

those who thought they detected an inconsistency between the principles of Kant's "Pure Reason" and of his "Practical Reason," hailed the latter work as containing solid proofs of the real being of those supersensible objects which the critical idealism seemed to have reduced to subjective ideas. Its principles were made the basis of systems of divinity, by such theologians as Tiefrunk, Stäudlin, Ammon, and somewhat later by Gabler and Wegscheider. The ethical element, the "categorical imperative," was held as the one fixed and saving point, in the midst of the jarring and opposite principles of the different schools in philosophy and theology; and this led to that rationalism, on a moral basis, which for a long time characterized German theology, a very different form of rationalism from the one which subsequently prevailed. To these works, in 1790, Kant added his "Criticism of the Judgment," which developed more fully the principles of the metaphysics of the natural sciences, and supplemented many positions in his other treatises, beside giving hints, and opening points of view, which were afterward used by those disposed to go beyond the principles of the critical philosophy. — With this work closed the productive metaphysical period of Kant's philosophic career. He was now 66 years old. In 9 years he had put forth, in rapid succession, a series of works which revived the slumbering activity of German philosophy; combated equally the abstractions of the dogmatist and the doubts of the sceptic; set forth the transcendental grounds and elements of knowledge, and thus laid the foundation for a new metaphysics; planted moral science upon a definite basis, giving it fixed and universal formulas; and which already began to affect the construction of the science of Christian theology. His subsequent writings form, according to his own statement, the practical period of his career, applying to different special sciences the principles he had elaborated. His philosophy was already expounded by Kiesewetter in Berlin, Schmid in Jena, Jakob in Halle, Born in Leipzig, and many others in different parts of Germany. Its more definite conflict with the orthodox theology was aroused by the publication of his essays on "Religion within the Bounds of Mere Reason," contributed to the Berlin *Monatsschrift*, then prohibited by the censor (re-established in 1788), and issued in a volume in 1793. Political influences were also concerned; for Kant was in sympathy with the French revolution. Frederic William II. sent to him a missive indicating his displeasure, and the philosopher was obliged to give a pledge that he would not lecture on religious subjects, "so long as he should be a subject of his majesty," the promise being so worded that he considered himself released from it on the death of that monarch. But he was so irritated by this governmental interference, that in 1794 he gave up all his private lectures, and after 1797 no longer read in the university. In 1797 appeared his "Metaphysics of Ethics," in two parts, viz.: the

"Metaphysical Elements of Right" (law), and "of Virtue." The "Strife of the Faculties" (1798) is a review of the controversy about his religious opinions, with the documents. His "Anthropology in a Pragmatic Point of View" was published the same year. After this his friends and pupils became the editors of his writings: Jäsche of his "Logic" (1800); Rink of his "Physical Geography" (1802) and "Pedagogics" (1803). After his death Pölitiz published his lectures on the philosophy of religion (1817) and on metaphysics (1831), and Starke those on the human race (1831). He was disturbed, in his later years, by the symptoms of a new phase of speculation in the writings of Fichte (whom he had at first warmly welcomed, and whose work on revelation had been attributed to him), and sent forth an ineffectual protest in 1799; this showed a defect which he himself acknowledged in his power of appreciating other systems. An essay on which, in the decline of his faculties, he was for a long time employed, was found to be unintelligible, or only a repetition of what he had previously said upon the relation of physics to metaphysics. Speculation was already sweeping past the monuments he had reared. — To appreciate the character and position of the critical or transcendental philosophy of Kant, we must start with his own view of what philosophy had previously accomplished, and what he expected from his new method. In his own interpretation of the matter, it was the critical method, which he instituted, that formed the primary peculiarity of his scheme. All previous systems had led to dogmatism (Leibnitz and Wolf), or to scepticism (Hume). Dogmatism asserts the equal objective and subjective validity of its principles; metaphysical truths, like mathematical, hold both in reason and in fact. Scepticism, on the other hand, denies the objective validity of *a priori* truths; thus, for example, Hume could not find in experience any thing corresponding to the principle of causality, for sense gives only succession of phenomena; and this truth of causality, says Kant, is only one of a class, to all of which Hume's criticism is equally applicable. Both the dogmatist and the sceptic examine ideas or truths directly, and can never agree. Is there no other way of approaching the matter? Yes, says Kant, there is also the critical method; instead of assuming that our knowledge is determined by the objects, let us see how far the objects are determined by our knowledge. He compared this method, with a proud consciousness, to that of Copernicus, who, finding that he could not explain the motion of the heavenly bodies by supposing that they revolved around himself, tried whether he could not do better by supposing that he moved and the stars stood still. The true way, then, is to start with a criticism of man's power of knowing. And since man has three prime faculties, reason, will (or impulse to action), and feeling, this criticism must be divided into three main parts: the criticism of

the pure reason, the criticism of the practical reason (desire and will), and the criticism of judgment (having respect to feeling, or pleasure and pain). The first of these, however, contains the regulating principles for both the others, and gives the key to the system. The "Criticism of Pure Reason" was not originally intended to be a system of metaphysics, but rather an inquiry into the possibility of metaphysics; that is, it was critical. As against the sceptic, it was designed to show that there are in the human mind *a priori* or transcendental elements of knowledge, and that these are found even in the perceptions of sense and the laws of the understanding. As against the dogmatist, it was also intended to prove that even this transcendental knowledge does not attain with absolute certainty to the nature of things; it can neither demonstrate nor disprove the reality of objects corresponding to the ideas of reason. ("Transcendental" is used by Kant, not in respect to the objects of knowledge, but to the nature of the knowledge, as *a priori*.) Another, and the strictest mode of stating the question and problem, is this: Are *a priori* synthetical judgments possible? An analytical judgment is one which simply explicates, in respect to any subject, what is contained in its very notion; it reposes on the principle of identity. But such judgments give us no new knowledge. In a synthetical judgment, on the other hand, something is contained or asserted in the predicate, which is not necessarily implied in the subject; and such judgments extend the bounds of our knowledge. All *a posteriori* knowledge is of this character; and the metaphysical question is: Are such synthetical judgments also possible *a priori*? If they are, in any sphere (*e. g.* mathematics), sensualism is refuted; if they are not in the highest sphere (metaphysics), dogmatism is refuted. In conducting this inquiry Kant divides the human mind into the three functions of sense, understanding, and reason, and subjects each to a careful criticism. The general scheme, as carried out, is:

- I. Doctrine of the transcendental elements of knowledge.
 - A. Transcendental æsthetics (*i. e.* perceptions of sense).
 - B. Transcendental logic.
 - a. Transcendental analytics (the understanding).
 - b. Transcendental dialectics (reason, metaphysics).
- II. The transcendental method.

1. *The transcendental Æsthetics*, or the transcendental knowledge involved in the perceptions of sense. In all knowledge there are two elements, the matter and the form. The one is given by experience, the other by the mind. Sensations without ideas are blind; ideas without sensations are empty. The dogmatist ignores the former, the materialist the latter. What is given us in sensation is ordered or arranged by the mind under the two ideas of space and time, which ideas are not the product but the regulators of the sensations. That is, even in respect to the objects of sense, we find the *a priori* ideas of space and time controlling them; and this knowledge too gives us the possibility of a science, *viz.*, mathematics. But yet

this space and time are not forms of the objects of sensation, but the subjective framework in which we put and must put all our sensations. We cannot, then, attain objectively to the knowledge of things as they are in themselves (*Dinge an sich*), because those forms by which we know them are subjective. This denial of the objective validity of space and time is the starting point in the negative results of the "Criticism of the Pure Reason." In the first edition Kant threw out an intimation, withdrawn in the second, that the subject (*ego*) and things-in-themselves are possibly one and the same substance; this led to the subjective idealism of Fichte. 2. *Transcendental Analytics*. We pass here from the sense to the understanding, or the power of forming general notions. It is by such notions that we combine and connect what is given in experience. So that the fundamental question here is this: Is a pure science of nature possible? Here, too, as in the sense, are certain *a priori* principles, which Kant called categories of the understanding (applying Aristotle's term in a different sense). These categories, which he brought into connection with (or rather transferred and transformed from) the purely logical categories, are as follows:

	Logical.	Transcendental.
I. Quantity.	{ Universal. Particular. Singular.	Unity. Plurality. Totality.
II. Quality.	{ Affirmative. Negative. Indefinite.	Reality. Negation. Limitation.
III. Relation.	{ Categorical. Hypothetical. Disjunctive.	Substance. Cause. Reciprocity.
IV. Modality.	{ Problematical. Assertory. Apodictic.	Possibility. Necessity. Existence.

Under these 12 categories, or *a priori* notions of the understanding, we are compelled to bring all our sensible experience. Empty in themselves, they are filled up by phenomena; and they reduce the "rhapsody" of phenomena into order. But what warrants us in pursuing this process—in bringing together such different things as the obscure experience of sensible phenomena and the clear dicta of the understanding? We derive this warrant, says Kant, from the pure intuitions of space and time, in which there is an element common to both. All objective phenomena, and all subjective notions, equally fall under the dominion of these two intuitions, which thus become the *schemata* by and through which the mind interprets nature. Thus, the world does not give laws to the mind, but the mind rules the world. We cannot even know the external world excepting by and through these *a priori* conceptions (*e. g.* substance and time). But at the same time, Kant holds with equal tenacity to the position, that these judgments of the understanding do not, and cannot, disclose to us the supersensible world; we cannot through them come to the knowledge of things as they are in themselves. He does not deny their real objective being, but says that all we can know about them is through

our subjective notions. He even attributes to them activity and efficiency; they force the mind to distinguish and divide; but still, these objects and what the mind says about them are totally diverse. (This is one of the chief points in which subsequent criticism and speculation have modified the position of the Kantian theory of knowledge, making a more close and vital correspondence between the laws of thought and being in order to avoid the irresistible negative results of this theory.) The general result then of the analytics, as of the aesthetics, is, that what is not in time and space cannot be known by or through the categories; that is, it leads to that form of transcendental idealism, which maintains that things-in-themselves cannot be known, that only phenomena are known (*i. e.* known through and by the categories). At the same time Kant is careful to assert that these things-in-themselves have a real existence; and he distinguishes clearly between his system and the idealism of Berkeley on the one hand and that of Leibnitz on the other. Berkeley asserted that we have a knowledge merely of "ideas;" Kant asserts that we have not merely ideas, but ideas of something which is real and independent. Berkeley said that ideas were connected empirically; Kant says, by a necessity, by law (and hence there can be a science of nature). Kant made, as Berkeley did not, a thorough distinction between the *noumena* and the phenomena. 8. *Transcendental Dialectics.* Here we enter upon the proper criticism of the pure or theoretical reason; and here come up the real metaphysical questions. The understanding gives us general notions; the reason, ideas. The three grand ideas with which metaphysics has to do are those of the soul, of the world, and of God, which respectively form the basis of the three sciences, rational psychology, rational cosmology, and theology. By an unnatural method, Kant makes these three ideas correspond respectively with the categorical, hypothetical, and disjunctive syllogisms. He takes a similar course, as we have seen, with the categories of the understanding. The question of the identity of logic and metaphysics is inevitably suggested. The general conclusion of this part of the system is, that these sciences, in the sense of the older dogmatism, are impracticable to reason; but there is still for man a supersensible sphere to be reached and explored in other ways. In respect to rational psychology, it is the aim of Kant to show that we are not warranted in transferring to the soul, as an objective and immortal existence, those predicates which we apply to it as a matter of subjective consciousness; or, that the abstract demonstration of immortality, from the nature of the soul, involves paralogisms. Rational cosmology (or the sum total of the phenomena of the world, reduced to unity) leaves us in kindred contradiction as to the external world. On purely rational grounds (applying the four categories), we land in absolute antinomies, or contradictions: 1, as to quantity, we can equally prove that the world

