,	1844	.....	.....	338,039	32,426,337
“	1854	35,960	5,043,270	342,354	42,573,369
United States,	1854	.....	5,661,416	.....	40,000,000*
France,	1850	14,354	683,130	.....	6,610,719

* Estimated.

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Countries.	Years.	Number of vessels possessed.	Tonnage of vessels possessed.	Number of vessels entered and cleared.	Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.
France,.....	1854	14,354*	716,000*	.....	10,000,000*
Spain and Colonies,.....	1850	7,606	361,401	10,977	1,387,468
"	1854	7,986*	379,421*	11,526	1,456,841
Portugal,	1848	789	80,525	.....	.....
"	1854	836*	86,156*	.....	.....
Sardinia, Tuscany, Papal States, and Naples, including Sicily,...	1854	17,066†	546,021†	.....	.....
Austria,	1849	6,083	259,583	.....	.....
"	1854	7,600*	324,000*	.....	.....
Greece,	1854	3,970	264,981	.....	.....
Turkey,	1854	2,220	182,000	.....	.....
Egypt,	1854	230	88,790	.....	.....
Mexico, Brazil, and all the States of Central and South America,...	1854	1,530*	193,785*	.....	.....
Sandwich and Society Islands,...	1854	100	3,000	.....	.....
Belgium,	1850	149	30,577	4,792	706,605
"	1854	No incr ^s e.	36,000*	.....	.....
Holland,	1850	1,793	396,924	13,986	2,236,835
"	1854	2,048*	456,459*	15,771*	2,472,075*
Hanover and Oldenburg,	1854	500*	40,000*	.....	.....
Hamburg,	1852	369‡	119,884	8,920	1,686,749
" .....	.....	2,000§	101,664§	.....	.....
Lubeck, .....	.....	70*	9,380*	.....	.....
Bremen, .....	.....	.....	.....	2,400*	430,000*
Mecklenburg, .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000*	450,000*
Prussia,	1849	150*	Unknown.	1,000*	Unknown.
" .....	.....	1,531	233,638	.....	.....
"	1854	4,080*	368,800*	10,315	1,063,736
Denmark,	1852	4,695	189,190	107,571	1,074,108
Norway,	1851	.....	368,632	19,447	1,928,022
Sweden,	1852	886||	147,928||	.....	1,372,672
Russia,	1852	800 or less.	.....	17,022¶	3,090,814¶

The floating tonnage of the whole civilized world, (excluding only China and the East,) may consist of nearly 136,000 vessels of 14,500,000 tons.

SHIPWRECKS. The shipwrecks of the eighteen months, ending May 1855, count up near eight thousand dead. Among the most prominent in the great loss of life are the following: *Steamers*—Birkenhead, 700; City of Glasgow, 500; San Francisco, 200; Arctic, 330; Yankee Blade, 40; Forerunner, 14; Launch, 24; Pearl, 18. *Sailing vessels*—Olympus and Trade Wind, 24; Walter Claxton, 13; ship E. Z., 19; cutter Hamilton, 15; Tayleur, 370; Staffordshire, 180; Favorite, 201; Mary Jane, 144; Santa Anna, 70; Powhattan, 330; New Era, 277; Johannes, 84; Abadish, 701; Mercedes, 731; W. H. Davis, 29; Annie Jane, 375; Europa, 18; Waldron, 85; Leviathan, 28; Warren, 14. Total, 5,534. The full extent of losses on vessels which have met with disasters reported in American papers, in some way connected with American trade, embracing inland trade, exceeds 4,000 in the last twelve months, (1853-54.) The whole reported from every part of the world is over 10,000. Up to 1850 the average losses reported from every section reach 3,000 per

* Estimated.

† Reported, but not officially.

‡ Sea-going.

§ Coasting.

|| Exclusive of coasting trade.

¶ Russian vessels and tonnage about one-eighth.

annum. The losses of the last twelve months exceed those of any three previous years. *Over fifty vessels in that time have not been heard from.* Among the missing vessels the last year not heard from are:

Packet-ships Constitution and Waterloo, full cargoes,	\$200,000
Steamer City of Glasgow, total loss,	1,000,000

WRECKS.

Loss by fog—Steamer Humboldt (Halifax Harbor),	1,200,000
“ Steamer Franklin (Long Island),	1,500,000
“ Ship Montezuma, . . . . .	....
“ Ship C. Jerome, . . . . .	....
“ A Bremen ship—300 passengers, . . . . .	....
“ Steamer Arctic,	2,000,000
Total,	\$7,500,000

The steamer San Francisco, with troops, and many others.

The losses paid by Marine Insurance Companies for the year 1854, in New York alone, exceed \$12,000,000. Two hundred and one vessels were reported in a single week in the *Journal of Commerce*. The losses on land *by fire and storms*, for the year 1854, are not less than \$18,000,000—making not less, in all, than \$30,000,000.

SLAVES STATES OF U. S.—EDUCATION IN. There are in the slave States 2,867,567 native whites over 20 years of age, of whom 494,161, or just 17.23 per cent. are returned as “illiterate,” while in the free States there are 6,649,001 of the same kind of population, of whom 273,623 are returned as “illiterate,” or just 4.12 per cent. The slave States show more than seventeen persons in a hundred, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write. In New England, only one person in 400, over 20 years of age, is incapable of reading and writing; while in the slave States, the ratio is one in twelve.

States.	Native Whites.	Whites at School.	Per cent. at School.
Arkansas	159,946	23,332	13.33
Georgia	514,566	76,914	14.95
South Carolina.....	266,000	39,993	15.03
Virginia	871,393	109,500	12.26

On the other hand, take four free States, similarly situated as to the amount of population :

States.	Native Whites.	Whites at School.	Per cent. at School.
Wisconsin	193,478	45,441	23.48
Maine	549,674	182,770	33.25
Vermont	279,383	88,656	31.73
Massachusetts.....	819,044	209,554	25.62

In every case we find that the free States have nearly double the number at school of the slave States, and in some instances more than double the num-

ber. The same result may be exhibited by the comparative circulation of the newspaper and periodical press. In New England, the circulation of literary papers is in the ratio of 5.30 to each person of the white population; in the Middle States 8.24; and in the Southern States 1.05. Of political papers, the circulation in New England holds a ratio of 16.38 to each person; in the Middle States 16.30; and in the Southern States 6.18. The ratio of religious papers in New England is 2.28 to each person; in the Middle States 3.13, and in the Southern States 0.70. The Southern States here spoken of are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, excluding the South-western slave States, which would greatly aggravate the ratio. The whole number of periodicals, of all kinds, religious, political, literary, scientific and miscellaneous, printed in the slave and free States, foots up in this wise:

Free.	No. of Copies Printed annually.	Slave.	No. of Copies Printed annually.
California,	761,200	Alabama,	2,662,741
Connecticut,	4,267,932	Arkansas,	377,000
Illinois,	5,102,276	Delaware,	421,200
Indiana,	4,316,823	Florida,	319,800
Iowa,	1,512,800	Georgia,	4,070,866
Maine,	4,208,064	Kentucky,	6,582,833
Massachusetts,	64,820,564	Louisiana,	12,416,224
Michigan,	3,247,736	Maryland,	19,612,724
New Hampshire,	3,067,552	Mississippi,	1,752,504
New Jersey,	4,093,673	Missouri,	6,195,560
New York,	115,385,473	North Carolina,	2,020,564
Ohio,	30,473,407	South Carolina,	7,145,930
Pennsylvania,	84,898,672	Tennessee,	6,940,750
Rhode Island,	2,756,950	Texas,	1,296,924
Vermont,	2,567,662	Virginia,	9,223,063
Wisconsin,	2,665,457		
Total,	333,997,082	Total,	78,738,693

The copies printed in the free States are more than four times the number printed in the slave States. The number of whites in the slave States, in 1850, was 6,222,418, and in the free States was 13,330,650; showing that while the latter does not double the former, the papers printed in the latter more than quadruple the former! About the same proportion holds in regard to the public libraries—school, college, and church libraries included—of these districts. The States of New York and Pennsylvania each print more periodicals in a year than all the slave States together, (New York about double,) and Massachusetts alone nearly as many. The volumes open to the use of the public in New York more than double all the volumes in all the slave States, though New York has only one-half their white population. Virginia has a white population of 894,800, and Massachusetts of 977,154; but the public volumes of Virginia are only 88,464, while those of Massachusetts are 684,015. The State of New Hampshire, with less than half the white population of Virginia, has more than double the number of libraries, with a nearly equal number of volumes. The little State of Rhode Island, no bigger than a Virginia corn-field, has more public books by some 14,000 than all Virginia; and Massachusetts has more than all the fifteen slave States.

SLAVE-TRADE. Official returns made to the foreign office in London show that from the year 1840 to the year 1848, inclusive, 594 vessels, containing 37,824 slaves, were captured by the British squadron, and 556 of them condemned. It has been estimated by the English statician McQueen, that the loss sustained by slave-traders in consequence of the captures or presence of African cruisers, from the year 1800 to 1847, was £30,240,000.

SOVEREIGNS (REIGNING) OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Ac.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway ..	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Alexander II.	Emperor...	Russia		1855 ..		Greek Chur.
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848	39	Lutheran
Victoria I.	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Epis.
William III.	King	Holland or Netherlands.	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	Reformed
Leopold I.	"	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
Fred. Wm. IV.	"	Prussia	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
John	"	Saxony	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 10, 1854	52	Catholic*
George V.	"	Hanover	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851	33	Evangelical
Fred. Francis.	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Feb. 28, 1823	Mar. 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
George	"	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Peter	"	Oldenburg	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853	36	"
William	Duke	Brunswick	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Adolphus	"	Nassau	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Chs. Alexander	"	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen ..	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853	35	Lutheran
Ernest II.	"	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ..	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	26	"
Bernard	"	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	"
Ernest	"	Saxe-Altenburg	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853	27	"
Leopold	"	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evangelical
Alexander	"	Anhalt-Bernburg	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834	29	"
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolst.	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	"	Schwarzburg-Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 3, 1835	34	"
Henry XX.	"	Reuss, Elder Line	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Henry LXII. ...	"	Reuss, Younger Line.	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818	33	"
Leopold	"	Lippe-Detmold	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851	30	Reformed
George	"	Lippe-Schaumburg ..	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	"
George Victor.	"	Waldeck	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	14	Evangelical
Ferdinand	Landgrave ..	Hesse-Homburg	Apr. 26, 1783	Sept. 8, 1848	65	Reformed
Frederic	Prince Reg.	Baden	Sept. 9, 1826	Mar. 30, 1852	26	Evangelical
Frederic Wm.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847	45	Reformed
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt.	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848	42	Lutheran
Chas. Antony †	Prince	Hohenzol'n-Sigmar'n	Sept. 7, 1811	Aug. 27, 1848	37	Catholic
Frederic ‡	"	Hohenzol'n-Hechin'n.	Feb. 16, 1801	Sept. 13, 1838	37	"
Aloys.	"	Lichenstein	May 26, 1796	Apr. 20, 1836	40	"
William I.	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Maximilian II.	"	Bavaria	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848	37	Catholic
Fran. Joseph I.	Emperor...	Austria	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848	18	"
Napoleon III.	"	France	Apr. 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852	44	"
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	"
Pedro V. §	King	Portugal.	Sept. 16, 1837	Nov. 15, 1853	16	"
Vict. Eman. II.	"	Sardinia	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 23, 1849	29	"
Leopold II. ...	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	"
Robert	Duke	Parma	July 9, 1848	Mar. 27, 1854	5	"
Francis V.	"	Modena and Massa ..	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846	26	"
Pius IX.	Pope	States of the Church.	May 13, 1792	June 21, 1846	54	"
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	20	"
Otho I.	"	Greece	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	Apr. 23, 1823	July 2, 1839	16	Mahometan*
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Oct. 10, 1785	Oct. 2, 1841	56	Catholic
Stirbey ¶	Hospodar ..	Wallachia .....	..	June 16, 1849		Greek Chur.
Ghika ¶	"	Moldavia .....	..	June 16, 1849		"

* The King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics; the King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants; and the King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church. Of the 15,500,000 European subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, 11,370,000 are of the Greek Church, and 260,000 are Catholics. Only 3,800,000 are Mahometans.

† The Grand Duke of Baden is Louis, born Aug. 15, 1823, who is under guardianship by reason of insanity.

‡ Dec. 7, 1849. These two princes abdicated in favor of the King of Prussia.

§ The regent of the kingdom is Ferdinand, husband of the late queen, a prince of Saxe-Coburg.

¶ Under the sovereignty of Turkey, and the protection of Russia.

STAGES. In 1749 there was a daily stage route between Newark, N. J., and New York, during the summer months only. The number of passengers in one season was considered large at 3,000; the number of passengers over the railroad to the same place was, in 1850, 959,000!

STEAMBOATS, REPORT FOR 1854 OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF IN U. S.

Local Districts.	Number of Steam Vessels to which certificates have been granted.	Number of Steamers reported for violation of the law.	Number of accidents, of such a character as to come within the cognizance of the law, that have occurred since last report.	Number of boilers found defective upon inspection.	Number of pilots licensed.	Number of engineers and assistants licensed.	Number of pilots and engineers to whom licenses have been refused.	Number of licenses to pilots and engineers revoked.	Amount of tonnage of steam vessels inspected.
1—Portland	8	..	2	..	12	17	..	..	4,447
Boston	26	..	..	2	28	33	1	..	11,289
New London ..	19	..	..	..	21	19	..	..	7,707
2—New York	112	..	3	..	159	338	..	..	68,210
Philadelphia* ..	..	..	..	..	53	83	3	3	..
3—Baltimore	31	2	1	2	57	57	13	1	12,640
Norfolk	11	..	..	..	15	18	..	..	2,164
Charleston	15	..	1	1	34	36	..	..	5,050
Savannah† .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—New Orleans	91	..	9	..	255	310	..	18	30,694
Mobile	30	2	21	13	111	99	2	5	7,644
Galveston	10	3	2	..	13	19	..	2	1,450
San Francisco* ..	25	2	..	1	11	75	..	..	..
5—St. Louis	100	12	33	5	385	345	7	20	32,267
6—Louisville	88	..	3	4	150	205	6	3	28,104
Nashville	39	1	1	..	78	81	2	3	9,571
7—Pittsburg	69	4	..	..	133	179	12	5	14,144
Wheeling	23	..	2	..	82	135	..	1	..
Cincinnati	68	27	..	3	242	220	7	19	..
8—Chicago*	9	2	3	..	23	23	..	..	..
Detroit	30	8	2	5	63	48	..	..	12,612
Supervising	17	2	2	1	29	27	1	..	2,129
9—Buffalo	43	..	1	1	94	102	..	..	40,150
Cleveland	12	..	..	..	46	24	..	..	6,999
Oswego	5	..	..	..	25	19	..	..	4,185
Burlington	7	..	..	..	16	12	..	..	4,600

STEAMBOAT BUILDING. The annual report on commerce and navigation, gives the following aggregate of the number of steamboats built in the United States since 1824—thirty years—in periods of five years each:

From 1824 to 1829.	194	From 1844 to 1849.	960
“ 1829 to 1834.	304	“ 1849 to 1854.	1,203
“ 1834 to 1839.	504		
“ 1839 to 1844.	522	Total	3,695

STEAM ENGINE. A patent was granted in England in 1618, for a steam—or as it is there designated, a “fire-engine, for taking ballast out of rivers and for raising fresh water.” It is supposed to have been an invention brought from Italy, where it is stated to have been anteriorly used. Brancas, an

* Report not complete. † No report received, on account of prevalence of yellow fever.

Italian philosopher, published at Rome, in 1629, a book on the subject.—*Wade's Brit. Hist.* A complete steam-engine, weighing only three fourths of an ounce, and capable of full motion, was finished and intended for exhibition at the Crystal Palace by an ingenious mechanic of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, in Feb. 1851. The tubular boiler was invented by Col. John Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., 1805.

STEAM NAVIGATION. The steamer *Atlantic*, 3,500 tons, the first of Collins' line, sailed for Liverpool, from New York, April 27, 1850. Steam communication between Philadelphia and Liverpool opened by the "City of Glasgow," arrived at Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1851. The first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic was the "Savannah," 350 tons, from Savannah, Geo., to Liverpool, which port she reached 20th July, 1819.—*Marvade's Com. Report.* The first steamboat that ascended the Mississippi was commanded by Capt. Henry M. Shreeve, who subsequently invented the steam snag-boat; he died in 1851. The number of steamboats on the Western waters in 1850 was estimated at 575, investing a capital of \$60,000,000, and employing 15,000 hands. The annual cost to the U. S. government of the Steam Mail Service in 1854, was distributed as follows:—Collins' line, New York and Liverpool, \$858,000; Ocean Steam Navigation Company, New York and Bremen, \$183,333.26; do., do., do., do., New York and Havre, \$137,500; New York, Havana and New Orleans, \$289,000; Panama and Oregon line \$348,250; Charleston and Havana line, 50,000.—Total, \$1,866,083.26. The first steamer on Lake Nicaragua began its trips January, 1851. Duty paid by Cunard Steamers at Boston, in 1847, was \$1,199,971 78; in 1850, \$1,322,383 30. Marine Steam Force of Great Britain in 1851 was—147 ships, including 3 in Canada, and 32 iron steamers, 11 ranging from 1,547 to 1,980 tons. A discovery in 1851 of a work in the archives of Venice, of a treatise on "Navigation by Fire," by M. Gautier, Mem. Roy. Soc. Paris, shows that the professor's plans for steam navigation were exhibited by him to the Venetian Republic in 1756.

STEAM AND POWDER EXPLOSIONS. The most fatal accident of this nature in 1849 was that of the steamboat *Louisa*, at N. O., Nov. 15, when 60 persons were killed and 92 wounded and missing. During 1850 the number of steamboats lost in the Western waters was 53, and 64 seriously injured. Nearly 700 persons lost their lives, and \$1,500,000 of property was destroyed from January to June, 1854. The whole number of steamers destroyed was 63, the number of lives lost 516, and the amount of property lost \$2,244,500. The causes of the accidents were collision 10, fire 17, ice 5, snagged 23, explosion 8.

SUEZ CANAL. M. Lesseps, formerly French Consul in Egypt, and uncle to the French Empress, has obtained from the Viceroy, Said Pacha, a firman, granting to a company, of which he is a director, the applied-for authority to make a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Suez, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. The canal, seventy-five miles long, is to be completed in twelve years, the company having the right of levying a toll on all vessels passing through for ninety-nine years. The capital is to be raised by shares, and M. Lesseps expresses himself as being promised the support of eminent bankers in France and Germany. Egypt will not be called upon to make any outlay; the Viceroy is to have fifteen per cent. of the net profits, and at the expiration of the lease, the works are to become the property of this Government.

SUGAR. A hundred years ago the Jesuits brought a few bundles of cane from Hispaniola, and planted them in the second municipality of New Orleans.

In 1759 the first sugar-mill was erected. In 1840 the number of slaves employed in the sugar culture was 148,890, and the product was 119,947 hogs-heads, of 1,000 pounds each, and 600,000 gallons of molasses.—*Mobile Register*.

TEA. Quantity imported into Great Britain in 1849, 53,460,751 lbs. The duty upon it amounted to £5,471,671. This is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the imports of 1840.

TELEGRAPH, ELECTRIC. The crude idea was started by Schwenter, a German, in 1636. In 1684 the celebrated Hooke presented a communication to the Royal Society, "showing how to communicate one's mind at great distances, not by *sound* but by *sight*!" In 1774, Le Sage of Geneva submitted a plan for an electric telegraph, to Frederick the Great, as "the monarch best capable of realizing it." In 1787, Lomond, of Paris, exhibited to Arthur Young, "an alphabet of motions" appertaining to an electric telegraph; the distances to be accomplished by which, Young expressly states, "depended solely on the length of the wires." In Jan. 1851, *twenty-two thousand miles* of a continuous telegraph route, extending from Halifax, N. S., to New Orleans, and as far West as Dubuque, Iowa, was accomplished as follows: Professor Morse's principle, 12,000; Messrs. House and Bain, 10,000 miles. Dec. 2, 1851, a dispatch of 34 words was sent from New York to New Orleans, a distance of 1,900 miles, and an answer received in *less than five minutes*; the whole distance traversed being 3,800 miles. Bakewell's copying electric telegraph experimented on, Apr. 1851, gave fac-similies of autographs, at the rate of 120 to 150 letters per minute. The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, completed Oct. 17, opened for public use Nov. 13, 1851. The President's Message (1854) was telegraphed, by the Morse line through from New York to Buffalo—dropping at intermediate offices—in 5h. 30m. This was a great feat.

TELEGRAPH, IN EUROPE. In Nov. 1854, the operation of laying down the wires of the under-ground electric telegraph between Dover and the metropolis was completed; and a junction having been effected with the submarine cable, a direct communication was at once established between the offices of the "European and Submarine Printing Telegraph Company" in Cornhill and Paris.

England and Ireland.—The Irish Electric Telegraph Company completed their work in 1852; the cable being manufactured by Newall, Milnes, and Gordon, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who supplied the Dover and Calais line. The Irish line was laid in eighteen hours; and in another hour the cable was ashore, the connexion completed with the land wires; and the indicators at the Dublin terminus of the Drogheda Railway, in Amiens street, were conversing with those at the terminus of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in Holyhead.

The Continent.—The lines of Electric Telegraph completed in the Netherlands, connect Amsterdam, Breda, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Dordrecht, and La Haye, now for the first time, with Great Britain, by means of the submarine wires. The following cities and towns, with others of lesser note, are also in communication with the offices in Cornhill, London:—Agram, Aix-la-Chapelle, Amiens, Antwerp, Augsburg, Avignon, Baden, Berlin, Bonn, Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bremen, Breslau, Bruges, Brunswick, Brussels, Calais, Cassel, Coblenz, Cologne, Cracow, Dantzic, Dieppe, Dijon, Dresden, Dunkirk, Dusseldorf, Florence, Frankfort-on-Maine, Friburg, Ghent, Gotha, Hamburg, Hanover, Havre, Kehl Strasbourg, Konigsburg, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lemburg, Lisle, Lucca, Lyons, Metz, Magdeburg, Malines, Mannheim, Mantua,

Marseilles, Mayence, Milan, Munich, Modena, Nantes, Nuremburg, Ostend, Padua, Paris, Pesth-Bude, Posen, Prague, Presburg, Parma, Rouen, St. Omer, Stettin, Stuttgard, Strasbourg, Trieste, Venice, Verona, Vienna, Weimar.

Piedmont.—A network of Telegraphic lines will soon be spread over the whole kingdom, for the use of the public at large; and the best methods appear to have been adopted to combine economy in the construction, with efficiency in the service. But the line between Turin and Genoa, which has been already completed, has a peculiar feature. From Turin to Arquata the suspended wires follow the railroad; but from the latter place to Genoa, a chain of the Appennines intervenes, and there the real difficulties began. Mountains had to be bored, long tunnels constructed, deep ravines filled, and viaducts and bridges erected, before the railroad between Arquata and Genoa could be finished. Meanwhile, an immediate establishment of a telegraphic communication with Genoa being urgently wanted, the engineer Bouelli, Director of the Electric Telegraphs in Piedmont, adopted a bold and novel expedient, by which he has successfully overcome all difficulties. He has thrown and suspended his wires from mountain to mountain at immense altitudes, and in straight lines, riding over deep ravines and valleys, without any intermediate supports, the poles being fixed on the summits at distances varying from 800 to 1,300 yards apart; occasionally, and when local circumstances require it, as in passing through villages and towns, the line is continued under ground, out of which emerging, and again meeting with high mountains, it resumes its flight, in the shape of a wire bridge from crest to crest; this again sinks under ground to travel below the streets of Genoa, till it reaches the station in the Ducal Palace. This picturesque line of telegraph is so well arranged, and the isolation of its wires so perfect, that, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances presented by nature, it has been at work daily and nightly during the worst part of the winter, and has constantly been the ready and faithful messenger of the incessant movements of the operator's hand. The French engineers had hitherto boasted of their successful adoption of long distances between the poles of the suspended wires, and their *chef-d'œuvre* of the kind is the line between the *Passage Jouffroy*, in Paris, and the Palace of the Assembly, in which the greatest length of unsupported wire is 600 meters (equal to about 650 yards.) But in the Sardinian line, the same principle has been successfully and repeatedly carried to double that extent, under much more unfavorable circumstances.

TELEGRAPH, ATLANTIC. The experience of the Black Sea telegraph, for instance, is thought to be conclusive, if shorter lines previously established were not. From Balaklava to Varna the wires stretch under water more than 350 miles, and not the slightest difficulty is experienced in using them. There can then be no difficulty in sending electricity across the Atlantic by the same means. The length of the wires from Ireland to Newfoundland will be some 1,750 miles; they will lie on the sandy plain, which the soundings of our Government have shown to stretch from land to land for the whole distance, with the exception of about two hundred miles next to the Irish coast, where the bottom becomes irregular and the water deeper. The actual distance is some 1,600 miles only, but it will be necessary to make a detour with the wires in order to carry them round the Banks where icebergs often ground, and where the cable might be broken by their weight and friction. The line from Ireland to Newfoundland is to be constructed by a European Company, of which Mr. Brett, who has laid down most of the submarine telegraphs of Europe, is a prominent member. The capital of this Company is two millions sterling, and the contracts—already perfected—for the completion of the work, require that it shall be ready for operation by

Jan. 22, 1858—less than three years hence. The cable of this part of the line is to contain six telegraphic wires—like the great Mediterranean cable now being laid down—and is to weigh eight tons to the mile. In laying it down, of course several steamers will be required, as no single vessel could contain the enormous weight of the entire mass; but the ingenious manufacturers, Messrs. W. Kaper & Co. of London, have contrived means of so splicing it as to render the joints quite as strong and quite as serviceable as any other part of the line. Thus, when one steamer has paid out her portion of the cable, the end will be spliced upon the coil on board of the next steamer, and so on till all is down. Should a storm arise during the process, the exceeding strength of the cable, formed as it is of a mass of heavy iron wires wound spirally around the thick tarred envelope and gutta percha cords which contain the electric conductors, will be sufficient to hold the steamer as if she were at anchor until the gale is over. Of course, the work will be done in the summer months, when there is little danger of interruption from tempests. The cable, when once sunk upon the bottom, will remain there forever, below the range of marine animals, and safe from all disturbance. It would be difficult to fix a limit to its duration after it is once successfully bedded. The Company which has undertaken the cis-Atlantic portion of the work, is composed of some eight or more wealthy gentlemen, who propose to build the entire line from St. John's, Newfoundland, to New York with their own resources. Peter Cooper is the President, and Moses Taylor the Treasurer of this Company. The American part of the line will be 1,200 miles in length, 71 of which will be under the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the cost of the whole is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The wires across Newfoundland will make 400 miles of the line, running through a country hitherto unoccupied and unknown. In the cutting of the path and other preparatory labors, the Company have had 400 men employed for a year (1854-5) in that island alone. They have been liberally aided with grants of land from that colony, and have obtained advantageous charts and grants elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHY, THE SNAIL. The actuality of telegraphic communication by medium of magnetism in snails, experimentally demonstrated by Prof. Gregory of Edinburgh, May, 1851.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. The benevolent influence of these associations may be estimated from the fact that the amount of taxation in the State of New York, in 1850, occasioned by pauperism and crime resulting from intemperance, was nearly \$2,600,000, and the amount for the entire Union during that period, and resulting from the evils of intemperance, was over \$16,000,000. The daily expenditure in the 5,000 drinking places in New York is calculated at over \$40,000—in 1851. The revenues of Russia proper amounted, in 1847, to £24,794,737, under these three significant heads:

Direct taxes.
£7,275,458

Indirect taxes.
£7,745,111

BRANDY MONOPOLY.
£9,774,167

While the direct taxation of the rich town of St. Petersburg, only produces 3,376,725 *silver roubles*, and the indirect some three millions more, the imperial monopoly of ardent spirits yields 7,158,544 *silver roubles*. In Moscow, this terrible monopoly produces the Czar 5,907,104 *silver roubles*, while both direct and indirect taxation do not return four millions. By a statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, etc., imported annually from 1843 to 1854, inclusive, it appears that there were imported during the twelve years, of wine in casks, of all qualities, 51,867,411 gallons, or an annual average of 4,322,284½ gallons; that the aggregate value of this wine

was \$14,198,248, or an average yearly value of \$1,183,187 33. That there were imported of distilled spirits 36,711,441 gallons, or an average of 3,059,286 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per annum; the aggregate value of which was \$22,794,452, or an average yearly value of \$1,899,577 66. That there were of beer, ale and porter, from England and Scotland, 3,594,455 gallons, the total value of which was \$2,408,617.

TIDES. The highest known are in the Bay of Fundy, Newfoundland, and the Bay of Tonquin, Cochin China. That of the former rises 60 feet; the tide at Chepstow (Monmouth, Eng.) rises 70 feet. That of Baffin's Bay only 4 feet.—*Capt. Ross*, 1819. Seeds dropped accidentally into the sea in the W. Indies, were subsequently found on the shores of the Hebrides.