is limited and unlimited; 2, as to quality, that its elements are both simple and infinitely divisible; 3, as to relation, that it is caused by a free act, or by an infinite series of mechanical causes; 4, as to modality, that it has an independent cause, and that its parts are only mutually dependent. These antinomies, as thus developed by Kant, bring out distinctly the contrast between the infinite and the finite, between the absolute and the relative. The force of them consists in viewing the world, on the one hand, as related to the infinite and absolute; on the other hand, as related to the finite and relative. Kant's solution of them is found in his position, that the categories have subjective but not objective validity. But the antinomy in each case results from applying to one and the same subject (*viz.*, the world) at the same time both infinite and finite properties, making it both absolute and relative, which of course involves us in contradictions. These antinomies show us that reason is weak in constructing the relation between the infinite and finite, between the absolute and relative; but not that reason may not know the real being of both. In the same manner, in his "Rational Theology," the various proofs of the being of God are discussed, and shown to be invalid, *viz.*, the ontological, the cosmological, and the physico-theological. The ontological argument confounds an analytic with a synthetic judgment; the cosmological is only another form of the ontological; and the physico-theological does not prove the perfection or infinitude of the Deity. Thus on grounds of pure reason, in relation to our highest ideas, we are left in the position of being unable to demonstrate their objective validity. Yet still they are "postulates," "necessary illusions;" we are obliged to take them as "regulative" principles. We cannot prove them; nor yet can the materialist or sceptic disprove them; that is, theoretically, we can neither admit nor deny them. This criticism does not lead, he claims, to scepticism; it only shows us the bounds of reason; in fact, it carries us over into that sphere where reason has an authentic and decisive voice, that is, the sphere of the practical reason, the sphere of final causes or ends. Thus may be solved, for practical purposes, the problems which to the pure reason are simply insoluble. The methodology, which forms the second chief part of this "Criticism of the Pure Reason," gives the rule by which reason may and ought to be guided, so that it shall not, for example, apply mathematics to incongruous subjects, nor confound the theoretical and the practical.—In the second of Kant's criticisms, that of the "Practical Reason," the unsolved problems are taken up under a different and positive point of view. His works on the "Metaphysics of Morals," and the "Metaphysical Elements of Law and of Virtue," are devoted to the same general theme. His general position is this: theoretical or pure reason gives us certain postulates, which on merely theoretical grounds cannot be proved to have a

valid being; or, in other words, it gives certain problems as to the soul and its immortality, as to the unity of the cosmos, and as to the being of God, which it cannot itself resolve. But where theoretical reason is silent, practical reason speaks with authority. The sphere of this practical reason is the will; and here is where reason unfolds its whole power and significance. The practical reason is thus the highest spiritual power in man; it has the "primacy" over all the others, even over the pure reason. This practical reason or will now acts, and must act, according to certain laws or principles. Some of these principles are merely subjective, or "maxims;" others have an imperative character or universal validity. These make the "categorical imperative," which is the decisive word in Kant's ethical theory. The moral law is such a categorical imperative; and this is a dictate of reason itself; the so called moral sense is not the source, but the product, of this superior moral law. The formula of this moral law is: "Act only on such a maxim as may also be a universal law;" or, "Act in reference to rational beings (thyself and others) as if they were ends in and for themselves, and not as if they were mere means to an end." If, now, we know and are under such an absolute law, then we must be free; such a law is possible for us only as we are free in the strictest or transcendental sense. This is the "autonomy" of the will; it is a law unto itself; what I ought to do I must be able to do. If the moral law be real, freedom must be real; and that freedom which the pure reason left as a problem is thus proved to be a reality. Still further: if there be such a moral law, there must be a moral world, and in that world the highest good must be brought about by means of the moral law. But as a matter of fact, we find that each individual is still imperfect, under the dominion of sense; that virtue is never fully realized here. But it ought to be, it must be realized; and this realization can only be effected in an endless duration of the soul; the soul, then, must be immortal. Yet again, perfect happiness is essential to the highest good; but this happiness can only be realized when nature and morality are in entire harmony and unison. As a matter of fact they are not so; but yet they ought to be, and they must be. There must then be some power above both nature and moral agents, to connect the two together, to make virtue and happiness coincide. That is, there must be a God. Whatever may be thought of the validity of these arguments, the results contributed to give currency to the Kantian system among those who were repelled by the negative character of the deductions on the grounds of pure reason. A basis seemed to be laid for a practical and living faith in God, freedom, and immortality. The moral element attained such supremacy as in no antecedent system. At the same time, it may well be doubted whether, on strictly philosophical grounds, such a wide separation can

be drawn between the theoretical and practical reason. What Kant calls practical reason sometimes seems to mean reason and sometimes seems to mean will. And what ground is there, after all, for assigning a higher objective validity to the categorical imperative, than to the equally imperative and necessary ideas of the pure reason? If the former may be objective, why not the latter? If the former are necessary postulates in action, the latter are no less necessary in thought; and is action higher than thought? And beside, the introduction of happiness, as equally necessary with virtue, seems like a logical inconsequence in the system; and to make the whole proof of the divine existence rest upon the need of a harmony between virtue and happiness is certainly a restricted view, for a deity is just as necessary to harmonize and combine and unify the material and the spiritual creation in all their parts and relations.—But we must pass to another work of Kant's to see the use which he makes of these positions in relation to the highest objects of belief; that is, his "Religion within the Bounds of Mere Reason." Morality leads to religion. The three "Criticisms" of Kant all end with the idea of God. But religion as given in history contains elements which cannot be directly deduced from ethics. How much, now, of revelation (which he grants to be possible) can be confirmed by reason? 1. There is a "radical evil" in human nature; and this is not physical, but moral. This precedes all actual sin. How can this be explained? All sin must be one's own act; and yet this moral evil is before act. The difficulty can be solved only by assuming a "timeless and intelligible act." This is the inborn, radical, yet still self-produced and guilty corruption of man. (Here is the basis for the subsequent speculations of Schelling on freedom, and of Julius Müller and others on the origin of sin.) As there is this evil in us, so, in order to virtue, there must also be "a total revolution," which "may be called a new birth or a new creation;" though that this must strictly be of grace cannot be shown. 2. A reconciliation of man with God can be effected only through such a change of heart; this reconciliation is symbolized in the person and work of Christ. In Scripture, Christ represents the agony of repentance; to put on Christ is equivalent to the new life; justification means that God accepts this change of heart in view of its future fruits. 3. The victory of the good over the evil principle is seen in the kingdom of God; in the church as a visible institution. This church has the four characteristics of unity, purity, freedom, and immutability. The positive rites of this church are valuable as aids to human weakness. But in the progress of the race the faith of the church will be supplanted by a purely rational faith. The essence of the Christian revelation is found in its moral precepts; all else has only a partial and transient worth. The mysteries of religion are valuable

so far as they help the life; but they make no real addition to knowledge. The Trinity means that God should be worshipped in view of his threefold moral qualities, holiness, goodness, and justice, which are specifically different from each other. Thus, in this allegorizing method, Christianity as a rational religion is reduced to a mere theory of morals. Kant first began that construction of the truths of religion which in the later transcendentalism produced so many philosophies of religion of a much more comprehensive character. Schleiermacher disentangled the proper religious from the merely moral element; and Hegel, even in the mysteries of Christianity, found the same truths in the form of faith which his speculative system expounded in the form of philosophy.—In the third of Kant's "Criticisms," that on the "Power of Judgment," he attempts an investigation of the feelings, corresponding to that of the reason in his "Criticism of Pure Reason," and to that of the desires (or will) in the "Practical Reason." Here, too, he advances beyond the limits of transcendental idealism, and hence this treatise became a starting point for subsequent explorers. The object of the work is to span the chasm between metaphysics (theoretical reason) and ethics (practical reason). Just as feeling (or pleasure and pain) stands between, mediates between reason and the will, so the faculty of judgment, which relates to the feelings, is to mediate between the theoretical and practical reason. This reconciliation is effected by means of the idea of a final cause or design. This idea is found equally in the two spheres subjected to the faculty of judgment, viz.: that of æsthetics, and that of teleology, or final causes in nature. 1. *Æsthetics* has to do with the beautiful and the sublime. The beautiful has no real existence in nature; it is the harmony between the imagination and the understanding. The sublime is an attempt to lay hold of the vast in nature; it does not exist in nature, but in the soul, struggling toward the infinite. The highest aspect of æsthetics is as a symbol of moral good. 2. *Teleology*. The objects of nature are all shaped for some design or end. Such instances of design are of two kinds, external and internal. Mere external adaptations might be the result of mechanism; not so the adaptations or designs which we find in organized beings. Here all the parts are both means and ends; no mechanical law, but only a rational designer, can explain this. Nature cannot be understood excepting on this principle. By this principle of a design immanent in nature, Kant passed the boundaries of a merely subjective idealism, to which other parts of his system were always tending. Fichte developed it on the subjective side; Schelling restored nature, or the objective, to its rights. The latter (*Phil. Schriften*, i. s. 114) says that "there were perhaps never so many deep thoughts compressed in so few leaves as in §76 of the 'Criticism of the Judgment.'"—Beside his larger works and essays,

Kant also wrote many minor treatises, sufficient to have made a literary reputation for most men. In 1784 he published an essay entitled "Ideas about Universal History in a Cosmopolitan Point of View;" and in 1795 a "Project of Perpetual Peace." A severe review in 1785 of Herder's "Philosophy of History," called out the *Metakritik* of that philosopher; Herder was too cautious, courtly, and vague to suit the views of the rigid moralist and metaphysician. The end of the history of the world, according to Kant, is the formation of the most perfect state constitution. Man, though free, is still bound to nature, and exists as a race. Every generation is a means of educating and developing the next generation; and man in the use of his freedom makes the powers of nature subservient to humanity. Perpetual peace among the nations can be insured only by a federation of free states. Publicity is necessary to political life, and the highest good and progress of the state. The human race, as a whole, he contends, is in a constant progress to a better state. In later times this is proved by the general sympathy in the French revolution. (This is contained in his work on the "Strife of the Faculties.") Morals will penetrate more and more into political life, and shape the destiny of the race.—This rapid and condensed outline of the works of Immanuel Kant, though necessarily imperfect, may be sufficient to show the comprehensiveness and subtlety with which he penetrated into the most abstruse regions of thought. The influence of his speculations began to be felt at the same time that the French revolution was changing the face of Europe, and when old chaos seemed to have again revisited the earth. Materialism was predominant in France; in Scotland, Reid was combating scepticism on the principles of common sense; and an abstract dogmatism ruled the German mind. Here was a philosopher who, with unmatched analytic and synthetic powers, came forward to show to each previous and prevalent system its metes and bounds. Against the materialist and the sceptic, he proved that the mind had its *a priori* principles of knowledge; against the dogmatist, he maintained that the sphere of the supersensible, though a reality, is not disclosed to positive thought. He proved that empiricism is right so far as it asserts that the matter of our ideas is drawn from without, but wrong so far as it implies that their form can also there be found. And he is allied with the principle of the common sense philosophy in ascribing an absolute validity to those moral ideas by which life is and must be guided. The utterances of this practical reason are true and valid, whatever may be the difficulties of the theoretical reason. We must live and act in view of God, freedom, and immortality. His philosophy became the starting point for the most remarkable development of speculation since the days of the Greeks. German speculation was thoroughly quickened. Those that opposed Kant and those that espoused his views

equally acknowledged his greatness. Reinhold at first defended, and then modified his system. Schulze, Beck, and Bardili tried to bring it into more popular forms. Krug wrote a new "Organon," and Fries a new "Criticism of the Reason." Hamann, Herder, and Jacobi developed their systems, which made faith the basis of philosophy, with constant reference to the principles of Kant. Herbart's positive philosophy claimed to have the true key to the Kantian metaphysics. Fichte unfolded his subjective idealism as the only logical result of the critical philosophy. And even in some of the latest products of German speculation there are not wanting attempts to show that Kant has not been superseded by any of his successors.—As a teacher of philosophy in the university, the object of Kant was, as he himself declares, not so much to give a system as to habituate his pupils to self-reflection. The teacher should not give thoughts, but lead to thought; he should not carry, but guide, his hearers; and hence the profounder parts of his system were rarely expounded to his classes. He was very simple in his whole style of lecturing. His voice was feeble, and only gradually rose with his subject. A few notes on bits of paper, or text books marked in the margin, were his materials. He always began on a subject as if thinking it out for himself; announced his topic, gave provisional explanations, illustrated it in a great variety of aspects, and thus led his hearers along with him. He despised all the arts of the rhetorician. In developing his ethical theory he often rose to the highest degree of moral earnestness, speaking to the soul against all selfishness and in favor of liberty; and then he seemed, says one of his hearers, "as if inspired by a divine flame." To aid his thoughts he would fix his attention closely on some one auditor, and judge by him whether he was understood. Once a button on a student's coat, which he had made his fixed point of vision, being lost, disconcerted the philosopher and interrupted the lecture. A tower on which he used to gaze in his reveries at home having become hidden by the growth of trees, he could not rest until the foliage was cut away. He was always kind to the students, but, from principle, would not remit their fees, lest they might lose their sense of independence. Tempting offers were made to him to quit Königsberg (a double salary at Halle in 1778 by his friend the minister Von Zedlitz), but he did not care for the money, and disliked all change. In fact, he never went more than 40 miles from his native city. In his person he was slightly built, not much over 5 feet in height; his chest was hollow, and his right shoulder, like that of Schleiermacher, projected much above the other. His features were fine and delicate; his complexion was light; his blue eyes expressed animation and kindness; a high and broad forehead indicated his thoughtful and speculative turn; and the lower part of the countenance showed a tenacious vitality.—The external life of the philosopher, who was

thus probing the depths of human consciousness, was one of the utmost regularity and simplicity. The "sage of Königsberg" pursued his daily avocations in as fixed a routine as that of the humblest artisan or workman. In fact, it almost seems as if his definite theory of morals shaped his whole career. He was never married; metaphysics was the passion of his soul. Summer and winter he rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, not once failing to do so for 80 years. Two hours were spent in study, and two in lectures; and then he studied and wrote till his early dinner at one o'clock. This meal was the great event of the day; and he ate it leisurely, almost always in the society of friends. After dinner he would walk for an hour or two, spend the evening in society or lighter reading, revise his lectures for the next day, and be in bed before 10 o'clock. In general society in his earlier life he was sometimes odd, but also genial and animated. He was a capital listener, and dexterous in drawing out the knowledge of others; but he could tell a good story, and commented on all matters of literary, philosophical, or political interest, with freedom and thoughtfulness. Often a curt phrase, a satirical remark, or a sally of wit would prevent or close a long discussion. In general literature his reading was very large; the English and French classics were familiar to him; and of all writers perhaps he was most fond of Rousseau, whose portrait was the only one that adorned his plain mansion. Of poetry he was never enamored, though a great admirer of Milton's "Paradise Lost." In the history of philosophy he was less versed than in many other parts of literature; considering, in fact, dogmatism, scepticism, and his own system to contain about all that could be well said on speculative matters. Kant was warmly enlisted in all that concerned the general interests of humanity and of justice. In his political views he sympathized with the most thoughtful spirits of the age. "Liberty, law, and public power are the elements of all social life. Law and liberty without power are anarchy; law and force without liberty make a despotism; force alone is barbarism; liberty and law, joined with force, make the republic; the only good civil constitution, which is not necessarily a democracy." He was opposed to involuntary servitude, and to a hereditary nobility. Man, he says, is born free. His great political idea was that there must be a separation of the powers in the state in order to a true social order. Princes he held to be for the people, and not the people for princes. He was also a zealous advocate of the freedom of opinion and the freedom of the press. "Liberty of thought is nothing without the liberty of speech and of writing. . . . To take away the power of freely expressing opinions is to deprive us of the only remedy for the evils which afflict humanity. . . . The prohibition of books of science and of pure theory is an offence against mankind." In his religious views, the feeling of pure obligation, of an inexorable duty, was paramount; in

fact, the sense of duty was so strong as to leave little room for the religious sentiments. His ethical theory made obligation supreme, and left to the affections a subordinate place. His moral formulas are abstract; love was not to him the chief of the virtues. He was the stoic of the 18th century. His general theory of religion, too, was abstract; nor did the positive truths of Christianity as a redemptive system modify either his metaphysical or ethical theories. He gave to German rationalism a strong impulse, in making the merely moral element supreme. So far as he could, he modelled his own life upon the principles of a rigid code of ethics. He abhorred all deceit and lying; he was upright and honest in the minutest matters; every day, every hour had its appointed work. "Whoever will tell me a good action left undone, him will I thank, though it be in the last hour of life." And in the last hour of his life he could say: "My friends, I do not fear death; I assure you before God, that if I was sure of being called away this night, I could raise my hands to heaven, and say, God be praised!" No one who has lived long in the world, he used to say, would be willing on any account to begin and live his life over again. He was benevolent from principle, often giving away nearly as much as the sum required by his own frugal household. Strict economy enabled him to lay up enough for a comfortable old age. Though a warm friend, he did not like to visit those who were sick, nor to talk about the dead. He was most careful of his own life and health; by rigid rules he kept his frail body in tolerable health, never having had a severe illness till worn out by advanced age. In 1802 his powers began to fail rapidly, and he permitted a physician to be summoned. He had frequent falling fits; his sight gradually became dim; his conversation was often incoherent. A few days before his death, he thanked his medical adviser, adding: "I have not yet lost my feeling for humanity."—The best editions of Kant's works are the two most recently published, viz.: that of Hartenstein (10 vols., Leipzig, 1838-'9), and that of Schubert and Rosenkranz (11 vols., Leipzig, 1840-'42). The latter contains a full biography by Schubert, and a "History of the Kantian Philosophy" by Rosenkranz. His life was written in 1804 by Borowsky, and by Jachmann in letters; his last years were described by Wasiansky (1804). G. S. A. Mellin, in 1797, published an "Encyclopædic Dictionary of the Kantian Philosophy," in 6 vols. His philosophy was introduced into Holland in 1792, by Paulus von Hemert; and there elucidated by Von Bosch in 1798, and Kirker in 1800. Schmid and Phiselderk published an exposition of it at Copenhagen, 1796-'8. It was also taught in Hungary and Poland. In Italy it was criticized by Galuppi in 1819, and later by both Rosmini and Gioberti. Charles Villers published a valuable essay on it in French, in 1801; and J. Hönne another treatise in 1802. Destutt de Tracy commented on his metaphysics before the academy; Degerando

in his "Comparative History" (1804), and Mme. de Staël, in her "Germany" (1813), gave a fuller account of it. Schön's "Transcendental Philosophy" was published in 1831. Cousin in 1842 devoted to it a course of lectures (translated by Henderson into English, 1854), and Barchou de Penhoen wrote a "History of German Philosophy" (1836). The best French account is in J. Willin's "History of German Philosophy" (4 vols., 1847), a work crowned by the French academy; the first volume and half of the second are taken up with the critical philosophy. Charles de Rémusat, in 1847, wrote a valuable report on this "History" for the academy of moral and political sciences. Beside the historical accounts, J. Tissot has translated into French the "Pure Reason" (2d ed. 1845); "Logic" (1840); "Metaphysics of Law" (2d ed. 1853), and "of Morals" (3d ed. 1854); the "Metaphysics," edited by Pöhlitz (1843); and "Anthropology" (1854). Trullard in 1841 gave a French version of "Religion within the Bounds of Reason;" Barni in 1846 of the "Criticism of the Judgment," and in 1848 of that of the "Practical Reason," beside a critical examination of these works (1850 and 1851), and the "Metaphysical Elements of Law," with the "Project on Perpetual Peace" (1855). Born published in Latin *Kantii Opera* (8 vols., Leipzig, 1796); Kunhardt, a Latin version of the "Prolegomena to every future System of Metaphysics" (Helmstädt, 1797); and G. L. König, *Elementa Ethica* (Gotha, 1800). The first English work on Kant was a "General and Introductory View," by Nitzsch (London, 1796). Others are: James Sig. Beck (translated by an auditor), "Principles of the Critical Philosophy" (London, 1798); Willich's "Elements of the Critical Philosophy" (London, 1798); "Kant's Essays and Treatises" (2 vols., 1798); Wirgman's "Principles of the Kantian Philosophy" (1824); J. W. Semple, "Kant's Metaphysics of Ethics" (1837); John Richardson, "Metaphysical Works of Kant" ("Logic," "Prolegomena to Metaphysics," "Proofs of God's Existence," and "Theodicy," 8vo., London, 1836; printed in 1819); an "Analysis of Kant's Critick of Pure Reason," by the translator of that work (8vo., London, 1844; the translation appeared in 1841). Another and better version of the "Critique of the Pure Reason," by M. D. Meiklejohn, was published in Bohn's "Philosophical Library" (1855). An account of his system is given in J. D. Morell's "Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century" (last ed. 1856), with which may be compared Wirgman in the "Encyclopædia Londinensis," and the article in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The best accounts in German are by Mirbt, Rosenkranz, Michelet (*Geschichte der letzten Systeme*), Ritter (*Geschichte der Philosophie*), and Erdmann (*Geschichte der neueren Philosophie*).

KANTEMIR. See CANTEMIR.

KAOLIN. See CLAY.

KARAJITCH, VUK STEFANOVITCH, a Servian

scholar, born in Trshitch, a village of northern Servia, in Nov. 1787. He was educated in Carlovitz, in the Austrian Military Frontier, and subsequently visited Vienna, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits, being compelled by a feeble constitution to choose a quiet occupation. Having returned to his native country at the beginning of its struggles for independence under Czerny George, he served as secretary to various national chiefs, most of whom were ignorant of the art of writing, and also as secretary of the national senate at Belgrade. When Servia was left to the mercy of the sultan by the treaty of Bucharest, Karajitch sought refuge in Austria (1813); and again repairing to Vienna, he was persuaded by another Slavic scholar to collect the beautiful popular songs of the Illyrian tongue, which had been partially made known in Europe by some imitations by Herder, Goethe, and others. He performed a part of his task with zeal and ability, travelling for the purpose in Bosnia and Montenegro, and his collection of *Narodne Srpske pjesme* ("Popular Servian Songs," 4 vols., Vienna, 1814-'83) was hailed with general enthusiasm. They went through numerous translations, including one by "Talvj" (Mrs. Robinson, *Volklieder der Serben*, Halle, 1825-'6), and by John Bowring ("Servian Popular Poetry," 1827). Continuing his activity, Karajitch published a Servian grammar, which was translated by Jacob Grimm, a Servo-German dictionary, a literary almanac under the title of *Danica* ("Dawn," 1826-'84), a collection of "Servian Popular Proverbs," and another of "Servian Popular Tales," the last of which was translated by his daughter Wilhelmine Karajitch into German. Among his minor productions is a life of Prince Milosh of Servia, and a work in German, *Montenegro und die Montenegriner*. In his Servian writings, which exercised a great influence among the southern Slavi, Karajitch made use of a system of orthography founded on the Russian alphabet, a fact which has been greatly regretted by the friends of the linguistic system of Gaj, introduced with the object of uniting the various dialects of the Illyrian tongue into one common literary language.

KARAK, a small rocky island in the Persian gulf, in lat. 29° 14' N., long. 50° 20' E., about 15 m. in circumference and 80 m. from Bushire. It affords a safe anchorage, especially during the prevailing N. W. gales. The soil is fertile and the water is good, but there is no timber. The Dutch erected a fort here in the middle of the 18th century, but were soon compelled to evacuate the island. From 1888 to 1841 it was occupied by the English, and again, Dec. 4, 1856, when the expedition against Persia landed on its S. E. coast. Near the fort is a village, which under the Dutch rule contained some 4,000 inhabitants. The population now is about 1,000, including many skilful pilots.