UNITED STATES. Table of the debts and resources of the principal cities of the Union:

Cities.	Year.	Debt.	Year.	Popu- lation.	Year.	Taxable value.
		\$				\$
New York,	Jan. 1, 1855	13,960,856	1855	700,000	1854	402,285,790
Albany,	May 1, 1855	2,632,016	1855	60,000	1854	21,506,261
Baltimore,	Jan. 1, 1855	11,672,889	1855	200,000	1850	80,237,960
Boston,	Jan. 1, 1855	7,779,855	1855	160,000	1854	207,013,200
Brooklyn,	Jan. 1, 1855	1,284,540	1855	200,000	1854	88,923,685
Cincinnati,	March, 1854	2,929,000	1855	150,000	1854	40,000,000
Cleveland,	June, 1855	720,000	1858	31,000	1858	18,510,779
Chicago,	Feb'y, 1855	728,000	1855	80,000	1854	24,392,086
Detroit,	June 12, 1855	817,624	1854	40,873	1854	12,518,115
Jersey City,	May, 1855	700,000	1854	20,989	1854	12,373,285
Louisville,	Mar. 9, 1855	1,137,000	1854	70,000	1854	35,000,000
Milwaukee,	March, 1855	1,031,550	1854	35,000	1854	4,700,000
New Orleans,	April 1, 1855	12,147,262	1855	160,000	1854	72,247,420
Philadelphia,	Jan., 1855	19,870,085	1854	500,000	1854	155,260,000
Pittsburg,	Jan. 1, 1855	2,935,794	1854	62,000	..	..
St. Louis,	May 1, 1855	3,905,096	1855	115,000	1854	51,223,859
Sacramento,	April 5, 1855	1,480,536	1852	10,000	1854	9,000,000
San Francisco,	Jan. 1, 1855	4,509,000	1854	34,776	1854	34,296,195
Wheeling,	Jan. 1, 1855	4,215,951	1855	14,136	..	....

VIRGINIA. According to the census returns, the real estate, etc., of Virginia, 1850, was \$530,000,000, viz.:—Real estate, \$278,000,000; value of slaves, \$147,000,000; other personal estate, \$105,000,000. The returns further show that nearly 83,000 white persons over the age of 21, can neither read nor write! The new Constitution of this State, adopted 1851, in the 111th article has the following clause: "And no person shall have a right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer in the service of the United States." Population of 1850, 1,421,081, including 473,026 slaves.

WAMPUM. This material, as a representative circulating medium, was borrowed by the people of Plymouth, Mass., from the Manhattan Dutch, and was found very profitable in their traffic with the eastern Indians, and subsequently among the colonists generally. Three of the black beads and six of the white, were considered as equivalent to a penny; and for convenience' sake, they were strung in lengths of certain value from one penny to five shillings, in white; and from two pence to ten shillings in black; as the quantity in circulation increased, the value depreciated, and the number of beads to the penny was augmented.—*See Hildreth's U. S. America*, 1850.

WARLIKE ALLIANCES. The history of alliance among European nations for the purpose of war is a curious one. Of 140 considerable alliances

since the Christian era, 72 have succeeded, and 68 were defeated. Of 33 cases of two nations leagued against one, 18 have succeeded and 15 failed. Of cases three to one, nine succeeded and four failed. Of four to one, six succeeded and three failed. Of five to one, three succeeded and five failed. In a single case of five to two, in two cases of six against two, and in one of seven to two, the larger combination was uniformly defeated. These facts seem to warrant the inference that the larger these warlike associations become, the more liable they are to defeat, and that even in their simplest forms, the chances of defeat are quite as strong as those of success. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were the periods when the greatest number of alliances were formed, especially against single powers, and when their success was most considerable. In cases of lone nations standing out against alliances, the results are about an even division of success and defeat. England alone has succeeded against ten, and been defeated by seven such alliances; France has succeeded in seven, and been worsted in six cases; Spain succeeded in one, and was defeated in three cases; Prussia succeeded in two; Turkey succeeded in two, and was defeated in five cases. Russia appears to have been in no case entirely alone against any combination; at the time of Napoleon's invasion, he was engaged at the same time in hostilities with England, with whom Russia was in an alliance with special reference to that contest. Of alliances against a single power, forty-three were unbroken to the end, and nineteen were prematurely ruptured, dissolution being usually the equivalent to defeat. Of greater alliance against less, nineteen were broken and nineteen dissolved before attaining their proposed object. There have been sixteen alliances formed for extinguishing the Protestant religion in Germany, France, and England, of which only three have partially succeeded, while the other thirteen have been signally defeated. *Subsidizing* alliances have been especially unfortunate—eight out of nine of that character, formed by England, have resulted in failure. In view of these facts, it would seem that England and France have their own efforts to depend upon for success in this war, more than any possible combination of aid from the Continent.—*N. Y. Cor. Alabama Journal.*

WARS, INDIAN. The expenses occasioned by the war with the Sac and Fox Indians in 1832 amounted to more than three millions of dollars; the definite appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities from 1836 to 1841, inclusive, amounted to more than eighteen millions of dollars. Within the past six years large appropriations have been made for the same object in Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California, and Oregon. The aggregate of such expenditures in the last twenty-two years, independent of the regular appropriations for the support of the army, is estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars—a sum sufficient to have maintained for the whole period a much greater force than that recommended in the Secretary of War's report of last year. This sum is independent of the expenditure for property destroyed, compensation to suffering inhabitants, and on account of pensions and bounty lands, and, of course does not include the losses occasioned by the destruction of private property, nor those consequent upon the interruption of agriculture and of the progress of settlement. It has been stated by those conversant with all the facts, that if in 1831 a small mounted force had been at the disposal of the War Department, the Black Hawk war might have been prevented; and that in 1835, if a few additional companies had been sent to Florida, the Seminole war would not have occurred. This war cost the country more than 38 millions of dollars.

WARS, MODERN. Those of the 17th century were wars of religion; of the 18th

century, of conquests and dynasties; of the 19th, of monarchs against the people. The wars of Europe, from 1783 to 1815, are estimated to have cost \$15,000,000,000. The late Hungarian war left 25,000 widows, and 80,000 orphans of soldiers, almost entirely without food, shelter, or clothing. Mr. Corwin, as Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of December, 1850, presented an account of the actual cost of the Mexican war to that time, the amounts further required to June 30, 1852, and estimates of subsequent expenses directly chargeable to the war—the total footing at \$217,175,575.89. Mr. Corwin says: "This amount does *not* include many claims presented and to be presented, arising indirectly from the war, their great variety forbidding even an approximation either as to number or amount." It is said that there has been paid at least \$472,758.90, directly caused by the war. Doubtless there is a much larger amount smothered up in the general table of expenditures. Of the amounts chargeable in pensions, (the total list of which has for several years averaged \$1,360,000,) in bounty lands, etc., we cannot immediately make out a full schedule.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES. The losses of the Russians in the campaign of 1854 amount in the active army, exclusive of Cossacks and of the army in Transcaucasia, to 111,132 men, of whom 29,204 are reported as killed in Turkey and in the Crimea; 16,156 died in the hospitals; 55,304 wounded; while 6,460 are put down as deserters, prisoners, and missing. Adding to these numbers the 2,000 prisoners of Bomarsund, and the killed and wounded at Kola and Petropavlovsk, we get the enormous total of one hundred and eleven thousand and odd men sacrificed in one year. The total of the Turkish and Anglo-French victims cannot be smaller, if we remember that the English alone have lost above 30,000 men mostly by disease, and adding to these figures the victims of Oltenitza and Sinope in 1853, and the losses of Schamyl and of the Russians in Asia, we may safely say that the present war has so far destroyed the life or the health of at least 250,000 able-bodied men, in the prime of life. The peasantry in France have, ever since 1789, been the great supporters of war and warlike glory. They are sure not to feel much of the pressure of the war; for the conscription, in a country where the land is infinitesimally subdivided among small proprietors, not only frees the agricultural districts from surplus labor, but also gives to some 20,000 young men, every year, the opportunity of earning a round sum of money, by engaging to serve as substitutes. A protracted war only would be severely felt.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. The original MS. was sold at auction in Philadelphia, to a citizen of New York, for \$2,300, February 12, 1850.

WESTMINSTER, ARCHBISHOP OF. Nicholas Wiseman, having been created Cardinal by the Pope, is installed as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Nov. 1850. This, in addition to Dr. Ullathorne's enthronement as R. C. bishop of Birmingham, in Oct., together with the parcelling out of all England into Roman dioceses, created great excitement, and petitions from every quarter of the United Kingdom were addressed to the Queen and government, praying their resistance to the "monstrous usurpation."

WINE TRADE, STATISTICS OF FRENCH. Mr. Goodrich furnishes the following statistics upon the vine-culture in France. Nearly 5,000,000 acres of land are employed in the cultivation of the vine in France, from which is made annually 900,000,000 gallons of wine. The average value is 15 cents a gallon. The French wines have doubled or trebled in value within the

two past years. Average annual total value of the wine crop, a fraction less than \$100,000,000. *Exports.*—50,000,000 gallons are annually exported. The south-western and south-eastern districts of France are the most productive. *Brandy.*—12,000,000 gallons of brandy are annually exported. *Excise.*—The excise duty on wines and their distillations in 1853 was \$235,000. *Laborers.*—The number of persons employed in the cultivation of the vine and manufacture of wine is a fraction short of 2,000,000; and 240,000 persons are engaged in selling wine. Most of the wine lands are untillable, sterile, and hilly. The wine culture does not average a return of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annually. *Disease.*—The disease of the vine is pretty general throughout France, though the southern section suffers most. This disease has prevailed for three or four years, and threatens to destroy the business.

WORSHIP, FORMS OF. The Jews and Quakers wear their hats during worship, Protestants and Catholics remove them.—The Mohammedans wear their turbans, but put off their shoes on entering their mosques, evidently from their Prophet's adoption of many of the Jewish customs.—*See Exodus iii. 5.* It is particularly worthy of remark that the Mohammedans invariably remove from their persons all jewelry, and articles of adornment, previous to the commencement of their prayers.

YACHTING. The Yacht America, built by Steers of New York, 204 tons bur., after winning the "cup of all nations" at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, and out-sailing the British yacht Britannia, Aug., 1851, was sold by Messrs. Stevens to Capt. Blaquiere for £5,000.

YANKEE. The derivation of this word is generally accredited to the Indian pronunciation of the word English, which they render *Yengeese*.—In New York it is applied to the New Englanders; in the South to all the Northerners; and in Europe to all Anglo-Americans. In a curious book on the Round Towers of Ireland, published some years ago, the origin of the term Yankee-Doodle, was said to have been traced to the Persian phrase *Yanki douniah*, or "Inhabitants of the New World." Layard, in his "Nineveh," also mentions *Yanghi-dunia* as the Persian name of America.

ZINC. The *Soc. Indust. Nationale* in Paris, granted to M. Leclaire, 1846, a medal of gold worth 3000 francs, for his substitution of zinc for white lead in the formation of painters' color, the use of which latter has been attended with so much danger to health.—*Art Journal.* White paint prepared from zinc is much used of late in the United States, and has hitherto been greatly approved.

ADDITIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

(INCLUDING ACCIDENTAL OMISSIONS IN THE FORMER EDITIONS.)

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Egypt.	Abbas, Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, grandson of Mehemet Ali		1854
Amer.	Adams, C. B., geologist,		1853
Amer.	Adams, Mrs. Louisa C, relict of J. Q. Adams		1852
Eng.	Ade'aide, Queen Dowager, widow of William IV.		1850
Eng.	Adrian IV. (N. Breakspere), the only English pope		1159
Gr.	Ægineta, Paulus, writer on medicine		630
Eng.	Ælfric, Abp. Canterbury, author of Anglo-Saxon works		1005
Eng.	Almon, John, political writer and publisher	1738	1805
Scotch.	Anderson, Christopher, author of Annals of Bible	1779	1852
Eng.	Anglesea, marquis of, (W. H. Paget), Field Marshal Br. A.	1768	1854
Ger. Fr.	Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France	1604	1666
Ger. Fr.	Arago, L. F. J., astronomer	1786	1853
Amer.	Armstrong, S. T., book publisher and Lt. Governor of Mass.	1784	1850
Gr.	Armenides, philosopher of the Eclectic School	5th c. B. C.	
Amer.	Arnold Lemuel H., Gov. of R. I.	1792	1852
Gr.	Aspasia, celebrated courtesan—cause of the Pelop. war	temp. Pericles.	B. C. 450
Amer.	Audubon, John James, traveller and naturalist (b. at New-Orleans)	1780	1851
Ital.	Bacchi, Pietro, learned linguist and jurist	1787	1853
Eng.	Baffin, Wm., navigator—explorer of Baffin's Bay	1584	
Eng.	Baillie, Joanna, poet and dramatist	1762	1851
Amer.	Baldwin, Sineon, judge and legislator	1761	1851
Span.	Balboa, Vasco Nunez D., one of the first navigators to the W. Indies		1517
Amer.	Ballou, Hosca, Universalist clergyman	1771	1852
Hond.	Barinudico, Jose, ex-pres. of Central America	1784	1854
Amer.	Barron, James, Commodore U. S. Navy.	1769	1851
Amer.	Bartram, William, horticulturist		1823
Eng.	Baskerville, John, celebrated printer, publisher, and type-founder	1706	1775
Fr.	Bastide, John F. de, voluminous writer and editor		1724
Eng.	Bates, William, non-conformist divine, and theol. writer	1625	1699
Eng.	Bates, Barnabas, advocate of cheap postage	1787	1853
Amer.	Beck, John B., writer on medicine, botany, &c.	1794	1851
Amer.	Beck, Lewis C., mineralogist and botanist.	1790	1853
Ger.	Beckmann, John A., author of History of Inventions	1739	1811
Amer.	Belknap, Wm. G., Gen. U. S. army	1794	1851
Eng.	Bell, Andrew, D.D., founder of national schools	1753	1832
Scotch.	Bell, Henry, first successful steam navigator in Europe	1767	1830
Hung.	Bem, Gen., military commander in the war with Austria		1851
Jew.	Benjamin of Tudela, one of the earliest modern travellers		1173
Ital.	Bentivoglio, Guido, cardinal, and historian	1579	1641
Eng.	Benger, Eliz. Ogilvie, biog. of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Scots, &c.	1827	
Russ.	Behring, or Beering, Vitus, captain in Russian navy who gave name to the "Straits"		1741
Eng.	Behn, Aphra, female dramatist, temps. Charles II.		1689
Swed.	Berzelius J. J., chemist	1779	1848
Eng.	Berrington, Joseph, author of History of Middle Ages		1827
Eng.	Berry, Wm., author of work on genealogy and heraldry	1774	1851
Eng.	Berry, Mary, correspondent of H. Walpole and author of "Comp. View of Social Cond. of Eng. and Scot."	1762	1852
Eng.	Bexley, Baron (Nich. Vansittart), Ex-Chancellor of Exchequer	1766	1851
Eng.	Bickersteth, (Rev. E.), author of popular religious works		1850
Eng.	Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatic writer of 18th century		
Dutch.	Bilderdyk, George, poet	1760	
Eng.	Bingham, George, author of Ecclesiastical History—Christ. Antiq.	1668	1723
Amer.	Bird, Robert M., novelist and journalist		1854
Fr.	Blainville, M. de, chemist and naturalist	1778	1850
Eng.	Blanchard, Laman, essayist and magazine writer	1803	1844
Eng.	Bloomfield, E. V., classical scholar, ed. of Museum Criticum	1783	18'6
Amer.	Blunt, Nathaniel B., eminent lawyer.		1854
Moor.	Boabdil, the last Moorish king of Grenada about		1495