KARAMSIN (properly KARAMZIN), NICOLAI, a Russian historian, born in a village of eastern Russia in 1765, died in the Tauridan palace near

St. Petersburg, June 3, 1826. He studied in Moscow, served for about 2 years in the imperial guards, travelled in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England during the first period of the French revolution, and after his return to Moscow in 1792 devoted himself with great zeal to literature. He successively edited the "Moscow Journal," the "Aglaiia," a "Poetical Almanac," a "Pantheon of Foreign Literature," and a "Pantheon of Russian Literature," and was an active contributor to the "European Messenger." Among his own writings of that period were poems, prose sketches of various kinds, translations from the English, French, and German, a eulogy on Catharine II., and his "Letters of a Russian Traveller" (1797-1801), which were received with great enthusiasm. He exercised a marked influence upon the language and literary taste of his country at that period, and his merits were amply rewarded by the public, as well as by the government. In 1803 Alexander I. appointed him historiographer of Russia. The fruit of his continued and untiring critical research was the "History of Russia" from its earliest period down to the time of the accession of the house of Romanoff, in 12 volumes, the last of which was completed by others after his death. This great product of Russian scholarship, which has been translated into various languages, is generally admired for the mass of its details and descriptive beauties, and by those who read it in the original also for the elaborate elegance of its style; but the uniform elaboration bestowed upon it by the author deprives it of the charms of an artistic whole, and the veil of patriotic embellishment which is thrown over times and scenes of Russian barbarism leaves little room for regretting that the work was interrupted at a point where adulation of the imperial house of his patrons would certainly have led the author to still greater deviations from historical truth. The success of the work, the publication of which occupied the last 10 years of Karamsin's life, was unprecedented in Russia. Alexander appointed him imperial councillor in 1824; and after the sudden death of that czar at Taganrog, in the following year, his successor Nicholas bestowed on him an annual pension of 50,000 rubles, revertible to his widow and children, and put an imperial frigate at his disposal to carry him to Italy for the restoration of his shattered health. Before Karamsin, however, could make use of the latter mark of imperial distinction, death ended his career.—His youngest son, ANDREI, commander of a regiment of hussars, fell in a battle against the Turks near Karakal, in Little Wallachia, May 30, 1854.

KARENS, KARIAINES, KARIANA, or KARRANA, a rude people of Burmah, Siam, and parts of China, supposed to extend from lat. 10° to 28° N. They inhabit the jungles and mountainous districts, and number perhaps 85,000 or 40,000. Those on the frontiers of the British possessions, called Red Karens from the usual color of their dress, are the only portion of the people of

whom we have detailed accounts. They reckon themselves by families, and each family, though it should number 200 or 300 souls, has but one house. Their dwellings are built of stout posts and bamboo, and thatched with palm leaf. The floor consists of a matting of split bamboo, stretched over a strong timber framework which is raised 6 or 7 feet above the ground. The immense edifice is divided into compartments for eating, sleeping, and other purposes, and the inmates are under a regular patriarchal discipline, which is the only form of government recognized by this people. They have always managed to preserve their independence of the Burmese authorities. They are described as industrious husbandmen; they raise hogs and poultry, and hunt game in the forests. A long, loose, sleeveless shirt of coarse cotton is their principal article of dress, but they are fond of ornaments, which they wear on their necks, arms, and ankles. Women among them are treated with respect, and they are said to be hospitable, frank, and more virtuous than their neighbors. The Sgau or Ohegaws, and the Pgho or Pgwos, are their principal tribes. These are pagans, but some of the other tribes are Buddhists. There are evidences that at some remote period they received ideas of scriptural history. They have a tradition of white messengers from the sea coming to teach them; they believe in one eternal Supreme Being; and beside the story of the creation and the deluge, they have an account of "the fruit of trial" appointed by God, of which two persons, deceived by the bad spirit, ate, and thereby became subject to age, disease, and death; and of a confusion of languages in consequence of disbelief in God. The labors of American missionaries among the Karens, which were inaugurated in 1828 by Messrs. Boardman and Judson, have been remarkably fruitful. The origin of the Karens is unknown. Some suppose them to be the aborigines of the country which they now inhabit; others, immigrants from India; and others again derive them from the north, which opinion, according to Latham, is the most probable. The same authority calls their language Burmese with notable Singhpo affinities.

KARNAK. See THEBES.

KARNES, a S. E. co. of Texas, drained by San Antonio and Cibolo rivers, and by several smaller streams; area, 1,004 sq. m.; pop. in 1858, 1,865, of whom 291 were slaves. It has a diversified surface, in most places undulating, and thinly timbered. The soil is a fertile sandy loam or black mezquit, and is suitable for Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes. Value of land in 1859, \$211,260. Capital, Helena. The county was formed from Bexar and Goliad in 1853.

KARPINSKI, FRANCISZEK, a Polish poet, born in the ancient palatinate of Brzesko Litewski about 1760, died at Karpinczyn, in the palatinate of Lublin, Sept. 11, 1823. Being educated in the time of the revival of Polish literature, he early developed a talent for poetry, and found a liberal patron in Stanislas Augustus

Poniatowski, the last king of independent Poland, who presented him with the estate of Karpinczyn. He was also conspicuous in the literary circles of the Czartoryskis at Pulawy. He wrote various dramatic works and some translations in prose, but his fame rests chiefly on his idylls, and on his poetical translation of the Psalms. His "Works" (*Dziela*) have been published in Warsaw, Breslau, and Leipsic.

KARR, JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE, a French author, born in Munich, Nov. 4, 1808. Upon completing his education he became a teacher in the Bourbon college, Paris, and devoted his leisure to the cultivation of poetry and belles-lettres. He next attached himself to the staff of the satirical journal *Figaro*, and in 1832 published his first prose work, *Sous les tilleuls*, which was originally a metrical romance, founded on an unsuccessful love adventure of his own. It was followed by *Une heure trop tard* (1833), *Fa Dièze* (1834), *Vendredi soir* (1835), *Le chemin le plus court* (1836), &c., the two last being revelations of his private history, a peculiarity more marked in his writings than in those of any of his contemporaries. His publications have appeared at pretty regular intervals down to the present time, that entitled *Voyage autour de mon jardin* (1845), which has been translated into English, being one of the most popular. They are pointedly written, and exhibit invention and a pleasant vein of satire. His labors as a journalist have also been considerable. In 1839, while he was editor in chief of the *Figaro*, he established a monthly magazine of a satirical character entitled *Les guêpes*, the freedom of the literary criticisms in which excited the displeasure of several of his contemporaries, one of whom, an authoress, in revenge made an attempt upon his life in 1844. After the revolution of 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the constituent assembly from the department of Seine-Inférieure. Of late years he has resided in Nice, where he devotes himself chiefly to horticulture, a subject on which he has written extensively.

KARS, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, capital of a pashalic of the same name, situated on a rugged plain, 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, on the river Arpa, or Arpachai, a tributary of the Aras or Araxes, 95 m. N. E. from Erzroum; pop. 12,000. It is defended by ramparts surrounded by a ditch, and has a strong citadel, and some works on the hills N. of the city. It is a place of transit for goods and produce to and from the interior and eastward. It has suffered much from the chances of war. Formerly it contained 6,000 houses, but now has not over half that number. It was taken by the Russian general Paskevitch in 1828, and occupied for two years. In the Russian war of 1854 it was garrisoned by the Turks under the nominal command of Vassif Pasha, really directed by the Hungarian Gen. Kmety (Ismail Pasha) and the British Gen. Williams, and was besieged by a Russian force under Gen. Muravieff. After 2 months' investment the Russians

attempted to carry it by assault. Four times they captured the redoubts, but being dislodged by the bayonet, they retired after 7 hours' fighting, leaving 8,000 dead. On Nov. 29 the place surrendered from famine. Vassif, 8 other paschas, Gen. Williams, and the garrison were made prisoners, the Hungarians having been permitted to retire. At the close of the war the Russians gave up the place in accordance with the treaty of Paris.

KASAN, or KAZAN, an E. government of European Russia, bounded N. and N. E. by Viatka, E. by Orenburg, S. and S. W. by Simbirsk, and W. by Nijni Novgorod; area, 24,000 sq. m.; pop. in 1856, 1,482,085. The surface is generally flat, but in parts undulating and hilly, the S. portion being traversed by branches of the Ural mountains. The principal rivers are the Volga and its affluent the Kama. The forests are very extensive, covering nearly half the surface. The chief trees are the pine, fir, and oak, and the woods abound in bears, wolves, and feathered game. The soil is fertile, and yields large crops of grain, hemp, flax, &c., but is not generally well cultivated. The fisheries are productive, and there are numerous distilleries, tanneries, weaving and spinning establishments, &c. The Russians form nearly one half of the population; the Tartars number about 300,000; the rest of the inhabitants are composed of Tchuvasses of Finnish origin, Tcheremisses, &c. Kasan, with the adjacent governments of Pensa, Simbirsk, Viatka, and Perm, formerly constituted part of the so called Golden Horde, or the Kiptchak khanate, the country having successively been occupied by Finns, Bulgarians, and Tartars. The khanate was for centuries the terror of Russia, and resisted that power until the middle of the 16th century, when it was conquered by Czar Ivan the Terrible, and annexed as a kingdom to Russia. Under Peter the Great it was divided into 5 governments, of which Kasan is one.—KASAN, the capital of the preceding government and of a circle of the same name, situated on the Kasanka about 5 m. above its confluence with the Volga, lat. 55° 47' 26" N., long. 49° 21' 9" E.; pop. about 60,000. It consists of the fortified town (*Kreml*) and the town proper. It contains over 50 churches, 12 mosques, and several convents, and is renowned for its numerous educational and literary institutions, particularly since the foundation of a university there in 1818. It possesses many important manufactories of cloth, woollen, leather, soap, and iron, and an extensive trade, being the great emporium of the commerce between Russia and Siberia. Near Kasan is the convent of Semiosernoi, with a miracle-working madonna, the patroness of Kasan, which is annually in July brought in procession to the city and exhibited in the Kreml. Kasan was destroyed by fire in 1815 and again in 1842, but it has risen from its ashes more prosperous and better built than ever.

KASCHAU (Hun. *Kassa*), a town of northern Hungary, formerly the capital of Upper

Hungary and of the county of Abauj, now of the united counties of Abauj and Torna, as well as of one of the 5 chief divisions into which Hungary has been divided under Francis Joseph; pop. about 16,000, consisting of Slovaks, Magyars, Germans, and Jews. It is situated on the Hernád, in a beautiful valley enclosed with sloping vineyards, the produce of which, however, is greatly inferior to that of the neighboring region of Hegyalja. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and of numerous administrative and judicial officers, is one of the best built towns of Hungary, its main street rivalling those of Pesth, has important schools and other institutions, and is the chief commercial link between Pesth and Debreczin on one side and Cracow and Lemberg on the other, with all of which places it will soon be connected by extensive railroad lines, which are now in course of construction. Its manufactures are unimportant. The cathedral of Kaschau, a large structure in old Gothic, is the finest building of the country in that style. Kaschau was surrounded with walls in the latter half of the 18th century, and subsequently played an important part in the wars of Hungary, especially during the period of the struggles of the Protestants against Austria. In the last war two battles were fought before the town, on Dec. 11, 1848, and Jan. 4, 1849, in both of which Count Schlick defeated the Hungarian troops, consisting mostly of undisciplined militia.

KASHGAR, or QASHGAR (Chin. *Kih-shi-ko-urk*), a city of Chinese Tartary, formerly capital of an independent kingdom, 140 m. from Yarkand, situated on a river of its own name, in lat. 39° 25' N., long. 76° 45' E.; pop. variously estimated from 20,000 to 40,000. The rebellion of 1826-'7 is said to have reduced the population, which was once over 70,000, and impaired the prosperity of the city, which, however, retains its ancient importance as an emporium for the commerce of central Asia, and as the centre of an extensive trade and of many thriving manufactories of carpets, silks, &c. It came into the possession of China by conquest nearly a century ago.

KÄSTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a German mathematician and poet, born in Leipsic, Sept. 27, 1719, died in Göttingen, June 20, 1800. He was the son of a professor, embraced in his studies almost all branches of learning, and received an appointment at Leipsic, and eventually at Göttingen, where, in accordance with the reformatory spirit which animated that university in the latter part of the 18th century, he exerted a powerful influence in delivering mathematical and natural sciences from the bondage of antiquated text books. His *Anfangsgründe der Mathematik* (6th ed. 1800), and his various other writings, inaugurated a more enlightened era of scientific study in Germany. He took a conspicuous part in the formation of the celebrated union of Göttingen poets, and by his assistance the elder Boye succeeded in introducing, through the instrumentality of the

Musenalmanach, an entirely new generation of poets to the public. His general popularity was chiefly due to his *Sinngedichte*, which show that, although inferior to many contemporary poets in genius, he was the most witty of them all. His colleague, the eminent classical scholar Heyne, pronounced a eulogium on him in 1804, fully recognizing the great services rendered by Kästner to the cause of science and literature. A portion of his epigrammatic poems were included in his "Miscellaneous Writings" (2 vols., 1783). A new edition of the whole of them appeared in 1800, and a new collection of his poetical and prose writings was published in Berlin in 1841.

KASTNER, KARL WILHELM GOTTLOR, a German naturalist, born in Pomerania, Oct. 31, 1783, died in Erlangen, Bavaria, July 15, 1857. He was professor successively in the universities of Heidelberg, Halle, Bonn, and from 1821 till his death in Erlangen, and contributed much to a diffusion of knowledge of the natural sciences both as a teacher and an author. Chemistry is particularly indebted to him for many valuable works, while he endeavored to place that branch of study upon a more scientific basis; among the principal of them is *Grundsätze der Physik und Chemie* (Bonn, 1820).

KATAHDIN, or KTAADN, the highest mountain in Maine, situated in the central part of the state, about 100 m. N. from Bangor, and 6 m. N. E. from the Penobscot river. It is in a region difficult of access except by the birch canoes of the Indian, the river being the only thoroughfare through this rough territory, and its course being interrupted by frequent shoals and falls. The mountain is composed entirely of granite, which stands in abrupt walls, and is exposed in naked floors covering acres of surface. Down its sides bare spots caused by slides of rock extend from near the summit almost to the base, and present a striking feature in its appearance. The height of the mountain is supposed to exceed 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Upon its summit are found only lichens and a few dwarfish plants; and half way down, the birch and other forest trees are but of diminutive size. It is remarkable that over the granite rocks, even to the summit, are found boulders of trap and of other rocks not belonging to the mountain, and among them pieces of sandstone containing fossil shells, such as are met with in place many miles further N. From the summit in clear weather the view extends over a country singularly rough and wild, composed of scattered mountains which rise in the conical form of granitic peaks, and among which are interspersed hundreds of lakes, many of large size, and streams without number. Most of these are navigable by the birch canoes, and are made by temporary dams to drift down the pine logs which are cut by the lumbermen in the winter, and hauled down upon the ice in readiness to be floated as this breaks up in the spring.

KATER, HENRY, an English mathematician, born in Bristol, April 16, 1777, died in London,

April 26, 1835. In his youth he spent some time in a lawyer's office, but upon the death of his father in 1794 he procured a commission in a regiment stationed in India, and was for 7 years employed upon the trigonometrical survey of that country. In 1808, while holding the rank of lieutenant, he became a student in the Sandhurst military college; and subsequent to 1814, when he retired on half pay, he occupied himself chiefly with scientific studies. Among his most important discoveries were the determination of the precise length of the seconds pendulum, the investigation of the diminution of terrestrial gravity from the pole to the equator, and his employment of the pendulum for the purpose of finding the minute variations of the force of gravity in different parts of a country, whose substrata consist of materials having different degrees of density. In the "Philosophical Transactions" of 1825-'8 appeared descriptions of his "floating collimator," an instrument of great importance to trigonometers, employed to determine the position of the line of collimation in the telescope attached to an astronomical circle. He also made some ingenious experiments on the relative merits of the Cassegravi and Gregory telescopes, on which, as on many kindred subjects, he furnished interesting papers to the "Philosophical Transactions." He is the author of the greater portion of the "Treatise on Mechanics," by Lardner and Kater, in Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and published "An Account of the Construction and Verification of certain Standards of Linear Measure for the Russian Government" (4to., London, 1832). He was a man of much mechanical as well as intellectual capacity.

KATONA, ISTVÁN, a Hungarian historian, born in Pápa, county of Veszprém, Dec. 13, 1732, died Aug. 17, 1811. At the age of 18 he entered the order of Jesuits, after the suppression of which he became professor of sacred eloquence in the college of Tyrnau, subsequently canon of Kalocsa, and eventually abbot of Monostor-on-the-Bodrog. He wrote numerous works on the history of his country, almost all in Latin, the principal of which are: *Historia Critica Primorum Hungariorum Ducum*; *Historia Critica Regum Hungariorum Stirpis Arpadiana*; *Historia Critica Regum Stirpis Austriacæ*; and *Epitome Chronologica Rerum Hungaricarum, Transylvanicarum et Illyricarum*. The publication of the history of Hungary under the house of Austria, which is the most voluminous, was for some time interrupted by prohibition from the government of the emperor Francis, but it was finally brought down to the beginning of the present century.

KATRINE, LOCH, a lake of Perthshire, Scotland, 9½ m. from Callander. It is of serpentine form, about 10 m. in length, and in some places nearly 2 in breadth, and is surrounded with lofty mountains and rocky ravines, displaying scenery of much grandeur and beauty. From its E. extremity flows a stream, which, after passing through the rugged defile of the Trosachs,

widens into the two minor lakes of Achray and Vennachar, and becomes the river Teith, a tributary of the Forth. This lake was formerly a favorite resort of robbers, or *caterans*, and at a little distance from its shore is a small island called Eilan Varnoch, whither the freebooters used to bring their plunder, and which is the famous "Ellen's isle" of Scott's "Lady of the Lake." From this lake the city of Glasgow is supplied with water. The works were begun by the corporation of Glasgow under authority of an act of parliament which received the royal sanction July 2, 1855, and were opened by the queen in person, Oct. 14, 1859. The quantity of water which may be drawn for the supply of the city is equal to 50,000,000 gallons daily. This has to be conveyed over a rugged and mountainous district for a distance of 34 m., in iron pipes, across numerous ravines, and through no fewer than 70 tunnels, the aggregate length of which is 18 m. Each tunnel is 8 feet in diameter, and the longest is 2,650 yards in length. There are several aqueduct bridges, consisting of iron troughs supported by abutments of rubblestone; and between Loch Katrine and the Umsdoch reservoir there are 3 wide and deep valleys across which the water is conveyed in siphon pipes 4 feet in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long. The cost of the works, including compensation for land, purchase of the property of former water companies, &c., was about £1,500,000.

KATYDID (*platyphyllum concavum*, Harris), an American grasshopper, named from the sound of its note. It is about an inch and a half long, the body being an inch, of a pale green color, with darker wings and wing covers; the thorax is roughened, and is shaped somewhat like a saddle; the wing covers are longer than the wings, and enclose the body in their concavity, meeting above and below like the valves of a pea pod. This "testy little dogmatist," rendered familiar by the verses of Holmes, is one of the loudest and most persevering of our native musicians; silent and concealed among the leaves during the day, at night it mounts to the highest branches of the trees, where the male commences his sonorous call to the noiseless females. The sound is produced by the friction of the taborets in the triangular overlapping portion of each wing cover against each other, and is strengthened by the escape of air from the sacs of the body, reverberating so loudly as to be heard a quarter of a mile in a still night. These insects are now comparatively rare in the Atlantic states, but in some parts of the West their incessant noise is almost insupportable to those unaccustomed to it. The perfect insect lays her eggs in September and October, depositing them in 2 contiguous rows along the surface of a twig previously prepared by her curved piercer; they resemble tiny bivalve shells, of a slate color, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, and are 8 or 9 in each row; the young escape through a cleft in one end; the eggs are sometimes placed in nests in

the earth, where they remain until spring; they are eaten by beetles, ear-wigs, crickets, ants, &c. The young are said to be injurious to roots of grasses and grains; the adults eat the interior of flower buds and the germs of fruit. Though found on almost all trees, the balsam poplar is a special favorite. They are called grasshopper birds by the Indians, who are in the habit of roasting and grinding them into a flour, from which they make cakes, considered by them as delicacies. The katydid is interesting in captivity, and will live thus, if fed on fruit, for several weeks; like other grasshoppers, after the warm season they rapidly become old, the voice ceases, and all soon perish.

KATZBACH, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which joins the Oder on its left bank, 29 m. N. W. from Breslau, after a course of 35 m. It is noted for a victory of the Prussians and Russians under Blücher over the French commanded by Marshal Macdonald, Aug. 26, 1813. (See *BLÜCHER*.)

KAUFFMANN, MARIA ANGELICA, a Swiss painter, born in Chur, in the Grisons, Oct. 30, 1741, died in Rome, Nov. 5, 1807. In her childhood she evinced a remarkable taste for music and painting, which her father, himself a painter, carefully cultivated. At the age of 15 she was taken to Milan and put under the best masters in either art, and in 1763 accompanied her father to Rome. Her beauty, extraordinary accomplishments, enthusiasm for art, and fascinating manners everywhere excited an interest in her favor. Winckelmann, whose portrait she painted, in a letter written in 1764, speaks in the warmest terms of her many accomplishments, and of her intimate acquaintance with modern languages. While in Rome she painted many portraits of distinguished people. In 1765 she accompanied Lady Wentworth to England, whither her reputation had preceded her, and where she was received with every mark of attention. For 17 years she was the recipient of abundant emoluments, and was welcomed to the most distinguished society of the kingdom. Upon the establishment of the royal academy she was chosen one of the 86 original members. In 1781 she married Signor Antonio Zucchi, an artist, and the following year returned to Rome, where she passed the rest of her life. It is said that some years previous to this she had been betrayed into marriage with a criminal impostor who assumed the title of Count Horn, from whom she procured a divorce. Her artistic merits have been the subject of discussion, and it is generally conceded that her reputation rests chiefly on the charm of her manners and conversation. She painted female heads gracefully, but was deficient in drawing and color, and her composition was often below mediocrity. Many of her works were engraved by Bartolozzi. She retained her maiden name until her death.

KAUFMAN, a N. E. co. of Texas, bounded S. W. by Trinity river, and drained by the E. fork of that stream; area, 950 sq. m.; pop. in 1858, 2,908, of whom 406 were slaves. The

surface is mostly undulating, and the S. E. part is well timbered, while the N. W. is occupied by prairies. The soil is generally good. The productions in 1850 were 80,685 bushels of Indian corn, 2,223 of oats, and 2,954 of sweet potatoes. There were 129 pupils attending public schools. Value of land in 1859, \$466,789. Capital, Kaufman.