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Rus.	Bodisco, Alex. de, R., ambassador to U. S.		1854
Eng.	Bodley, Sir Thomas, founder of the Bodleian Library	1544	1612
Fr.	Bonaparte, N. F. C. J., duke of Reichstadt—only son of Napoleon	1811	1832
Eng.	Booth, Junius Brutus, tragedian	1796	1853
Eng.	Boleyn, Anne, second queen of Henry VIII.	1507	1536
Ger.	Bos, Lambert, Greek scholar, author of works on Greek Classics	1670	1717
Eng.	Bowles, Rev. W. L., poet	1761	1850
Fr.	Boyer, Abel (Fr. refugee in England), author of Fr. Dictionary	1664	1729
Amer.	Brigham, Amariah, M. D., medical writer and philanthropist	1798	1849
Amer.	Brady, Hugh, Gen. U. S. army	1768	1851
Eng.	Brand, J., Author of "Popular Antiquities"	1743	1806
Fr.	Brinvilliers, Marchioness, notorious poisoner		1676
Amer.	Brooke, Geo. M., Gen. U. S. army		1851
Eng.	Brunton, Mary, novelist—"Discipline," &c.	1778	1818
Eng.	Bryan, Michael, author of Dict. of Painters	1757	1821
Prus.	Buch, Leopold von, baron, eminent geologist	1774	1853
Eng.	Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, military comm'r, poet	1649	1720
Amer.	Buckminster, J. S., author of "Sermons," &c.	1784	1812
Amer.	Buffum Thomas, politician and judge,	1777	1852
Amer.	Bullard, Henry Adams, judge, jurist, &c.	1788	1851
Amer.	Burgess, Ristane, jurist and statesman	1770	1853
Fr.	Burgundy, Charles the Bold, duke of		f. 1470
Amer.	Burnet, Jacob, jurist, statesman and historian	1771	1853
Amer.	Burnett, Waldo J., naturalist	1829	1854
Eng.	Buxton, T. Fowell, leading opponent of the slave trade	1787	1845
Polish.	Bythner, Victorinus, author of <i>Lyra Prophetica</i>		1664
	Cadmus, founder of Thebes, introducer of letters		f. B. C. 1700
Eng.	Cade, Jack, noted for his rebellion against Henry VI.		f. 1450
Amer.	Calhoun, John C., Senator of U. S. for S. Carolina—ex-Sec. of State, &c.	1782	1850
Eng.	Calamy, Ed., numerous theological works		1732
Eng.	Cambridge, duke of, youngest son of George III.	1774	1850
Amer.	Cannon, James S., Rev. D.D., prof. of metaphysics and pastoral and theological history	1776	1852
Gr.	Capo D'istria, John, Count of, diplomatist— <i>assassinated</i>	1780	1831
Span.	Castano, Gen., military commander with Wellington	1747	1852
Fr. Ital.	Catharine de Medici, wife of Henry II. of France	1503	1589
Eng.	Catharine Parr, 6th queen of Henry VIII.	1500	1548
Sp. Eng.	Catharine of Arragon, 1st queen of Henry VIII.	1483	1536
Fr.	Caulaincourt, A. A. L., Duke of Vicenza	1773	1827
Ital.	Cavallo Tiberius, author of works on nat. phil. in England	1749	1809
Eng.	Cave, Dr. William, author of "Primitive Christianity"	1637	1713
Ital.	Cellini, Benvenuto, Florentine artist. author of Autobiography	1500	1570
Amer.	Chase, Philander, D.D., Prot. Episc. bishop of Illinois	1777	1852
Fr.	Chastelleux, F. J., marquis, author of "Travels in America"		1798
Amer.	Childs, Thomas, Gen., military commander U. S. army		1853
Ital.	Chitti, Louis, ex-Sec. of Finance to Murat, prof. pol. econ. at Brussels, patriot and exile		1853
Eng.	Chillingworth, Wm., theologian—author of Religion of Protestants		1644
Eng.	Clarke, Mary Anne, mistress of duke of York	1789	1852
Rom.	Claudianus, Claudius, poet, temp. Emperor Theodosius, Arcadius, &c.		380
Mex.	Clavigero, F. S., author of the History of Mexico		
Amer.	Clay, Henry, an eminent statesman	1777	1852
Amer.	Clayton, Thomas, judge and U. S. Senator	1778	1854
	Clemens, or Clement, of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church		f. 189
Eng.	Clinton, Sir Henry, commander-in-chief British army in Amer. Revol.		1795
Fr.	Clovis, first Christian king of France		511
Scotch.	Cockburn, Henry T., lord, judge, and biographer of Lord Jeffrey		1854
Eng.	Codrington, Sir Edward, distinguished admiral	1770	1851
Gr.	Codrus, 17th and last king of Athens		B. C. 1069
Amer.	Cogswell, Rev. Wm., D.D., theological and statistical writer	1788	1850
Amer.	Cogswell, Wm., D.D., pres. Gilmanton theol. sem. and author	1787	1850
Eng.	Coleridge, Sarah, daughter of S. T., editor Lit. Review		1852
Eng.	Collier, Jeremiah, non-juring divine, author of Eccl. History	1650	1726
Amer.	Colton, Walter, Rev., author of several books of travel		1851
Fr.	Commines, Philip de, historian, chronicler, statesman, and courtier	1445	1509
Fr.	Condorcet, John, A. N. C., marquis of, math. and philosopher	1743	1794
Eng.	Congreve, Sir Wm., inventor of Congreve rockets, &c.	1772	1828
Amer.	Cooper, Benjamin, commodore U. S. navy	1793	1850
Amer.	Cooper, J. Fenimore, novelist, traveller and historian	1789	1851
Fr.	Corday, Charlotte, the executioner of the sanguinary Marat		1793

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ital.	Cosmo I., Grand duke of Tuscany, promoter of the arts, &c.	1519	1574
Eng.	Cottenham, (C. C. Pepys) lord, Chancellor of England	1781	1851
Amer.	Courtenay, Edward H., L.L.D., prof. of mathematics in U. of Va.		1853
Eng.	Coverdale, Miles, one of the earliest English reformers—trans. of the Bible	1509	1550
Eng.	Cowper, Wm., earl, lord high chancellor		1723
Eng.	Crabbe, George, author of "English Synonymes," &c.	1778	1851
Amer.	Crafts, Sam. C., filled every office in gift of Vt.	1769	1853
Scotch.	Crichton, James, an accomplished gentleman—the "admirable Crichton"	1560	1588
	Croesus, 5th and last king of Lydia, famed for his riches		f. B. C. 557
Amer.	Croswell, William, Rev., D.D., poet	1804	1851
Amer.	Crowninshield, Ben. W., ex-Sec. of Navy, and Congressman	1774	1851
Eng.	Cumberland, duke of, king of Hanover, 5th son of George III.	1770	1851
Eng.	Curtis, William, botanist, author of "Flora Londinensis"		1799
Rom.	Curtius Marcus, who devoted himself for his country		B. C. 362
Pers.	Cyrus the Great, king of Persia, conqueror of Lydia, Assyria, &c.		B. C. 529
Eng.	Daeres, Jas. R., vice admiral Br. navy, com'r. of Guerriere in war of 1812		1854
Amer.	Daggett, David, jurist	1765	1851
Fren.	Daguerre, perfecter of the <i>daguerreotype</i> process	1789	1851
Amer.	Dale, Richard, naval commander, associate of Paul Jones, &c.	1756	1826
Eng.	Dalmer, Thos., Lieut. Gen., C. B., Peninsular and Waterloo officer		1854
	Damon, Pythagorean philosopher, friend of Pythias—in Sicily		
Eng.	Daniel, Samuel, poet-laureate on the death of Spenser, and historian	1562	1619
Fr.	Danton, George James, sanguinary revolutionist (<i>guillotined</i>)	1759	1784
Scotch.	D'Arusmont, Madame (Fanny Wright)	1795	1852
Fr.	Daru, P. a. n. B., statesman, poet and historian	1767	1829
Eng.	Davenant, Sir Wm., poet-laureate after Ben Jonson	1606	1668
Amer.	Davis, Matthew L., politician, biographer of Burr	1766	1850
Amer.	Davis, John, ex-Senator U. S., and ex-Gov. Mass.	1787	1854
Fr.	Davoust, L. N., duke of Auerstadt, marshal of France	1770	1823
Amer.	Dearborn, H. A. S., Gen., military commander in war of 1812, &c.	1783	1851
Amer.	De Kay, James E., nat. historian	1792	1851
Swiss.	Delolme, J. L., author of work on English Constitution	1745	1806
Eng.	Denham, Sir John, poet	1615	1668
Eng.	Denison, Ed., Bp. of Salisbury	1802	1854
Fr.	Denon, D. V., baron de, author of the great work on Egypt	1747	1825
Dutch.	Dewitt, John, an enlightened statesman	1625	1672
Amer.	Dickerson, Mahlon, ex-Sec. of Navy, pres. Amer. Institute	1770	1853
Ital.	Diodati, John, translator of the Bible into Italian	1589	1649
Eng.	Dodsley, Robert, bookseller, editor of Old Plays, and author	1703	1764
Eng.	Dollond, Geo., astronomer and optician	1775	1852
Eng.	Donne, John, a divine and poet	1573	1631
Fr.	D'Orsay, Alfred, count, mirror of fashion, and artist	1798	1852
Eng.	Douce, Francis, antiquarian—"Shakspeare and his Times," &c.		1834
Amer.	Douglas, David B., officer in the war of 1812, engineer, &c.	1793	1849
Amer.	Downes, John, commodore U. S. navy	1785	1854
Amer.	Drake, Daniel, eminent physician of Ohio	1785	1852
Eng.	Drake, Nathan, essayist—"Mornings in Spring," &c.	1766	1836
Eng.	Drayton, Michael, poet—"Polyolbion," &c.	1563	1631
Eng.	Drew, Samuel—"Essay on the Soul," &c.	1765	1833
Scotch.	Drummond, Wm., poet—friend of Ben Jonson	1555	1649
Eng.	Drummond, Sir William, antiquary—"Origines," &c.		1826
Eng.	Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiquary—"Monasticon," &c.	1605	1688
Swiss.	Dumont, Stephen, writer on legislation, &c.	1750	1820
Scotch.	Dunbar, George, author of Greek Lexicon	1773	1856
Amer.	Dunlap, Alex., Major U. S. army, distinguished in bat. of Thames.	1786	1853
Scotch.	Durham, George, prof. philologist (G'k and Eng. Lex.)	1774	1851
Amer.	Dwight, Rev. S. E., biographer of Edwards, &c.		1851
Amer.	Dwight, Louis, Rev., philanthropist	1793	1854
Amer.	Eaton, Wm., consul at Tunis—distinguished in war with Tripoli	1764	1811
Ger.	Eichhorn, John Geo., biblical critic, author of History of Literature	1752	1827
Amer.	Elmore, Franklin H., lawyer, financier, and successor of J. C. Calhoun in U. S. Senate	1799	1850
Eng.	Ellenborough, lord, chief justice of England	1748	1818
Eng.	Elliot, Eben, the Corn-law Rhymer	1782	1850
	Empson, Wm., long editor of Edin. Rev., and prof. of law in East Ind. College	1790	1852
Ger.	Eschenberg, J. J.—"Manual of Classical Literature"	1743	1820

NATIO	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Fr.	Estaing, Chas. Henry, count de, naval comm. in Amer. war		1792
Fr.	Exclmans, marshal of France, distinguished under Oudinot in 1799	1775	1852
Eng.	Exmouth, Viscount, naval commander—at Algiers, &c.	1757	1833
Rom.	Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian—works not extant		f. B. C. 225
Ital.	Facc'olati, author of Latin Dictionary	1682	1769
Eng.	Fairfax, Edward, poet—translator of Tasso		1632
Fr.	Falek, Victor, distinguished ornithologist		1852
Eng.	Falkland, viscount, statesman and soldier in the civil war	1610	1643
Amer.	Farrar, John, astronomer and mathematician	1779	1853
Eng.	Feltham, Owen, author of "Resolves, Moral," &c., about		1678
Ger.	Fichte, John Gottlieb, philosopher and metaphysician	1762	1814
Amer.	Fitch, John, one of the first experimenters in steam-boats	1743	1798
Amer.	Fitzpatrick, Thos., veteran and venerable Indian agent	about 1784	1854
Eng.	Flamstead, John, astronomer	1646	1719
Eng.	Fletcher, Giles, poet	1588	1623
Eng.	Fletcher, Plineas, brother of foregoing, poet	1582	1650
Fr.	Foix, Gaston de, nephew of Louis XII., warrior	1489	1512
Brit.	Forbes, Edward, distinguished prof. at Edinburgh	1815	1854
Amer.	Forward, Walter, ex-Sec. of the Treas.	1786	1852
Ital.	Foscolo, Ugo, writer of plays and essays, &c.	1776	1827
Ital.	Francis, Saint, founder of the Franciscan Friars	1182	1226
Ger.	Fugger, the name of a noble and very wealthy family at Augsburg	15th and 16th c.	
Amer.	Fuller, S. Margaret, marchioness d'Ossoli, essayist and critic	1810	1850
Brit.	Fullerton, Lord, sound and learned lawyer, lord of session	1776	1853
Amer.	Gallaudet, Thos. H., Rev., pioneer instructor of deaf and dumb in America	1787	1851
Fr.	Gay-Lussac, N. F., chemist	1778	1850
Eng.	Gell, Sir Wm., antiquary—"Pompeiana," and "Rome"	1777	1833
Fr.	Gerard, Etienne M., marshal of France	1778	1852
Ital.	Gioberti, Abbe, statesman, pres. of council of Charles Albert of Sardinia, &c.	1807	1852
Brit.	Godwin, Henry T., Sir, Gen. commanding in Burmah	1785	1853
Fr.	Goguet, Anth. Y., advocate, author of "Origin of Laws," &c.		f. 1753
Eng.	Good, John Mason, medical writer—"Book of Nature," &c.	1764	1827
Scotch.	Gordon, lord George, author of the Anti-popey Riots in 1780	1750	1793
Amer.	Gore, Christopher, Gov. of Mass., Senator of U. S.	1758	1827
Spain.	Godoy, Emanuel, don, "Prince of Peace," statesman	1774	1851
Fr.	GourgauJ, Gen. the baron, military friend of Napoleon	1783	1852
Scotch.	Grahame, James, historian of the United States	1790	1842
Fr.	Grammont, Philibert, count of, famous wit at court of Charles II.		1707
Amer.	Greenleaf, Simon, professor of law, Harvard College	1783	1853
Eng.	Grenville, Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham, lord, prime minister	1759	1834
Ger.	Grottefend, learned orientalist and philologist		1853
Amer.	Gunnison, J. W., capt. corps of top. engineers, U. S. army		1853
Amer.	Gutzlaff, Rev. Charles, missionary to China, traveller and philologist	1808	1851
Scotch.	Haldane, Robt. J., Rev., distinguished principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrews.		1854
Eng.	Hall, Joseph, bishop of Norwich, the Christian Seneca	1574	1656
Irish.	Hamilton, Anth., count, poet, courtier, and man of letters	1646	1720
Carth.	Hannibal, the Carthaginian general—invaser of Italy	B. c. 247	B. c. 183
Eng.	Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, statesman, patron of Pope	1661	1724
Amer.	Harrington, Jonathan, fifer for minute-men of Lexington (19th April, 1775), and last survivor of that band	1769	1854
Eng.	Harris, James, Philologist, author of "Hermes," &c.	1709	1789
Eng.	Hatton, Sir Christopher, lord Chancellor for Queen Elizabeth		1591
Amer.	Hays, Jacob, nearly 50 years high constable of N. Y.	1772	1850
Ger.	Heinecius, John G., jurist, civilian, professor of philosophy	1651	1741
Fr.	Heloise, or Eloise, celebrated for beauty and wit, and love for Abelard	1191	1164
Fr.	Herbolot, Bartholomew d', learned orientalist	1625	1695
Mex.	Herrera, ex-President of Mexico		1851
Eng.	Herbert, Edward, lord of Cherbury, diplomatist and historian	1581	1643
Eng.	Hill, Aaron, poet		1750
Eng.	Hill, Rev. Rowland, a popular and eccentric preacher	1744	1833
Gr.	Hipparchus, the most eminent of ancient astronomers	f. about 150	B. c.
Amer.	Hobbie, Selah E., 1st assistant Postmaster Gen., noted for successful labors in his department	1797	1854
Eng.	Hobhouse, Henry, ex-Under Sec. Home Department	1777	1854
Eng.	Hollis, Thos., benefactor of Harvard College, U. S. A.	1720	1774
Amer.	Holyoke, Edw. A., physician and man of science—lived 101 years	1728	1829
Eng.	Home, Sir Everard, author of Comparative Anatomy, &c.	1756	1882