KAULBACH, WILHELM VON, a German artist, born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, Oct. 15, 1805. In his youth he showed little inclination for the study of art, until his enthusiasm was awakened by some engravings of Scherzgebürth and by the performance of Schiller's tragedies. Thenceforth he manifested a taste for legendary romance, and tales of the mythical German heroes, such as are current among the peasantry, some of which undoubtedly suggested several of his finest compositions. At the age of 17 he was placed at the Düsseldorf academy, then under the direction of Cornelius, who in 1825 invited him to Munich to assist in the grand series of frescoes he had recently commenced for the king of Bavaria. There he executed the cartoons of Apollo and the Muses on the ceiling of the Odeon, and the allegorical representations of Bavarian rivers and other subjects in the arcades of the Hofgarten. In these he followed very successfully the symbolic, idealized manner of Cornelius, while he succeeded in preserving an individuality of his own. His *Irrenhaus*, or "Madhouse," was executed in 1828-'9 from studies taken while he was employed some years previous in painting the chapel of the lunatic asylum at Düsseldorf. The head physician was so pleased with his work that he took him over every part of the establishment, and the impressions which the different aspects of lunacy made upon him were so vivid and terrible that it is said he could only find relief by transferring them to the canvas. This work was engraved by Merz and laid the foundation of his fame. During the next few years he was employed by King Louis in decorating the new palace at Munich, the queen's apartments especially being intrusted to him. For these he painted in encaustic and in fresco designs from the poems of Klopstock, Wieland, and Goethe, beside executing in fresco for the prince Birkenfeld a series of 16 designs illustrating the fable of Cupid and Psyche. About this time he began to give much attention to the works of Hogarth, a portion of whose spirit and manner he seems to have caught in his illustration of Schiller's *Verbrecher aus verlorener Ehre*; while in his illustrations of "Faust," his group of Bedouins, and other works, he showed an increasing tendency to combine the symbolical with the real and a close study of individual character. In 1837 appeared his "Battle of the Huns," a grand and original work suggested by an old legend, in which the spirits of the Huns and Romans who perished under the walls of Rome are described as renewing the combat in the air. This was executed in sepia for Count Raczynski. It was followed the succeeding year by the "Capture

of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus," the cartoons of which so pleased King Louis that he commissioned the artist to paint the picture in oil. It is a work of immense size—17 feet by 19—and affords a fine example of Kaulbach's imaginative powers, and of the manner of idealizing history at present so popular with German painters. The fulfilment of the prophecies is shown in the planting of the Roman eagle on the high altar of the temple, the lamenting women, and the priests who kill themselves in despair; while the triumph of Christianity is illustrated in the angels conducting the Christians in safety from the scene of terror, and the penalty of the unbelieving in the figure of the wandering Jew pursued by demons. This picture opened to Kaulbach, who had hitherto worked almost exclusively in fresco, a new department in art, and in 1838-'9 he spent several months in the cities of northern Italy studying the oil paintings of the old masters as a preparation for his future labors. In 1845 he received the commission to decorate the vestibule and staircase of the new museum at Berlin with a series of frescoes illustrating striking passages in history. The 1st represents the building of the tower of Babel; the 2d the nations of Greece listening to the songs of Homer; the 3d and 4th are repetitions of his "Battle of the Huns" and "Capture of Jerusalem;" the 5th represents the crusaders entering Jerusalem, and the 6th the conversion of Wittekind to Christianity through the agency of Charlemagne. In addition to these, many allegorical representations of nations, in all the stages of their development, and figures of sages and heroes, fill the surrounding compartments. Above the whole runs a broad band of frieze, which the artist has filled with innumerable figures of boys who enact in their childish sports the history of human life. The whole work has employed him, with his pupils Echler and Muhr, a large portion of each year since its commencement, and is not yet finished. Of late years he has passed his winters in Munich, and among other works has illustrated the history of art from the period of its revival to the present time in a series of frescoes for the new Pinakothek. A natural tendency in the artist to satire having manifested itself a little too openly, the work was denounced by the painter Julius Schnorr in a pamphlet as unworthy of the artist and a disgrace to the nation. In addition to the important works above mentioned, Kaulbach has found time to execute many other minor designs, and has recently devoted himself chiefly to portraits and oil painting. Among his lesser works may be mentioned his illustrations of Shakespeare and the Evangelists, and particularly of Goethe's *Reineke Fuchs*, the humor of which is not less remarkable than the drawing of the animal figures. Since 1855 he has executed two large pictures for the king of Bavaria, the "Battle of Salamis" and the "Marriage of Alexander and Roxana," and has recently finished in fresco on the walls of the Germanic museum, Nuremberg, a large composition rep-

representing the opening of the tomb of Charlemagne at Aix la Chapelle by Otho the Great, which he has presented to the institution. The greatest and most original of the pupils of Cornelius, he enjoys a celebrity in Germany not inferior to that of his master, and like him is now in the maturity of his fame and powers.

KAUNITZ, WENZEL ANTON, prince, count of Rietberg, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born in Vienna in 1711, died June 27, 1794. One of 19 children, he was destined for the church; but after the death of some of his elder brothers, he chose a worldly career, studying at Vienna, Leipsic, and Leyden. He became a chamberlain of the emperor Charles VI., travelled for some years in Germany, Italy, France, and England, and in 1735 was appointed aulic councillor of the empire. By marriage he became the proprietor of the county of Rietberg. His influence rose under the daughter and successor of Charles, Maria Theresa, when, after various and successful diplomatic missions to Rome, Turin, and Brussels, and a short administration of the Austrian Netherlands till their occupation by the French in 1746, he signed for Austria the treaty of Aix la Chapelle (1748). Shortly after he became minister of state, but soon left this position, being sent as ambassador to France, where, by his personal qualities and diplomatic skill, he secured the influence of Mme. de Pompadour for an alliance with Maria Theresa. This was effected in 1756, and the 7 years' war began, after the conclusion of which Kaunitz, who in 1753 had been appointed chancellor, was elevated to the rank of prince of the empire. He accompanied Joseph II. to the interview at Neustadt in Moravia with Frederic the Great, when the two monarchs concerted the scheme of the first partition of Poland, but against the opinion of the minister. Frederic, who had good reasons to be embittered against the able diplomatist, speaks disparagingly of him in his memoirs, though the latter was in his time regarded as the oracle of statesmen; and Joseph, whom he less successfully served in his schemes for the annexation of Bavaria, though supported by his liberal views in internal reforms, gradually withdrew his favor from the old statesman during his actual reign (1780-'90). Kaunitz gained new influence during the short reign of Leopold II., but after the accession of his son Francis (1792) he resigned his offices. A taciturn and scheming diplomatist, Kaunitz was ceremoniously grave with his equals, fond of the French language, literature, and fashions, and with a great deal of frivolity, vanity, and self-love united probity, affability toward inferiors, and fidelity to the interests of the state.

KAVANAGH, JULIA, a British authoress, born in Thurles, co. of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1824. At an early age she accompanied her parents to France, where she was educated. In 1844 she took up her residence in London, and about the same time began to write tales and sketches for the magazines. Encouraged by the success

which these met with, she published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children entitled "The Three Paths." It was followed by "Madeleine" (12mo., 1848), a story of peasant life in France, and in 1850 by a series of interesting historical sketches entitled "Woman in France in the 18th Century" (2 vols., 8vo.). In 1851 appeared her "Nathalie" (3 vols., 8vo.), in which the scene is also laid in France, and which has proved one of her most popular novels. Her remaining works are: "Women of Christianity exemplary for Piety" (8vo., 1852); "Daisy Burns" (3 vols., 8vo., 1853), "Grace Lee" (3 vols., 8vo., 1854), and "Rachel Gray" (3 vols., 8vo., 1855), which describe English society at the present day; "The Hobbies" (3 vols., 8vo., 1857); and "Adèle" (3 vols., 8vo., 1858). Miss Kavanagh resides chiefly in England, but makes occasional visits to France and other parts of the continent.

KAZINCZY, FERENCZ, a Hungarian author, born in the county of Bihar, Oct. 27, 1759, died in that of Zemplén, Aug. 22, 1831. He commenced his classical studies at the college of Patak at the age of 10, acquiring also a knowledge of various living languages, left that school in 1779, and subsequently studied law at Kaschau. On the recommendation of Count Török he was made inspector of schools, and was soon able to devote himself to literature, which he did with ardor. Like many others, he was inspired to work for the national regeneration of his people by the centralizing and Germanizing tendencies of Joseph II. (1780-'90), but no other was so fully convinced as he of the possibility or usefulness of restoring the then decayed Magyar tongue to its pristine purity, and of developing its resources to an unparalleled richness by means of new words, framed from existing roots and in accordance with the forms and spirit of the language. With Szabó and Bacsányi he edited the "Magyar Museum," and subsequently alone the "Orpheus," both literary magazines published at Kaschau. Having become implicated in the democratic conspiracy of the abbot Martinovics, he was suddenly arrested at the house of his mother in Lower Regmecz, on Dec. 14, 1794, carried to Buda, tried, and condemned to death; but while Martinovics and several of his associates were executed at Buda (1795), the sentence of Kazinczy and some others was commuted to imprisonment "till they had shown signs of sufficient penitence." He was kept in the dungeons of Buda, Brunn, Kufstein, and Munkács, and released in 1801. He married the daughter of his former protector, Count Török, and retired to a country residence in the neighborhood of S. A. Ujhely, which he named Széphalom (Fairhill), and where he spent the remainder of his life, continuing to labor for the literary progress of his country. A protracted lawsuit, however, distracted his latter years, and the savage outbreak of the Slovak peasantry in Zemplén during the prevalence of the cholera in 1831 embittered his last days. His works

which have twice been collected, contain original epistles, epigrams, sketches of travel, a tragedy, &c., beside translations from Goethe, Lessing, Larochefoucauld, Sterne, and others. He also edited the works of Zrinyi the poet, Baróczi, Dajka, and Kis, and a volume of "Hungarian Antiquities and Rarities" on grammatical subjects. In 1859 the centennial birthday of Kaszinczy was celebrated throughout Hungary.

KEAN, EDMUND, an English actor, born in London, March 17, 1787 (according to the suggestion of his biographer Mr. Procter, although other accounts make the year 1789 or 1790), died in Richmond, May 15, 1888. His father is supposed to have been Edmund Kean, a person at one time in the employ of the builder of the *Royalty* theatre; and his mother, whose name he retained during his childhood, was Miss Ann Carey, by profession an actress, and a descendant of Henry Carey the poet. At 2 years of age, his mother having refused to keep him, he was taken in charge by a Miss Tidswell, who put him to school in London. A few years later his mother, who occasionally followed the business of an itinerant vender of perfumery, took him with her in her peregrinations, and was fortunate in bringing him under the notice of a Mrs. Clarke. He had, almost as soon as he could walk, appeared at Drury Lane theatre as Cupid in the opera of "Cymon," and had subsequently taken children's parts on the stage, where he attracted attention by his remarkable beauty and the delicacy and expressiveness of his features. His recitations from Shakespeare and his manners made so favorable an impression upon Mrs. Clarke, that he remained for two years under her protection, and received instructions in dancing, fencing, and various other accomplishments. When about 12 years of age he enrolled himself in Richardson's strolling troop, of which his mother was a member, and on one occasion at Windsor recited in the presence of George III. From the beginning of the century to the period of his first appearance in London in 1814, he was connected with strolling companies or provincial theatres, assuming every variety of character, from the leading parts in tragedy to Harlequin in the pantomime, and by very slow degrees forcing his talents into notice. In 1808 he was married, and during several years experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, being frequently reduced with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to the verge of starvation. In 1813 Dr. Drury, the master of Harrow school, saw him act at Teignmouth, and was so impressed with his dramatic abilities that he procured him an introduction to the manager of Drury Lane theatre, by whom he was engaged for 8 years at a salary of £8, £9, and £10 per week for each successive year. He made his debut on the London stage, Jan. 26, 1814, as Shylock, before a meagre audience, not particularly predisposed in his favor; but so great was his confidence in his own powers and the vigor of his personation, that at the fall of the curtain he was greeted by

applause such as had not for many years been heard in Drury Lane, his appearance, according to Hazlitt, being "the first gleam of genius breaking athwart the gloom of the stage." After his 8d performance of Shylock, the receipts from which reached an almost unprecedented sum, his articles of engagement were cancelled, and a new engagement at a far higher salary was offered to him; and not long after he received from the committee of Drury Lane theatre a present of £500, beside numerous valuable gifts from private persons. He subsequently appeared as Richard III., Hamlet, Othello, Iago, Macbeth, Sir Giles Overreach, Sir Edward Mortimer, Lear, and in various other characters, with undiminished success, and for several years was by many degrees the most eminent and popular actor on the British stage. In 1820 he made a professional tour in the United States, which at first was attended with great success; but in May, 1821, his refusal to complete an engagement in Boston in consequence of the thinness of the houses, created an excitement which led to his abrupt departure from the city. Upon returning to England, he played his usual round of characters; but after the developments respecting his criminal connection with the wife of Alderman Cox, in the action of Cox *vs.* Kean, Jan. 1825, in which a verdict of £800 damages was pronounced against him, he was hissed from the stage in Edinburgh and London, and never perhaps wholly recovered the public favor. In 1825 he returned to the United States, and was at first received with riot and confusion wherever he attempted to act. Having tendered an apology, he appeared in New York and Philadelphia, but was not permitted to perform in Boston or Baltimore. During this visit he was elected a chief of the Tuscarora Indians by the name of Alantenoudet. Subsequent to his return to England in 1826 his health and spirits, undermined by habits of drinking in which he had indulged almost from boyhood, and by the mortification attending his trial, gave way rapidly, and it was only by the use of stimulants that he could still act his old parts. He was unable to master a new one, forgetting the words almost as soon as he acquired them. In Feb. 1833, he was announced to appear in "Othello" with his son Charles Kean, with whom, after an estrangement of several years, the result of the father's misconduct, he had recently become reconciled. On the night of the performance he succeeded with difficulty in getting through two acts of the play, but in the 3d act, while uttering the words, "Villain, be sure," &c., he fell exhausted into the arms of his son, who acted Iago, and was borne from the stage. This was his last appearance before the public. A short time before his death he became reconciled to his wife, who had been separated from him for 7 years. Kean was short of stature, but well formed and graceful, and his eyes were singularly black and brilliant. His countenance was capable of wonderful variety and intensity of expression, and his action, which, as well as

his conceptions of character, was the result of deep study, lifted him far above the ordinary heroes of the stage. He has been called the first tragedian of his age, and probably in the delineation of passionate, impulsive characters he has not been equalled in modern times. Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall), in his biography of Kean (2 vols. 8vo., London, 1835), sums up his dramatic qualities as follows: "As a tragedian he was decidedly of the very first order. He possessed vigor, pathos, sarcasm, and the power of communicating terror in the highest degree; and his intensity in expressing all the passions has never been approached within our recollection." The parts mentioned above are those in which he chiefly distinguished himself, although he appeared with success in many others. He was a man of impulse and of genius, and in spite of his excesses and eccentricities possessed redeeming points of character.—CHARLES JOHN, son of the preceding, born in Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 18, 1811. He was educated at Eton, whence he was withdrawn at the age of 16 in consequence of the refusal of his father to maintain him longer at school; the son having incurred his displeasure by declining the offer of a cadetship in India in order to look after the wants of his mother. In this emergency Charles Kean determined to adopt the stage as a profession, and on Oct. 1, 1827, made his *début* at Drury Lane theatre in the character of Young Norval. His success was not striking, and for several years he made no impression upon the public, but rather provoked unfavorable comparisons between himself and his father. In 1880 he visited the United States, and after his return to England in 1833 began by degrees to assume the position of a leading actor on the London boards. In 1839 he revisited America, returning to England in the following year, and in 1842 he was married to the accomplished actress Miss Ellen Tree. In 1845 he made a 3d visit to the United States, performing with his wife in the chief cities for upward of two years. For several years after his return he played engagements at the principal theatres in London and the provinces, and in 1851 he became the sole lessee of the Princess's theatre, where for a number of seasons he produced splendid revivals of "Macbeth," "King John," "Richard III.," "Richard II.," the "Tempest," and other Shakespearian plays. As an actor he holds a respectable position, but has inherited only a moderate share of his father's genius. In his capacity of stage manager he has exhibited good taste and abundant resources, and was for several years the director of the theatrical performances at Windsor castle. In 1859 appeared the "Life of Charles Kean," by J. W. Cole (2 vols. 8vo., London).—ELLEN (TREE), wife of the preceding, and an actress of note, born in London in 1805. She first appeared upon the stage at Covent Garden theatre, London, in 1823, and within a few years became one of the leading members of her profession, excelling both in comedy and tragedy, and maintaining on as well as off the

stage a lady-like bearing, and much refinement of manner. In Dec. 1836, she made her *début* upon the American stage at New York, and subsequently acted with success in the chief cities of the United States and Canada. In 1842 she was married to Mr. Charles Kean, with whom she has continued to appear down to the present time, sustaining the position of one of the leading actresses in England. Among her most popular characters are Beatrice in "Much Ado about Nothing," Rosalind in "As You Like It," Portia in the "Merchant of Venice," Viola in "Twelfth Night," Julia in the "Hunchback," Mrs. Haller in the "Stranger," &c. Few actresses have so long retained the reputation acquired in early youth, or been more respected in private life.

KEANE, JOHN, first Lord Keane, a British general, born at Belmont, co. Waterford, Ireland, in 1781, died at Burton Lodge, Hampshire, England, Aug. 24, 1844. He entered the British army as ensign in his 18th year, and during the campaign in Egypt acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Cavan. He served in Spain, where he gained the rank of major-general. In the autumn of 1814 he was appointed to command the land forces destined to attack New Orleans, but was superseded by Sir Edward Pakenham, under whom however he continued to serve, and was twice severely wounded. From 1823 to 1830 he was commander-in-chief of the West Indian army, and during a part of that period administered also the civil government of Jamaica. In 1838 he was sent to India, and in 1839 captured the fortress of Ghuznee, in Cabool, till then deemed impregnable. For this exploit he was raised to the peerage as Baron Keane, in Dec. 1839, and received from the East India company a pension of £2,000.

KEARNY, STEPHEN WATTS, an American general, born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 30, 1794, died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1848. He entered the army in 1812 as lieutenant in the 13th infantry, and distinguished himself in the action at Queenstown heights in the same year. He served throughout the war, and upon the declaration of peace was retained in the army as captain in the 2d infantry. In 1833 he became lieutenant-colonel of dragoons, in 1836 colonel, and in June, 1846, a brigadier-general. At the commencement of the Mexican war he commanded the "army of the West," which marched from Bent's fort on the Arkansas westward, and conquered New Mexico. Having established a provisional civil government in Santa Fé, he proceeded to California, and participated with his command in the battle of San Pascual, Dec. 6, where he was twice wounded. He subsequently commanded the sailors and marines and a detachment of dragoons in the battles of San Gabriel and the plains of Mesa, Jan. 8 and 9, 1847. For his services in this campaign he was appointed brevet major-general, his commission being dated from the battle of San Pascual. He was governor of California from March to June, 1847, but subsequently joined

the army in Mexico, where he continued until the close of the war. He died of a disease contracted in Mexico.

KEATS, JOHN, an English poet, born in London, Oct. 29, 1795, died in Rome, Feb. 27, 1821. His father married the daughter of the proprietor of a livery stable, by whom he received sufficient means to afford his children the rudiments of a good education. John at an early age was sent with his brothers George and Thomas to Mr. Clarke's school in Enfield, where he remained until his 15th year. The 3 boys are said to have manifested an unusually belligerent disposition, but John, according to the testimony of one of his schoolfellows, "combined a terrier-like resoluteness with the most noble placability." He could also conceive passionate attachments, and upon the death of his mother hid himself for several days in a nook under the master's desk, utterly inconsolable. He seems to have been careless of the ordinary school distinctions, but read with avidity, though in a desultory manner, whatever authors attracted his fancy. He never advanced in his classical studies beyond Latin, and his knowledge of Greek mythology was derived from Lemprière's dictionary and Tooke's "Pantheon"—a singular fact, considering the thoroughly Hellenic spirit which imbues some of his works. In 1810 he was removed from school, and apprenticed for 5 years to a surgeon in Edmonton, but still continued his intimacy with the family of his preceptor, between whose son, Charles Cowden Clarke, and himself a warm friendship always subsisted. The young men read Spenser together, and Keats, who, Mr. Clarke writes, "ramped through the scenes of the romance like a young horse turned into a spring meadow," felt the first impulse to original composition. His earliest known verses are the lines "In Imitation of Spenser," and the influence of his favorite is discernible in many of his subsequent poems. About the same time he became acquainted with Homer through Chapman's translation, which he read with equal enthusiasm, commemorating his emotions in the noble sonnet, "On first looking into Chapman's Homer." Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he removed to London to "walk the hospitals," and made the acquaintance of Leigh Hunt, Haydon, Hazlitt, Godwin, and other well known literary men, incited by whose praise he published a volume of poems, comprising sonnets, poetical epistles, and other small pieces, which excited little attention. He soon perceived that the profession of a surgeon was unfitted for him, both on account of his extreme nervousness in the performance of operations, and of the state of his health; and in the spring of 1817 he was induced by symptoms of consumption, the hereditary disease of his family, to make a visit to the country. During this absence from professional duties he commenced his "Endymion," which, with some miscellaneous pieces, was published in the following year. Keats had allied himself with a political

and literary coterie obnoxious to the "Quarterly Review" and "Blackwood's Magazine," and the appearance of a volume of poems by a new writer of the "cockney school" was the signal for an attack upon him by these periodicals, the bitterness of which savored more of personal animosity than of critical discernment. The insulting allusions to his profession, his private affairs, and his family, however, aroused in the poet no other feeling than contempt or indignation; and if we may judge from his letters, far from being crushed in spirit by the virulence of his reviewers, as was generally believed, he would have been much more inclined, in accordance with his boyish propensities, to inflict personal chastisement upon them if he had met them. Byron in the 11th canto of "Don Juan," and Shelley in his "Adonais," have apparently confirmed the notion that his sensitive nature on this occasion received a shock from which it never recovered; but it is certain that the effect of the criticism has been greatly exaggerated. His health was failing rapidly, but from other causes than his enemies or his admirers supposed. His younger brother's death in the autumn of 1818 affected him deeply, and about the same time he experienced a passion for a lady of remarkable beauty, the effect of which upon a frame worn by disease was fatal. His little patrimony became exhausted, and he began to think of making literature his profession. While preparing a 8d volume for the press he was attacked with a violent spitting of blood, which his surgical training at once informed him was arterial. After a long illness he recovered sufficiently to think of resuming his literary avocations, but found his mind too unstrung by sickness and the passion which had such an influence over him. In this emergency he had nearly determined to accept the berth of surgeon in an Indiaman, when a return of the previous alarming symptoms made it apparent that nothing but a winter in a milder climate would offer a chance of saving his life. Before his departure he published the volume containing his odes on the "Nightingale" and the "Grecian Urn," the poems of "Lamia," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "Isabella," &c., and the magnificent fragment of "Hyperion," of which Byron said it "seems actually inspired by the Titans and as sublime as Æschylus." Jeffrey in the "Edinburgh Review" spoke discriminately and kindly of the poet, regretting that his works had not sooner been brought to his notice. In Sept. 1820, Keats left England with Mr. Severn, a young artist and a devoted friend, who never left his bedside. He lingered a few months at Naples and Rome, and died at the latter place after much physical suffering. A few days before his death he said that he "felt the daisies growing over him." He was buried in the Protestant cemetery in Rome, near the spot where Shelley's ashes were afterward interred; and upon his tomb was inscribed the epitaph, dictated by himself: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." His poems have

been often republished, and at present enjoy a popularity not inferior to that of any of his contemporaries. The best edition is that of Moxon (1 vol. 12mo.), containing a biography of the poet by R. Monckton Milnes. His modest hope that "after his death he would be among the poets of England," has been realized to a far greater extent than he could have anticipated; and his influence can be traced in the poetic development of many later writers.