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Hopkins, Stephen, statesman and jurist—signer of Dec. of Indep.	1707	1785
Amer.	Hopkinson, Francis, political writer—signer of Dec. of Indep.	1738	1791
Rom.	Hortensius, Quintus, eloquent orator and writer		B. C. 49
Fr.	Hoste, Paul, mathematician—author of <i>Naval Evolutions</i>	1652	1700
Eng.	Howe, John, non conformist divine and theol. writer	1630	1705
Eng.	Howe, Sir Wm., British commander-in-chief in America		1814
Eng.	Howell, Jas., author of <i>Familiar Letters</i>	1595	1666
Amer.	Huguenin, Daniel, Gen., distinguished officer in war of 1812	1791	1850
Scotch.	Hunter, Wm., anatomist	1718	1783
Scotch.	Hunter, John, anatomist	1728	1793
Amer.	Hunter, W. L., diplomatist and senator	1774	1849
Eng.	Huntingdon, Henry of, historian		f. 1150
Eng.	Huntingdon, Selina, countess of, founder of chapels, schools, &c.	1707	1791
Eng.	Hurd, Richard, bishop of Litchfield—philologist and miscel. writer	1720	1808
Amer.	Hutchinson, Anne, religious enthusiast—banished from N. E.		1648
Eng.	Hutton, Wm., an ingenious self-educated writer	1723	1815
	Hypatia, a female philosopher of great attainments, in Alexandria		415
Gr.	Ignatius, St., eminent father of the Church, and martyr		f. 63
	Irenæus, St., bishop of Lyons, Christian father and martyr		202
Gr.	Irene, empress of Constantinople—famous for beauty, talent and crime		803
Span.	Isabella of Castile, wife of Ferdinand of Arragon—patron of Columbus	1451	1504
	Iamblicus, a philosopher—author of <i>Life of Pythagoras</i>		f. 300
Prus.	Jacobi, Carl G. J., celebrated mathematician	1304	1851
Eng.	Jenkyns, Richard, master of Balliol college, Ox., where he established the system of merit as the sole standard		1854
Eng.	Jervis, John, earl St. Vincent, admiral—victor of Cape St. Vincent	1734	1828
Fr.	Johanvey, Madame, venerable mother and founder of the order of St. Joseph, Cluny		1851
	John, Fred. L., inventor of mod. system of gymnastics	1773	1852
Eng.	John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, warrior, &c.	13—	1399
Eng.	John of Salisbury, bp. of Chartres, latin poet—promoter of literature		f. 12th c.
Eng.	Johnson, Sir Wm., British commander in N. America		1774
Amer.	Johnson, Richard M., Col. distinguished in war of 1812, V. Pres. U. S.	1780	1850
Fr.	Joinville, John Sieur de, statesman and historian	1228	1318
Amer.	Jones, Roger, Gen., distinguished in war of 1812		1852
Amer.	Jones, Samuel, distinguished jurist	1773	1853
Amer.	Jones, Jacob, commander in U. S. N.—victor in the "Wasp," &c.	1768	1850
Amer.	Judd, Sylvester, novelist	1813	1850
Amer.	Judson, Emily, (Fanny Forrester of literature)		1834
Amer.	Judson, Rev. Adoniram, D. D., missionary in Burmah	1788	1850
	Jugurtha, king of Numidia—conquered and put to death		B. C. 106
	Justinian I., the Great, emperor of the East—famed for his Code	483	565
Swe.	Kalm, Peter, naturalist—author of travels in America	1715	1779
Fr.	Kellermann, Francis C., duke of Valmy, marshal of France	1735	1820
Hung.	Kemenyi, baron, mil. commander and patriot in the struggle of 1848	1799	1852
Eng.	Kent, Edward, duke of, 4th son of Geo. III., father of q. Victoria	1767	1820
Eng.	Keppel, Augustus, viscount, admiral		1736
Eng.	Kidd, John, scientific and medical writer	1775	1851
Amer.	King, Wm., 1st Gov. of Maine, brother of Rufus K.	1768	1852
Eng.	King, Henry, Sir, Gen., had been a soldier for 60 years	1777	1854
Amer.	King, Wm. R., Senator and Vice-Pres. of the United States		1853
Amer.	Kingsley, James L., philologist—editor of Latin text-books	1778	1852
Eng.	Kirby, Rev. W., entomologist	1751	1850
Eng.	Knowles, Richard, author of <i>Hist. of Turks, &c.</i>		1610
Ger.	Korner, Theodore, poet and dramatist	1788	1813
Eng.	Kyan, John H., inventor of "kyanized" wood	1775	1850
Fr.	Lallemand, —, surgeon and physician	1789	1854
Fr.	Lannes, John, Duke of Montebello and marshal of France	1769	1809
Fr.	Larcher, Ph., classical philologist and translator	1726	1811
Fr.	Laroche, Benj., translator of Shakspeare and Byron	1798	1852
Eng.	Latham, John, M. D., ornithologist and antiquarian	1740	1837
Fr.	Lavrent, Auguste, chemist and philosopher		1853
Scotch.	Law, John, the originator of the "Mississippi Bubble"	1681	1729
Amer.	Lawrence, Amos, eminent and opulent merchant and philanthropist,	1775	1852
Amer.	Lawrence, Abbott, brother of above, similarly eminent, and as minister to England	1792	1855
Eng.	Lee, Nathaniel, dramatic poet		1692
Eng.	Lee, Harriet, novelist	1756	1851
Eng.	Lee, Samuel, Rev., Hebraist and orientalist	1782	1852
Fr.	L'Enclos, Anne or Ninon de, a noted voluptuary	1616	1705

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Eng.	Lennox, Charlotte, poet and novelist—born at New York	1720	1804
Ire.	Leslie, Charles, theological writer		1732
Ger.	Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, miscellaneous writer	1729	1781
Eng.	L'Estrange, Sir Robert, polit. and controversial writer	1616	1704
Fr.	Levesque, Eugene, author of travels in America.	1771	1852
Scotch.	Leyden, John, poet and oriental scholar	1775	1821
	Leyden, John of		
Eng.	Lillo, George, dramatist—"George Barnwell," &c.	1693	1738
Eng.	Lilly, Wm., astrologer	1602	1681
Scotch.	Lindsay, Sir David, poet	1490	1557
Eng.	Lingard, Rev. John, historian of England	1779	1851
Eng.	Litchfield, Earl of, at whose house the famous "Litchfield House compact" was made.	1797	1854
Ital.	Litto, Pompeo, author of "Famiglie Italiani Celebri".		1852
Amer.	Livingston, Brockholst, jurist	1757	1823
Amer.	Livingston, Robt. K., chancellor of the State of N. Y. and diplomatist	1746	1813
Fr.	Louis Philippe I., king of the French		1850
Eng.	Lovelace, Ada Augusta, countess, mathematician and metaphysician, daughter of Byron.	1815	1852
Span.	Loyola, Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits	1491	1556
Eng.	Macanley, Catharine, historian	1730	1791
Scotch.	Macgillivray, Wm., naturalist		1852
Eng.	Mackenzie, Alex., senior general in queen's service	1771	1853
Irish.	Macklin, Charles, actor and dramatist	1690	1787
Scotch.	Macpherson, Hugh, for 61 years prof. Greek in Aberdeen	1768	1854
Rom.	Macrobius, A. A. T., miscellaneous writer		420
Eng.	Madan, Martin, translator of Juvenal, &c.	1726	
Irish.	Magee, Wm., archb. of Dublin—theological writer	1765	1831
Eng.	Maitland, Peregrine, Sir, Gen. mil. com.	1777	1854
Fr.	Malebranche, Nicholas, priest and philosophical writer	1638	1715
Fr.	Malesherbes, C. W., statesman and author	1721	1794
Eng.	Mandeville, Sir John, traveller		1872
Egypt.	Manetho, historian		f. B. c. 304
Rom.	Manlius, Titus Torquatus, warrior and consul		f. B. c. 340
Rom.	Manlius, Marcus, saved capitol from Gauls		B. c. 383
Scotch.	Mansfield, Wm. Murray, earl of, chief justice	1705	1783
Eng.	Mantell, Gideon A., mineralogist and naturalist	1790	1852
Fr.	Marceau, F. S. D., general under Napoleon	1769	1796
Rom.	Marcellus, M. Claudius, general against Hannibal		B. c. 209
Ital.	Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. of England		1482
Ger.	Maria Theresa, empress of Germany	1717	1780
Eng.	Marlowe, Christopher, poet and dramatist		1593
Fr.	Marmont, duke of Ragusa, marshal of France under Napoleon	1773	1852
Fr.	Marast, Armand, journalist and statesman		1852
Irish.	Martin, Mrs. Bell, novelist—died at New York		1850
Eng.	Marvel, Andrew, poet and political writer	1620	1678
Scotch.	Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots—murdered by queen Elizabeth	1542	1587
Eng.	Maskelyne, Nevil, mathematician and astron.	1732	1811
Amer.	Mason, J. L., capt. of engineers U. S. army		1853
Amer.	Mather, Increase, D. D., theol. and historian	1639	1723
Eng.	Maurice, Thomas, oriental scholar and historian	1753	1824
	Maximus Tyrius, philosopher of second century		
Eng.	McAdam, John Loudon, Colossus of Roads	1756	1836
Amer.	McDuffie, Geo., ex-Gov. of S. C., senator of U. S., &c.		1851
Amer.	McKinley, John, associate justice Sup. Court, U. S.		1852
Ital.	Medici, Cosmo de, merchant and statesman	1389	1464
Ital.	Melloni, Macedoine, physicist, known for researches on heat	1798	1854
Scotch.	Melville, Henry Dundas, viscount—statesman	1740	1811
Scotch.	Melville, Lord, (Robert Dundas) son of the above, statesman	1770	1851
Jew.	Mendelssohn, Moses—the Socrates of the Jews	1729	
Port.	Mendez-Pinto, Ferdinand—lying traveller		f. 1550
Amer.	Mercer, Hugh, brig'r general in Revolutionary army		1777
Amer.	Merwin, Jesse, school teacher, W. Irving's "Ichabod Crane"	1782	1852
Ger.	Mesmer, Fred. A., discoverer of animal magnetism	1734	1815
Fr.	Michaux, Andre, traveller and botanist—N. A. Sylva	1746	1802
Amer.	Milledoler, Philip, one of the formers of Amer. Bible Society, and for many years pres. Rutgers college	1775	1852
Amer.	Miller, James, gen. milit. commander in war of 1812	1775	1851
Eng.	Miller, Philip, gardener and botanist	1691	
Eng.	Miller, Joseph, witty actor—the Father of Jests	1634	1733

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Amer.	Miller, Samuel, D. D., historian of "18th Century" and theologian	1759	1850
Amer.	Miller, Wm., founder of the "Millerites," "End of the World" sect	1781	1849
	Milner, John, Catholic divine and theological writer	1752	1826
	Minucius-Felix, Marcus, rhetorician		f. 3d c.
Fr.	Mirabaud, J. B. de, philosopher and translator		f. 1770
Scotch.	Moir, David, poet—the "Delta" of Blackwood	1798	1851
Eng.	Montgomery, James, poet	1772	1854
Eng.	Montagu, Basil, editor of Bacon's works, essayist, &c.	1770	1851
Eng.	Monmouth, James, Duke of, natural son of Charles II.	1649	1685
Eng.	Montagu, Elizabeth, essayist and founder of the Blue Stockings	1720	1890
Fr.	Montespan, Mad. de, mistress of Louis XIV.		
Mex.	Montezuma, emperor of Mexico—conquered by Cortes		1520
Fr.	Montfaucon, antiquary and critic	1655	1741
Eng.	Montfort, Simon de, earl of Leicester—founder of the H. of Commons		1265
Fr.	Montgolfier, J. E., inventor of air balloons	1745	1799
Scotch.	Montrose, James Graham, marquis of, royalist general	16—	1645
Irish.	Moore, Thomas, poet, biographer and historian	1779	1851
Eng.	More, Henry, theological and philosophical writer	1614	1687
Welsh.	Morgan, William, mathematician		1832
Amer.	Morton, Sam'l G., distinguished craniologist and ethnologist	1799	1851
Eng.	Moule, Thos., writer on heraldic and topographical antiquities	1784	1851
Ger.	Munchausen, J. C. F.—proverbial for "stories"		1797
Assy.	Nabonassar, 1st king of the Chaldeans		f. B. C. 747
Assy.	Nabopolassar, king of Babylon		f. B. C. 626
Irish.	Napier, W. J., lord, naval commander	1787	1834
Eng.	Nash Richard—commonly called Beau Nash	1674	1761
Gr.	Nestorins, patriarch of Constantinople—founder of Nestorians		439
Eng.	Newton, Robert, Rev., celebrated Wesleyan preacher		1854
Gr.	Nicephorus, Calistus, ecclesiastical historian		14th c.
Gr.	Nicephorus, Gregorius, Byzantine historian		14th c.
Eng.	Nicholas, John, antiquary and miscellaneous writer	1744	1823
Eng.	Nield, James Camden, left all his property (£500,000) to the queen	1780	1852
Amer.	Noah, Mordecai M., ex-consul to Morocco, editor and politician		1851
Ger.	Noehden, G. H., grammarian and misc. writer	1770	1826
Eng.	North, Fred., lord, premier during Amer. war	1793	1792
Eng.	Northampton, Spence Compton, marquis of, succeeded the duke of Sussex as pres. of royal society	1790	1851
Amer.	Norton, Andrews, professor of theology	1790	1835
Amer.	Norton, John P., prof. of agric. chem. in Yale College, U. S.	1822	1852
Irish.	Nugent, lord, author of Life of Hampden, &c.		1850
Rom.	Numa Pompilius, 2d king of Rome		f. B. C. 714
Irish.	O'Connor, Arthur Condorcet, general, leader of rebels of 1797 and exile	1765	1852
Dan.	Oersted, Hans, Ch. phil. scientific scholar, discov. of electro-magnetism	1777	1851
Eng.	Oglethorpe, J. E., general—founder of Georgia	1698	1785
Eng.	Oldcastle, Sir J., lord Cobham		1417
Amer.	Olin, Stephen, D. D., Pres. Wesleyan Sem., author of Travels in the East, &c.		1851
Irish.	O'Keefe, J., dramatist	1748	1833
Swiss.	Oken, Lorenz, mineralogist and naturalist	1778	1851
Sar.	Omar, 3d, caliph of the Saracens—founder of the Mosque		648
Irish.	O'Meara, surgeon and biographer of Napoleon	1778	1836
Eng.	Opie, Amelia, Mrs., novelist and essayist	1779	1853
Fr.	Orleans, L. J. P., duke of—"Egalité"—guillotined	1747	1793
Scotch.	Ossian, ancient Gaelic bard—supposed to have lived in the		3d c.
Egypt.	Osymandias, king of Egypt—about		1500 B. C.
Eng.	Overbury, Sir T., poet, &c.—poisoned in the Tower	1581	1613
Span.	Oviedo, J. G., bishop of, author of "Travels in W. Indies"		1540
Amer.	Paine, Elijah, jurist and law reporter		1853
Amer.	Paine, John Howard, dramatist	1791	1851
Fr.	Paixhans, general, inventor of guns bearing his name	1782	1854
Ger.	Panzer, G. W. F., bibliographer	1729	1812
Irish.	Parnell, T., poet and divine	1679	1717
Eng.	Parr, Thomas—lived 152 years	1483	1635
Eng.	Parr, Samuel, learned divine and philologist	1746	1825
Amer.	Partridge, Alden, Capt., celebrated military instructor		1851
Brit.	Pasco, John, rear admiral of the red, distinguished at Trafalgar	1780	1852
Eng.	Patrick, Simon, learned prelate and theological writer	1626	1707
	Pattison, Granville Sharp, prof. of anat. in U. of N. Y.,	1792	1851
	Paul, St. Vincent de, missionary ecclesiastic	1576	1660

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Ger.	Paulus, H. E. G., celebrated Orientalist and critic	1761	1851
Eng.	Pearson, John, bishop of Chester—writer on the Creed, &c.	1612	1686
Eng.	Peele, George, dramatist and poet		1598
Ital.	Pellio, Silvio, patriot and poet		1854
Eng.	Penn, Wm., admiral—father of the founder of Pennsylvania	1621	1670
Eng.	Peyps, Samuel, secretary to the admiralty, author of "Diary," &c.		1670
Eng.	Peveval, Spencer, prime minister—assassinated	1762	1812
Amer.	Perkins, Thos. H., an eminent, opulent, and benevolent merchant	1764	1854
Amer.	Perkins, Hardin, largely identified with hist. of Ala., U. S.	about 1791	1850
Eng.	Peters, Hugh, eccentric preacher and Roundhead—executed	1599	1660
Fr.	Philidor, Andrew, writer on chess playing	1726	1795
Span.	Philip II., king—married Mary queen of England—sent the Armada	1556	1598
Eng.	Philipps, Ambrose, poet and dramatist		1749
Jew.	Philo Judæus, learned Jewish writer of Alexandria		f. a. d. 40
Ital.	Piazzi, astronomer	1746	1826
Swiss.	Pietet, Benedict, theological and historical writer	1655	1724
Eng.	Pieton, Sir T., general—killed at Waterloo		1815
Nic.	Pinida, general, President of Nicaragua		1853
Eng.	Piozzi, Hester L., miscel. writer—friend of Dr. Johnson	1739	1821
Irish.	Plunket, William C., baron, jurist and politician, Lord Chancellor of Ireland	1765	1854
Eng.	Pocock, Dr. E., learned critic and commentator	1604	1691
Eng.	Pocock, R., learned prelate and traveller	1704	1765
Amer.	Poindexter, Geo., politician, U. S. Senator	1858	
Amer.	Poinsett, Joel R., statesman, diplomatist, and author	1778	1851
Fr.	Polyeap, St., Christian father and martyr		169
Polish.	Pompadour, J. A. P., marchioness de, mistress of Louis XV.	1720	1764
Eng.	Poniatowski, Stanislaus Aug., last king of Poland	1782	1798
Fr.	Porter, Geo. R., statistician and political economist	1792	1852
Fr.	Pradt, Abbe Dominique de, political writer	1759	1887
Amer.	Prentiss, Sargeant S., lawyer and politician, famed for eloquence	1810	1850
Eng.	Price, Dr. R., writer on civil liberty	1728	1791
Eng.	Pritchard, J. C., ethnologist—"Natural History of Man"		1849
Ger.	Priessnitz, founder of hydropathy	1799	1851
Eng.	Prynne, Wm., learned lawyer, political writer, and antiquary	1609	1669
Fr.	Psalmanazar, Geo., literary impostor	1679	1768
Eng.	Purchas, Samuel, divine—editor of Voyages and Pilgrimages	1577	1628
Eng.	Puttenham, Geo., poet and critic		1600
Eng.	Pye, H. J., poet-laureate	1745	1813
Eng.	Pyrrhus, king of Epirus—one of the greatest warriors of antiquity		B. C. 272
Eng.	Quarles, Francis, poet—author of "Emblems," &c.	1592	1644
Eng.	Quin, James, eminent actor	1693	1766
Fr.	Rabelais, Fran., wit and satirist	1483	1553
Eng.	Raffles, Sir T., Stamford, author of History of Java	1781	1826
Eng.	Raikes, R., printer—founder of Sunday schools	1785	1811
Scot. Am.	Ramage, Adam, improver of printing-press	1770	1850
Fr.	Rapin de Thoyras, Paul, author of History of England	1661	1725
Fr.	Reggio, C. N., Ondinet, due de, marshal of France	1767	
Rom.	Regulus, M. A., patriotic general and consul		f. B. C.
Fr.	Reney, Joseph, established pisciculture as an art	1808	1854
Eng.	Rennell, Major J., geographer and topographer	1742	1830
Eng.	Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener and architect	1752	1818
Brit.	Reynolds, John H., author of "Naiad" &c., contrib. to Lon. Mag.	1796	1852
Eng. Jew	Ricardo, David, writer on political economy and finance	1772	1828
Amer.	Rich, Obadiah, bibliographer		1850
Eng.	Richard I., Cœur de Lion, king	1157	1199
Eng.	Richard III., king—killed at Bosworth	1450	1485
Eng.	Richardson, James, traveller in Africa, &c.		1851
Eng.	Ridley, Nicholas, prelate and protestant martyr	1500	1555
Amer.	Ritchie, Thos., politician, "Father R."	1779	1854
Eng.	Ritson, Joseph, lawyer, antiquary, and editor of poets	1752	1803
Brit.	Robinson, Sir, Fred. P., Gen., born in U. S., com. 2d brig. Br.	1812	1852
Scotch.	Rob Roy, (Robert Macgregor,) highland freebooter, about		1733
Fr.	Rochembeau, J. B. D., count de, marshal of France	1725	1807
Fr.	Roland, M. J. P., madame, martyr to the Revolution	1754	1798
Eng.	Romilly, Sir S., jurist and statesman	1757	1818
Irish.	Roscommon, W. D., Earl of, poet and critic	1608	1684
Ital.	Rossetti, Gabriele, poet, artist and critic, "Analytic Comment."	1788	1854
Ital.	Rubini, tenor vocalist		1854
Scotch.	Ruddiman, Thos., critic and grammarian	1674	1757

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Dutch.	Ruyter, M. A. de, admiral	1607	1679
Eng.	Rymer, Thomas, antiquarian and historian (Fœdera)		1713
Eng.	Sacheverell, Henry, divine—impeached for sedition	1672	1724
Eng.	Sackville, T., Earl of Dorset, poet	1536	1603
Eng.	Sackville, Ch., Earl of Dorset, wit and poet	1637	1706
Eng.	Sadler, Sir Ralph, diplomatist and historian	1507	1557
Jewish.	Sadoc, Rabbi, founder of the sect of Sadducees		f. B. c. 220
Fr.	Saint Pierre, Bernardin de—"Paul and Virginia," &c.	1736	1814
Eng.	Sale, George, historian and translator of the Koran		1736
Phœn.	Sanchoniatho, philosopher and historian		f. B. c. 760
Eng.	Savage, Richard, poet	1697	1743
Fr.	Savary, N., traveller and Oriental scholar		1733
Ital.	Savonarola, Jerome, monk—famed for zeal and eloquence	1452	1498
Dan.	Saxo Grammaticus, historian		1208
Ital.	Scala, statesman and historian of Florence	1430	1497
Ital.	Scaliger, Joseph Justus, critic and historian	1540	1609
Fr.	Scarron, P., comic poet and satirist	1610	1660
Ger.	Schlegel, Fred., critic and historian	1772	1829
Ger.	Schelling, Fred. W. J., philosopher	1775	1854
Aust.	Schwarzenberg, Prince F., prime minister of Austria	1779	1851
Ger.	Schwab, Gustav., poet	1792	1852
Eng.	Scroop, Wm., naturalist	1770	1851
Fr.	Sebastiani, Horace, marshal of France	1770	1851
Ger.	Secundus, John, Latin poet	1511	1536
Eng.	Sedley, Sir C., poet	1639	1701
Eng.	Selden, John, antiquary and historian	1554	1654
Scotch.	Selkirk, John, mariner—the original of "Robinson Crusoe"	1650	
Amer.	Sargeant, John, jurist and statesman	1779	1852
Span.	Servetus, Michael, polemical writer against Calvin	1519	1553
Eng.	Seward, Anna, poetess and miscellaneous writer	1744	18 9
Eng.	Shadwell, T., poet laureate	1640	1692
Eng.	Shelley, Mary W., widow of the poet—"Frankenstein"	1793	1851
Eng.	Sherwood, Mrs. M., novelist and juvenile writer	1775	1852
Irish.	Shiel, Richard Lalor, statesman and dramatist	1792	1851
Eng.	Shirley, James, dramatic writer	1594	1663
Amer.	Short, Wm., chargé d'affaires to France, Holland, and Spain	1759	1850
Amer.	Shreve, Henry M., capt., inventor of steam snagboat		1851
Rom.	Silius Italicus, Caius, Roman poet	B. C. 1	A. D. 74
Sam.	Simon Magus, religious impostor		66
Gr.	Simonides, ancient poet		f. B. c. 450
Eng.	Skelton, John, poet laureate to Henry VIII.		1529
Amer.	Smith, Junius, one of the founders of ocean steam navigation	1789	1852
Eng.	Smith, John Pye, D. D., eminent theologian	1774	1851
Gr.	Socrates, ecclesiastical historian		f. 5th c.
Span.	Solis, Antonio de, historian of Mexico, &c.	1610	1686
Eng.	Somers, Lord John, chancellor and polit. writer—"Coll. of Tracts"	1650	1716
Eng.	Somerville, Wm., poet	1692	1743
Ger.	Sontag, Henrietta, an eminent vocalist	1804	1854
Fr.	Sorbonne, R. de, divine, founder of the college at Paris	1201	1274
Fr.	Soult, one of Napoleon's marshals, ex-statesman, &c.	1769	1851
Eng.	Southern, T., dramatic writer and poet	1662	1746
Eng.	Southey, Caroline, poetess		1854
Eng.	Sowerly, Geo. B., author of works on natural history	1790	1854
Gr.	Sozomen, Hermias, ecclesiastical historian		450
Eng.	Speed, John, chronologist, historian, and antiquary	1555	1629
Eng.	Spelman, Sir Henry, historian and antiquary	1561	1643
Dutch.	Spinoza, Bened., remarkable atheist	1633	1677
Ital.	Spontini, G. L. P., dramatic composer	1784	1851
Amer.	Stanley, Arthur Dr., mathematician	1711	1853
Eng.	Stillingfleet, Dr. E., bp. of Worcester and theological writer	1633	1699
Eng.	Stow, John, antiquary and historian	1525	1605
Eng.	Strype, John, divine, biographer, and historian		1737
Amer.	Stuart, Moses, professor, theologian, and philologist	1780	1851
Eng.	Stukely, Wm., divine and antiquary	1687	1765
Eng.	Suekling, Sir J., poet and dramatic writer	1613	1641
Eng.	Sylvester, Joshua, poet	1563	1618
Eng.	Talford, Thos. N., jurist, statesman, and dramatist	1797	1854
Amer.	Talmadge, Jas., politician, long pres. Amer. Institute	1788	1853
Eng.	Taylor, Richard C., naturalist—author of "Statistics of Coal"	1791	1851
Eng.	Taylor, John—called the "Water Poet"	1580	1654

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Amer.	Taylor, Zach., Gen., Pres. U. S.—victor at Buena Vista	1784	1850
Eng.	Tenyson, Dr. T., archbishop of Canterbury, polemical writer	1636	1715
Gr.	Theodoret, ecclesiastical historian	386	457
Fr.	Thibandean, count, statesman and senator	1766	1854
Scotch.	Thompson, Thos., author of "History of Chemistry," &c.	1790	1851
Irish.	Thompson, William, naturalist—"Birds of Ireland"	1806	1852
Eng.	Thoresby, Ralph, biographer and antiquary	1658	1725
Eng.	Tickell, Thomas, poet, and writer in the "Spectator"	1686	1740
Eng.	Tindal, Mathew, D. D., polemical divine	1657	1733
Ital.	Tiraboschi, G., historian	1631	1794
Irish.	Tone, Theobald Wolfe, general in the Irish Rebellion	1763	1798
Amer.	Troost, Gerard, geologist	1769	1851
Am. Jew.	Truro, Judah, public benefactor of New Orleans, U. S.	1776	1854
Jew.	Tudela, Benjamin de, rabbi and traveller		f. 12th c.
Amer.	Turner, Daniel, commodore U. S. navy—distinguished on L. E. 1814		1859
Eng.	Turner, T. Hudson, archæologist, "Dom. Arch. of Mid. Ages"	1815	1855
Eng.	Tusser, Thomas, old English writer and poet		1550
Eng.	Tyndale, Wm., reformer, and first translator of the Bible into English	1500	1536
Eng.	Tytler, P. F., historian	1790	1849
Eng.	Tyrwhitt, T., critic and antiquary	1730	1786
Fr.	Valliere, the duchess de la, mistress of Louis XIV.		
Eng.	Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist		1726
Swiss.	Vattel, F. de, jurist and metaphysical writer ("Law of Nations")	1714	1767
Span.	Vega, Lopez de, dramatic poet	1562	1635
Ital.	Virgil, Polydore, priest and historian		1555
Fr.	Voiture, V., poet and miscellaneous writer	1598	1648
Brit.	Vortigern, warrior		484
Ger.	Voss, J. G., historical writer and chronologist	1577	1649
Ger.	Voss, Isaac, critic and philologist	1618	1689
Eng.	Warburton, Eliot, traveller and historian		1851
Scotch.	Wardlaw, Rev. R., theologian	1780	1833
Amer.	Ware, William, novelist—author of "Zenobia," &c.	1797	1852
Eng.	Warwick, R. Neville, earl of, general and statesman—"King Maker"		1471
Eng.	Waterland, Dr. D., divine, and polemical writer	1683	1740
Amer.	Webster, Daniel, a very eminent statesman	1782	1852
Eng.	Wedgewood, J., scientific manufacturer of pottery	1731	1795
Eng.	Wellington, Arthur, Duke of, warrior and statesman	1769	1852
Eng.	Whitehead, Wm., poet-laureate	1715	1785
Eng.	Whitelocke, Bulstrode, lawyer and statesman	1605	1676
Eng.	Whitgift, archb'p, divine, and writer against the Puritans	1530	1604
Scotch.	Wilson, John, poet and essayist	1785	1854
Eng.	Wither, George, poet	1590	1667
Eng.	Wood, Anthony, antiquary and biographer	1632	1695
Amer.	Woods, Leonard, D.D., theologian	1770	1851
Amer.	Woodbury, Levi, statesman, and Justice Supreme Court, U. S.	1789	1851
Eng.	Wotton, Sir H., statesman and poet	1563	1639
Amer.	Young, Alex. Rev., historian of the "Pilgrims"	1800	1854
Eng.	Zouch, T., D. D., biographer	1737	1816

PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, SCULPTORS, &c.

(Additions to list on page 688.)

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED
Scotch.	Allan, Sir William <i>Painter</i>	1781	1850
Irish.	Barker, Robert, inventor of panoramas <i>Painter</i>	1740	1806
Ital.	Bartolozzi, Francesco <i>Engraver</i>	1780	1818
Ger.	Bauer, Ferdinand <i>Botanical painter</i>		1826
Eng.	Beagley, Saml., dramatist <i>Architect</i>	1785	1851
Ital.	Bellini, Giov., founder of the Ven'n School <i>Painter</i>	1462	1512
Ital.	Benini, Giovanni, L. <i>Paint'r, Sculpt'r & Arch't</i>	1598	1680
Eng.	Bewick, John, publisher of various works with woodcuts <i>Wood engraver</i>		1795
Eng.	Bone, Henry <i>Enamel painter</i>	1755	1834
Dutch.	Brill, Paul <i>Landscape painter</i>	1556	1626
Ital.	Brunelleschi, Ph., "Pitti Palace" at Flor. <i>Architect</i>	1377	1476
Ital.	Cellini, Benvenuto, Florentine artist—au- thor of Autobiography	1500	1570
Ital.	Cignani, Carlo <i>Painter</i>	1628	1719
Dutch.	Cort, Cornelius <i>Engraver</i>	1536	1578
Ger.	Cranach, Lucas <i>Engraver</i>	1470	1558
Eng.	Finden, William <i>Engraver</i>	1786	1852
Scotch.	Forrest, Robert <i>Sculptor</i>	1790	1852
Eng.	Gibbons, Grinling, famed for carving in oak <i>Sculptor</i>		1721
Amer.	Greenough, Horatio <i>Sculptor</i>	1805	1852
Fr.	Greuze, Jean Baptiste <i>Painter</i>	1726	1805
Ital.	Guilio, Romano, (see Julio)		
Eng.	Haviland, John <i>Architect</i>	1792	1852
Dutch.	Metzu, Gabriel <i>Familiar life painter</i>	1615	1669
Dutch.	Mieris, Francis " "	1635	1681
Ital.	Morghen, Raphael <i>Engraver</i>	1758	1833
Dutch.	Neefs, Peter <i>Arch't painter</i>	1570	1651
Ital.	Pannini, Giov. Paolo " "	1691	1764
Ital.	Piombo, Sebastiano del <i>Painter</i>	1485	1547
Fr.	Pradier, Jacques <i>Sculptor</i>	1793	1852
Eng.	Pugin, Augustus N. W. <i>Architect</i>	1811	1852
Eng.	Richardson, Jonathan, writer on art and <i>Painter</i>	1665	1745
Fr.	Roubilliac, L. F. <i>Sculptor</i>		1762
Fr.	Rousseau, James <i>Painter</i>	1680	1693
Eng.	Savage, Jas. <i>Architect</i>	1778	1852
Pruss.	Schadow, J. G. <i>Sculptor</i>	1764	1850
Ger.	Scheffer, Ary—living. <i>Painter</i>		
Ital.	Schidone, Bartolomeo " "	1560	1616
Eng.	Shee, Sir M. A., pres't Royal Academy " "	1795	1850
Span.	Spagnoletto, Guiseppe Ribera la " "	1589	1656
Dutch.	Steen, Jan " "	1636	1689
Amer.	Strickland, William <i>Architect</i>		1854
Ger.	Sunder, Lucas, (see Cranach) <i>Engraver</i>		
Ger.	Tieck, Christ. Fred. <i>Sculptor</i>	1776	1851
Scotch.	Thom, Jas.—Tam O'Shanter, &c. <i>Sculptor</i>		1850
Eng.	Thornhill, Sir James <i>Historical painter</i>	1676	1732
Eng.	Turner, J. W. M. <i>Painter</i>	1775	1851
Amer.	Vandelyn, John <i>Historical painter</i>	1776	1852
Dutch.	Van der Neer, Arnold <i>Landscape painter</i>	1619	1683
Dutch.	Van Huysum <i>Fruit painter</i>	1682	1749
Fr.	Watteau, Antoine <i>Painter</i>	1684	1721
Eng.	Westall, Richard <i>Historical painter</i>	1781	1836
Eng.	Wyatt, R. J. <i>Sculptor</i>	1795	1850

MUSICIANS.

(In addition to those mentioned in the Biographical Index.)

NATION.	NAME AND PROFESSION.	BORN.	DIED.
Ger.	Bach, John Sebastian <i>Organist and composer</i>	1685	1750
Eng.	Bishop, Henry Rowley <i>Composer</i>	1782	1855
Fr.	Boieldien, Francis Adrien <i>Composer</i>	1775	1834
Eng.	Calcott, J. W., musical doctor, author of "Musical Grammar," and <i>Composer</i>	1766	1821
Ital.	Corelli, Arcangelo <i>Violinist and composer</i>	1663	1821
Ital.	Gemmani, Francesco " "	1688	1762
Ital.	Giardini, Felice " "	1716	1795
Ger.	Gluck, Christopher <i>Composer</i>	1712	1787
Ital.	Jomelli, Nicolai " "	1714	1744
Ital.	Lully, Giovanni Battista <i>Violinist and composer</i>	1634	1687
Ger.	Mendelssohn, Felix Bartholch <i>Composer</i>	1809	1848
Fr.	Mehul, Etienne Henri " "	1763	1817
Ital.	Negri, Benedetto, celebrated Prof. at the Conservatoire at Milan		1854
Ital.	Paer, Ferdinand <i>Composer</i>	1771	1839
Ital.	Paesiello, or Paisiello Giovanni " "	1741	1816
Ital.	Palestrina, Giovanni Perluigi da " "	1524	1594
Ital.	Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista Jesi da " "	1707	1737 or '9
Ital.	Peri, Jacopo, (see Rimicini, who did <i>not</i> compose the first opera—Peri did) " "	1550	1625
Eng.	Purcell, Henry " "	1658	1695
Ital.	Rubini <i>Tenor vocalist</i>		1854
Ital.	Sacchini, Antonio, Maria Gaspardo <i>Composer</i>	1784	1786
	Sapio <i>Tenor vocalist</i>	1792	1851
Ital.	Scarlatti, Alessandro <i>Composer</i>	1659	1725
Ger.	Sontag, Henriette <i>Vocalist</i>		1854
Ital.	Spentini <i>Composer</i>	1780	1851
Ger.	Spohr, Louis—still living <i>Violinist and composer</i>	1783	
Ital.	Stradella, Alessandro <i>Vocalist</i>	1645	1670
Ital.	Tartini, Ginseppe <i>Violinist</i>	1692	1770
Eng.	Tallis, Thomas <i>Composer</i>		16th c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Amer.	American.	Gr.	Greek.	Pruss.	Prussian.
Ara.	Arabian.	Heb.	Hebrew.	Rom.	Roman.
Assy.	Assyrian.	Hind.	Hindoo.	Russ.	Russian.
Bab.	Babylonian.	Ital.	Italian.	Sam.	Samaritan.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Jew.	Jewish.	Sar.	Sardinian.
Car.	Carthaginian.	Macc.	Macedonian.	Span.	Spanish.
Dan.	Danish.	Nor.	Norman.	Swe.	Swedish.
Eng.	English.	Pers.	Persian.	Syr.	Syrian.
Fr.	French.	Phen.	Phœnician.	U. S. A. }	United States of America.
Ger.	German.	Port.	Portuguese.	U. S. }	

PAINTING. Chronological Table of the most celebrated Painters, arranged in Schools and Ages, from the revival of the art, 1600, to the commencement of the Nineteenth Century.

(From *Bell's Edition of Bredow's Tables of Universal History.*)

1. **FLORENTINE SCHOOL.**—Style elevated and bold, seeking rather to be admired than to please; sometimes gigantic; neglects coloring and grace—1240, Cimabue; 1726, Giotto; 1211, Andrea Taffi; 1400, Massolino; 1402, Massacio; 1491, Filippo Lippi; 1432, Andrea Verrochio, Andrea Castagna, Pisanello; 1443, Ghirlandajo; 1445, LEONARDO DA VINCI; 1469, Bartolommeo di San Marco; 1471, Baldassarre Peruzzi; 1474, Michael Angelo Buonarotti; 1484, Dominico Beccafumi; 1488, Andrea del Sarto; 1493, Jacopo Carrucci da Pontormo; 1493, Del Rosso; 1500, Perino del Vaga; 1509, Daniel da Volterra; 1510, Francesco Salviati; 1510, Giorgio Vassari; 1545, Antonio Tempesta; 1559, Luigi Cardi; 1563, Francesco Vanni; 1578, Matteo Rosselli; 1596, Pietro Berretini, called Pietro da Cortona; 1611, Pietro Testa; 1615, Benvenuto da Garofoli; 1616, Carlo Dolci; 1666, Benedetto Lutti; 1695, Giovan' Geronimo Servandoni; 1702, Pompeo Battoni.

2. **ROMAN SCHOOL** carries invention and design to the highest perfection by the analytical study of the antique and of nature; heads of the most sublime beauty; coloring and chiaro oscuro less perfect. 1513, Bernardino Pinturicchio; 1446, Pietro Perrugino; 1483, Raffael; 1488, G. F. Penni; 1492, Giulio Romano; 1528, Federico Barocci; 1529, Taddeo Zuccheri; 1543, Federico Zuccheri; 1589, Dominico Feti; 1594, Nicholas Poussin; 1597, Giovan' Lorenzo Bernini; 1599, Andrea Sacchi; 1600, Claude Gelée, called Claude de Lorraine; 1602, Ceriozzi; 1605, G. B. Salvi, called Il Sassoferrato; 1612, Gaspard Doghet, called Poussin or Guaspre; 1616, Luigi Scaramuccia; 1617, Francesco Romanelli; 1623, Giacinto Brandi; 1623, Filippo Lauri; 1625, Carlo Maratti; 1634, Ciro Ferri; 1694, Pietro Bianchi; 1728, Raffael Mengs.

3. **VENETIAN SCHOOL.**—Faithful imitation of well-chosen subjects of nature, excellent coloring, admirable effect; design less perfect through the neglected study of the antique; this school is now extinct. 1421, Gentile Bellini; 1431, Andrea Mantegna; 1478, Giorgione; 1477, TIZIAN (Tiziano Vecelli da Cadore); 1480, G. A. Regillo; 1485, Sebastiano del Piombo; 1510, Jacopo da Ponte; 1512, J. Robusti, called Il Tintoretto; 1522, Paolo Farinati; 1522, Andrea Schiavone; 1528, Geronimo Muzziano; 1532, Paolo Cagliari; 1535, Giuseppe Porta; 1539, Dario Varotari; 1540, Felice Riccio; 1540, Jacopo Palma (Il Vecchio); 1544, Jac Palma; 1549, Giov. Contarino; 1569, Maria Tintoretta; 1561, Leonardo Corona; 1586, Tiberio Tinelli; 1590, Aless. Varotari; 1600, Aless. Turchi; 1635, Giov. B. Langetti; 1642, Andrea Pozzo; 1656, Franc. Trevisani; 1659, Sebast. Ricci; 1666, Ant. Balestra; 1672, Rosa Alba Carriera; 1675, Giov. Ant. Pellegrini; 1682, G. B. Piazzetta; 1687, Ant. Canale; 1693, Giov. Bat. Tiepolo; 1699, Giuseppe Nogari.

4. **LOMBARD AND BOLOGNESE SCHOOLS.**—Correggio, born in Lombardy, not having founded a permanent School, but having been imitated by the painters of Bologna, these two Schools are conjoined. Correggio's distinguished characteristics are a seducing and voluptuous (though perhaps somewhat affected) grace in his figures and attitudes, and a magic harmony in his coloring. Tibaldi and the Carracci introduce a more elevated character of design, and many of their pupils unite therewith the fine coloring and the graces of Correggio. 1450, Francesco Franco; 1490, F. Primaticcio; 1494, CORREGGIO Antonio Allegri; 1495, Polidori Caldari; 1504, Fr. Mazzuoli; 1522, Pellegrino Tibaldi; 1546, Camillo Procaccini; 1559, M. Angelo Amerigi, called Caravaggio; 1555, Lodov. Caracci; 1557, Agostino Caracci; 1560, Annibale Caracci; 1560, Bartol. Schidone; 1575, Guido Reni, called Guido; 1576, Lionello Spada; 1577, Aless. Tiarini; 1578, Francesco Albano; 1580, Giacomo Cavedone; 1581, Dom. Zampieri, called Domenichino; 1581, Giov. Lanfranco; 1583, Frances Gessi; 1590, G. F. Barbieri; 1597, Lodov. Lana; 1600, Mic. Ang. Colonna; 1606, Grimaldi; 1618, Giorg. And. Sivani; 1612, Simone Cantarini; 1624, P. Fran. Mola; 1628, Cignani; 1638, P. F. Caroli; 1643, Lodov. Quaini; 1648, Ant. Franceschini; 1654, Guis. del Sole; 1657, Fer. Galk Babiena; 1658, Guis. Maria Crespi; 1663, Dom. Maria Viani; 1671, Donato Creti; 1674, Giov. P. Zanotti; 1691, G. P. Panini.

(**NEAPOLITANS, GENOESE, SPANIARDS.** These nations are not regarded as having founded general Schools; their painters are formed on the masters of the great Italian Schools. Neapolitan.—The painters of this nation are reproached with being in general somewhat affected. Pietro and Tommaso Stefani, d. 1310; Fil del Tesoro, 1320; 1500, and Sabbatani; 1560, Guis Cesare d'Arpino; 1600, Aniello Falcone; 1603, Mario Nuzzi; 1613, Matteo Petri; 1615, Salvator Rosa; 1631, Luca Giordana; 1657, Fran. Solimene; 1661, Nunzio Ferajoli; 1679, Sebast. Conca; 1693, Carl Corrado. Genoese are often incorrect in design.—1400, Nich. da Vottri; 1527, Cambiasi; 1544, G. B. Paggi; 1557, Bern. Castelli; 1581, Bernardo Strozzi; 1590 Gio. Carlone; 1616, Benedetto Castiglione; 1625, F. M. Borzoni; 1639, G. B. Gaudi; 1664, Greg. Ferrari; 1654, Bart. Guidoboni; 1660, Il Molinaretto; Spaniards.—These painters have especially imitated the Venetian School, and often display its brilliant coloring.—1400, Alonso Berragente; 1487, Blaise

de Prado; 1519, Morales; 1528, Luis de Vargas; 1532, J. F. Nímenez de Navarete; 1550, Pablo de las Rovias; 1559, Joseph Ribera; 1599, Don Diego Velasquez de Silva; 1601, Alonso Cano; 1610, Henrique de las Marinas; 1613, Bartolme Esteban de Murillo; 1617, Franc. Rizzi; 1631, Matias de Torres; 1640, Pedro de Nunez; 1640, Juan de Alfaro; 1651, Juan C. Falco; 1663, P. di Pietri.)

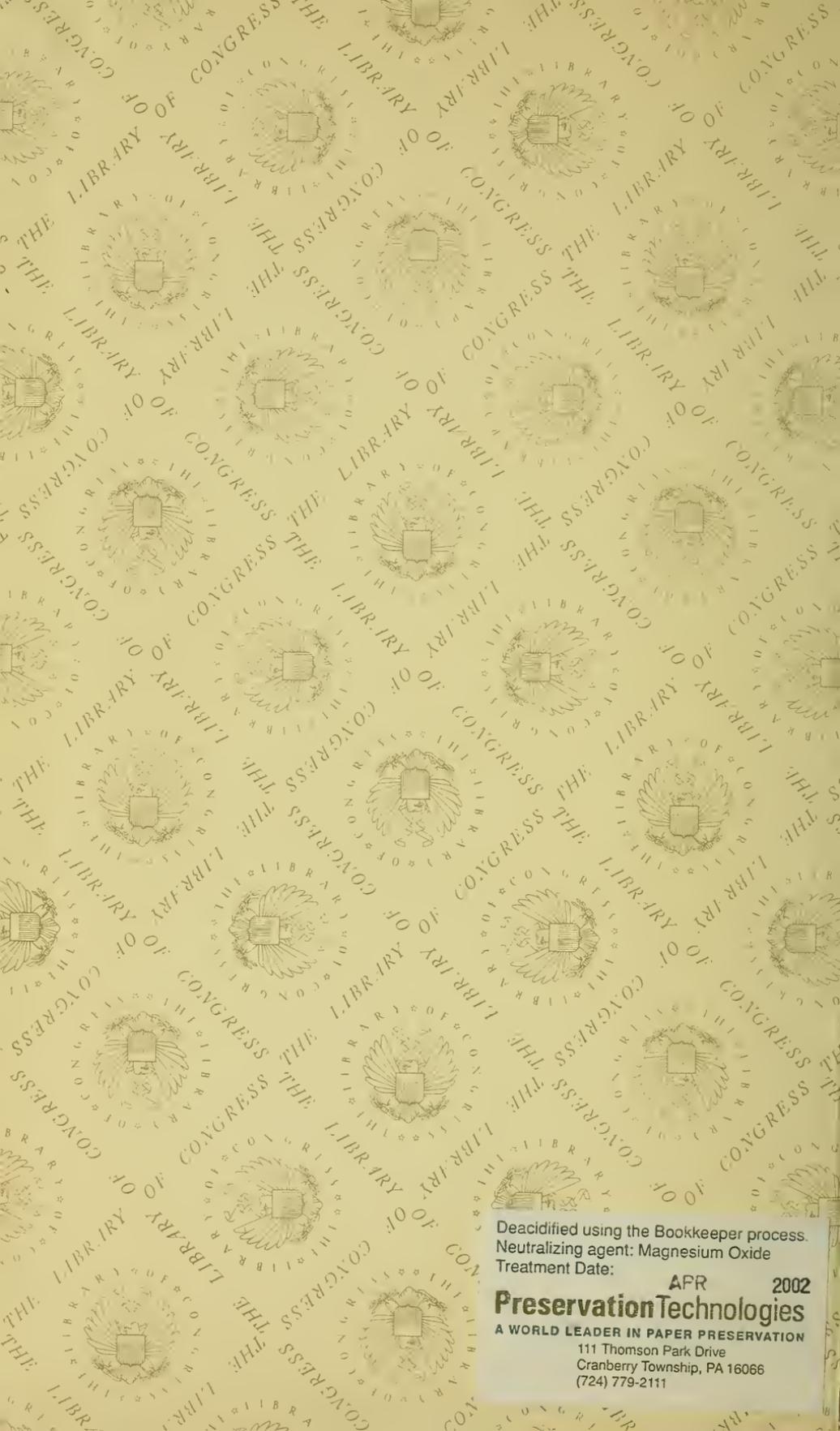
5. GERMAN SCHOOL.—This School having never had a common point of union, bears no general and distinctive character; it produces, in the different styles of painting, rival artists to the great masters of Italy and of the Netherlands. 1297, Th. de Matina; 1357, Theo. de Prague; 1367, N. Wurmsler; 1479, Albert Durer; 1492, Lucas Muller; 1498, Hans Holbein; 1515, Lucas Cranach; 1534, Tobias Stimmer; 1550, Christ. Schwartz; 1556, John Van Aachen; 1564, J. Rottenhammer; 1570, J. Lys; 1574, Adam Elzheimer; 1593, Sam. Hofmann; 1600, J. W. Bauer; 1606, Jo. Sandrart; 1611, Ch. Loth; 1616, Govaert Flink; 1618, P. Van der Faes; 1619, J. Spilberg; 1621, Leb. Stopkopt; 1625, J. Lingelback; 1631, J. Hen Roos; 1637, Jos. Warner; 1639, Gasp. Netscher; 1640, Ab. Mignon; 1647, M. S. Merian; 1648, Godfrey Kneller; 1666, G. P. Ruggendas; 1668, J. R. Huber; 1669, Anna Waser; 1685, Balthasar Denner; 1689, Fr. P. Ferg; 1693, J. E. Riedenger; 1709, Brinkman; 1712, C. W. E. Dietrich; 1728, Raffael Mengs; 1730, Solomon Gessner.

6. FLEMISH OR BELGIC SCHOOL.—This School excels in coloring and in the faithful imitation of nature, but does not always exhibit sufficient nobleness of design; it produces eminent artists in every style; that to which Teniers has affixed his name had its birth in this School; the Academy at Antwerp, the cradle of this School, was founded in 1510, but there was a Society of Painters at Antwerp from the year 1442.—1366, Eubert Van Eyk; 1370, John Van Eyk; 1450, Quentin Messis; 1490, Ber. V. Orley; 1499, J. de Mabuse; 1553, Peter Knock; 1520, Frank Floris; 1534, Mar de Vos; 1536, J. Straden; 1540, F. Porbus; 1546, B. Spranger; 1548, C. Van Mander; 1550, H. Steenwyck; 1555, Denys Calvart; 1556, Otto Venius; 1569, P. Van Breughel; 1570, P. Neefs; 1573, S. Frank; 1576, Fr. Sneyders; 1577, Peter Paul Rubens; 1580, David Teniers; 1594, James Jordaens; 1599, Anthony Van Dyk; 1602, Philip de Champagne; 1610, David Teniers; 1613, J. Van Artois; 1618, Gonzales Coques; 1634, Van der Meulen; 1664, Simon Varelst; 1668, G. P. Vanbruggen; 1672, Ab. Breughel; 1742, Henry de Coort.

7. DUTCH SCHOOL.—This School is especially distinguished by an eminent intelligence of the chiaro oscuro; exhibits good coloring, and a faithful imitation of nature in the minutest details. The style of precious finishing is carried to the highest pitch in this School. 1467, Erasmus; 1494, Luke of Leyden; 1498, Martin Hemskerk; 1513, An. Moro; 1564, Ab. Bloemart; 1579, Sol de Brey; 1585, Cornelius Poelenberg; 1596, Leo Bramer; 1600, J. D. de Heein; 1600, John Wynants; 1606, Albert Cuypp; 1606, Paul Rembrandt van Ryn; 1608, Gerard Terburg; 1610, Adrian Van Ostade; 1613, Gerard Dow; 1615, Gabriel Metz; 1620, Philip Wouermans; 1624, Nicholas Bergham; 1625, Paul Potter; 1631, Ludolph Bakhytzen; 1633, W. Van der Velde; 1635, Jac. Ruysdael, Hobbema; 1635, Fran. Mieris; 1636, John Steen; 1637; Van den Heyden; 1638, Adrian van der Velde; 1640, Karel du Jardin; 1664, John Weenix; 1669, Adrian van der Werf; 1682, John Van Huysnm.

ENGLISH PAINTERS.—Formed in general on the masters of the Flemish and Italian Schools; excel in portraits and landscapes, are unrivalled in water-colors.—1480, Hans Holbein; 1543, F. Zucherero; 1572, Inigo Jones; 1601, P. Oliver; 1609, S. Cooper; 1610, W. Dobson; 1620, Ric. Gibson; 1619, John Greenhill; 1648, Godfrey Kneller; 1660, Luke Cradock; 1677, James Thornhill; 1697, William Hogarth; 1714, Rich. Wilson; 1723, Joshua Reynolds; 1727, Thom. Gainsborough; 1733, Sawrey Gilpin; 1734, P. J. de Louthembourg; 1735, David Allan; 1738, Benjamin West; 1745, James Strutt; 1746, James Northcote; 1748, J. F. Nollekins; 1748, Philip Reinagle; 1751, William Hamilton; 1752, Wm. Beechey; 1755, Thom. Stothard; 1759, Francis Bourgeois; 1761, John Opie; 1764, Geo. Morland; 1769, Thomas Lawrence; 1774, Edward Bird; 1776, John Constable; 1786, Will. Hilton; 1787, Geo. Hen. Harlow; —, Thomas Daniell; 1785, David Wilkie; 1786, R. B. Haydon; —, A. W. Calcott; 1789, W. Etty.

8. FRENCH SCHOOL.—The good painters of this School are formed on the model of the different Italian Schools, of which they bear the several characteristics; they are in general more successful in composition and design than in coloring. It is emancipated from the degradation and affected style it assumed after the death of Le Brun by Vien, and become the most numerous and flourishing school of all.—1490, Fran. Primaticcio; 1496, Rosso de Rossi; 1502, J. Cousin; 1552, Simon Vouet; 1594, Nicholas Ponsin; 1600, Claude Lorraine; 1600, Le Valentin; 1600, James Blanchard; 1607, James Petitot; 1616, Sebastian Bourdon; 1617, Eustachius le Seur; 1619, Charles le Brun; 1640, Charles de la Fosse; 1644, John Jouvenot; 1657, Joseph Vivien; 1667, Nicholas Bertin; 1667, Anth. Rivally; 1634, Ant. Watteau; 1688, Francis Le Moine; 1692, Noel N. Coypel; 1700, Chas. Natoire; 1794, F. Boucher; 1712, Joseph Vernet; 1716, Vien; 1729, J. B. Deshays; 1756, J. L. David; 1758, Carle Vernet; 1567, A. L. Girodet.



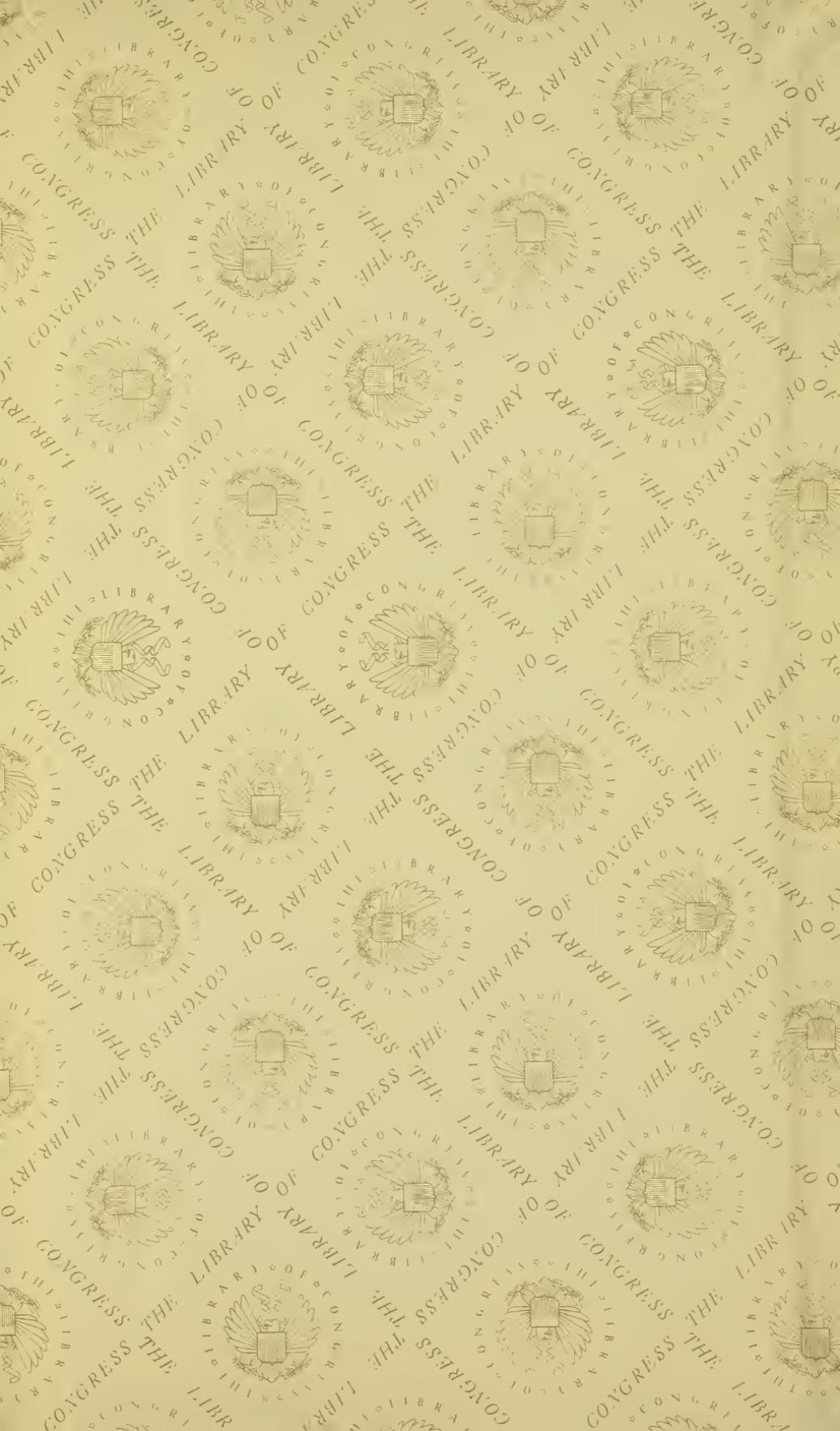
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