KEBLE, JOHN, an English divine and poet, born about 1790. He was graduated at Oriel college, Oxford, in 1810. For some years he filled the office of professor of poetry at that institution, but since his appointment to the vicarage of Hursley, in Hampshire, his life has been chiefly passed in the duties of the ministry, and in literary pursuits. He was one of the contributors to the famous "Tracts for the Times," which appeared between 1834 and 1836. He was also one of the editors of the Oxford "Library of the Fathers" (39 vols.). His principal poetical works are: "The Christian Year: Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year" (2 vols., Oxford, 1827); "Lyra Innocentium, or Thoughts in Verse on Christian Children;" and "The Psalms of David translated into English Verse."

KECSKEMÉT, or KETSKEKÉT, a Hungarian town on the railway from Pesth to Szegedin, 63 m. from the former city; pop. 86,000. It contains churches for the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Greeks, a synagogue, and various educational institutions. It has soap manufactories and tanneries, a lively trade in horses and cattle, and 5 annual fairs. It was the largest market town of the whole Austrian empire until 1857, when it was invested with the privileges of a city.—The Kecskemét heath is a desolate and sandy region, stretching for about 200 m. through the circles of Pesth and Little Cumania between the Danube and the Theiss. One may ride half a day upon it without meeting a habitation or a tree.

KEENE, the shire town of Cheshire co., N. H., situated on the left bank of Ashuelot river, at the junction of the Cheshire and Connecticut river railroads, 93 m. N. W. from Boston; pop. in 1859 estimated at 5,000. The village is pleasantly situated, is well built, and laid out with great regularity, the principal streets radiating from a central square, on which stands a handsome new court house. The town hall, a high school, and 8 banks are the other principal buildings. There are several excellent district schools, 2 weekly newspaper offices, and 5 churches (Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian). An active trade is carried on, and the town has several manufacturing establishments, including a woollen mill, a manufactory of various kinds of machinery, and a steam factory of doors, sashes, and blinds, chiefly for the Australian and Californian markets. The first permanent settlement in the town was made in 1753.

KEENER, JOHN CHRISTIAN, D.D., an Amer-

ican Methodist clergyman, born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1819. He entered the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., when that institution was opened under Dr. Fisk, and was graduated there in 1834. He was a wholesale druggist in Baltimore till 1840, when he became a preacher. In 1854 he received the degree of D.D. from Lagrange college, Ala. He is the author of "Post Oak Circuit," a book of wit and wisdom on church finances that has had an extensive circulation. He now resides in New Orleans.

KEIGHTLEY, THOMAS, an Irish author, born about 1800. He is a graduate of Dublin university. Having while young lost his fortune, and being excluded by ill health from the learned professions, he went to London to devote himself to literature. In this, as he declares in the preface to a revised edition of his "Fairy Mythology," he was in every respect very successful. The "Fairy Mythology," by which he is most popularly known, was his first work. It was followed by the "Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy" (2d ed., London, 1838), "Tales and Popular Fictions," and "Outlines of History," the last being compiled for Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia." By the advice of Dr. Arnold of Rugby he next undertook a series of compendiums, embracing a "History of England," "History of India," "History of Rome," and "History of Greece." Most of these works have been frequently reprinted, and several have been republished in the United States and translated into foreign languages. A revised edition of the "Fairy Mythology" was published by H. G. Bohn (London, 1850). Mr. Keightley has also written "Scenes and Events of the Crusades."

KEILHAU, BALTHAZAR MATHIAS, a Norwegian geologist, born near Christiania, Nov. 2, 1797, died there, Jan. 1, 1858. He officiated for many years as professor of mineralogy in the university of that city, and, by his explorations, teachings, and writings, contributed much to diffuse a knowledge of the geological formation of Norway. He founded the mineralogical museum in the university of Christiania, and was actively engaged in various public duties until 1856, when declining health compelled him to retire.

KEILL, JOHN, a Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 1, 1671, died in Oxford, Sept. 1, 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, where he delivered private lectures on the Newtonian philosophy. In 1700 he became assistant Sedleian professor of physics at Oxford, and in 1708 was chosen fellow of the royal society of London. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the Palatines, German emigrants whom the government was sending to New England, and whom he accompanied thither. On his return in 1710, he succeeded Mr. Cuswell as Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1711 he was appointed by Queen Anne decipherer of state papers. He was a fierce assailant of Dr. Burnet, Leibnitz, and the other opponents of the Newtonian theories. He was the author of many learned

works, the most important of which are: *Introductio ad Veram Physicam* (1701), and *Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam* (1718). The best edition of his works is that of Milan (1742).

KEITH (GEORGE KEITH-ELPHINSTONE), Viscount, a British admiral, born at Elphinstone, East Lothian, Scotland, Jan. 12, 1746, died at his seat in Tulliallan, Perthshire, March 10, 1828. He was the youngest son of the 10th Baron Elphinstone, and entered the navy in his 15th year. In 1775 he received the commission of post-captain, and soon after, in command of the frigate *Perseus*, was employed on the American station, participating in the British attack on Bunker hill, and in the capture of Fort Mifflin in the Delaware, Nov. 15, 1777. In 1793 he served under Lord Hood at the reduction of Toulon, and in 1795, as rear admiral of the white, took possession of Cape Town, and subsequently conquered Ceylon, Cochin, Malacca, and the Moluccas. He completed his services in the East by capturing, in Aug. 1796, off Saldanha bay, a Dutch squadron, which had been despatched for the recovery of the Cape Colony. Upon his return to England in 1797 he was created an Irish peer as Baron Keith of Stonehaven Marischal. In 1799 he took command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and in March, 1800, blockaded Genoa, then occupied by a French army under Masséna, until its surrender to the Austrians. He subsequently co-operated with Abercrombie in the military operations in Egypt. He continued in active service until after the battle of Waterloo, and for several years held command of the channel fleet as admiral of the white. It was owing to his disposition of his cruisers along the coast of France that Napoleon was induced to surrender himself a prisoner. In 1814 he was created Viscount Keith of the United Kingdom, having since 1801 been a baron of like name. Previous to his elevation to the peerage he was on several occasions a member of the house of commons. His 2d wife, born in 1762, died March 31, 1857, was the eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, from whom she received her education. He left no sons, but his baronial honors have descended to his elder daughter by his first wife, the present Baroness Keith, wife of Count Flahaut. (See FLAHAUT DE LA BILLARDIERE.)

KELAT. I. The capital city of Beloochistan, and of a province of its own name, situated on the declivity of a hill called Shah Mirdan, about 6,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 29° 8' N., long. 65° 45' E.; pop. about 12,000. It is surrounded by an earth wall 18 feet high, flanked with bastions. In the vicinity is a district that produces large quantities of fruit. A number of Afghan merchants reside at Kelat, and carry on a considerable trade with Sind, Bombay, and Candahar. The chief manufactures are muskets, swords, and spears. Kelat was captured by the British in 1839, and again in 1840, and was retained by them until 1841. II. A valley of Persia, in the province

of Khorassan, extending E. and W. about 60 m., and N. and S. about 15 m.; pop. 8,000. It is surrounded by steep mountains, whose precipitous sides are scarped externally, and have a mural appearance, while internally care has been taken to add to their natural inaccessibility, and to make descent into or escape from the valley equally impracticable. At a little distance from the principal range of hills is a lesser range, and intervening between the two a deep ravine which serves the purpose of a ditch. There are two entrances to the valley, one at the E. and one at the W. extremity, which are narrow and intricate, and have been so fortified as to be impregnable. They are denominated the "gates of Kelat," and over each gate is a tower, where sentinels are continually posted. The valley is highly cultivated. The khan of Kelat is an independent chieftain, and has at his command a standing force of 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot.

KELLERMANN, FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE, duke of Valmy, a French soldier, born in Strasbourg, May 30, 1735, died in Paris, Sept. 12, 1820. Enlisting as a private in 1752, he served during the 7 years' war and obtained the rank of captain. In 1771 he was among the French officers sent to Poland to assist the confederates of Bar, and fought bravely at the battle of Cracow. In 1785 he had reached the rank of brigadier-general. On the breaking out of the revolution he espoused the popular cause, and in 1791 was appointed to the command of the army in Alsace. He succeeded in keeping the Austrians from that province and Lorraine; and in 1792, having joined Dumouriez, he won, in conjunction with him, the battle of Valmy, by which the Prussians were expelled from the French territory. In 1793 he commanded the army of the Alps, and defeated the Piedmontese, thus bringing about the surrender of Lyons. Notwithstanding his services, he had become unacceptable to the commissioners of the convention, and was consequently dismissed from his command, arrested, and imprisoned for 13 months. After the 9th Thermidor, being reinstated in command of the army on the Alps, which amounted to but 47,000 men, he successfully opposed the repeated attacks of 150,000 Piedmontese and Austrian troops. Although he took no part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Bonaparte appointed him a senator; and on the establishment of the empire he was made a marshal, received the title of duke of Valmy, and held important commands from 1804 to 1813. On the restoration he evinced his readiness to serve the Bourbons, and took a seat in the chamber of peers, where he favored liberal measures.—FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE, son of the preceding, born in Metz in 1770, died June 2, 1835. He early received a commission in a cavalry regiment. In 1791 he was attached to the embassy of Chevalier de Ternant to the United States, where he spent two years. He returned to France to become aide-de-camp to his father, and lost his position after the siege of Lyons;

but his well known patriotism saved him from imprisonment, and he reëntered the army as a private. On the 9th Thermidor he resumed his former rank, served as adjutant-general under Bonaparte in 1796, and afterward under Masséna, distinguished himself at Bassano, Arcole, and La Favorite, was sent to Paris to present the standards taken from the enemy to the directorial government, and was appointed brigadier-general. In 1800 he accompanied the first consul to Italy at the head of a brigade of cavalry, and participated in the battle of Marengo, where by a well timed charge he decided the victory; he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of general of division. In 1805 he fought brilliantly at Austerlitz, where he was severely wounded. He served in Spain from 1807 to 1812, in Germany in 1813, and in France in 1814, and finally distinguished himself in the engagements that preceded the battle of Waterloo. On the return of the Bourbons he withdrew from the service. He succeeded his father as a peer, and like him inclined to liberal opinions. He wrote two pamphlets in answer to some incorrect statements of the duke of Rovigo about the battle of Marengo, and left *Mémoires*, upon which his son has constructed a history of the campaign of 1800.

KELLGREN, JOHAN HENRIK, a Swedish poet, born in Floby, West Gothland, Dec. 1, 1751, died April 20, 1795. He studied at the university of Abo, and in 1774 went to Stockholm, where he established a journal, the *Stockholms Posten*, in which he combated the French taste then prevailing in Sweden, and introduced to his countrymen the literature of England and Germany. In 1786 Gustavus III. appointed him a member of the newly established Swedish academy, and also made him his private secretary and librarian. His poems, embracing 4 operas which have all the merit of regular historical dramas, were published in Stockholm in 1796, under the title of *Samlade Skrifter*, or "Collected Writings."

KELLY, ALFRED, a public-spirited citizen of Ohio, born in Middletown, Conn., Nov. 7, 1787, died in Columbus, O., Dec. 2, 1859. He received his education in New York, and was prepared for the bar under the tuition of Judge Jonas Platt. In 1810 he removed to Cleveland, O., then a small hamlet, and practised his profession there for several years. He was one of the first advocates of the internal improvement of the state by canals; and when that policy was adopted, he was appointed one of the commissioners to carry it into effect, and was intrusted with the superintendence of one of its most important lines, that connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river. In 1840 he was appointed one of the canal fund commissioners, having charge of the funds necessary to prosecute the various enterprises in which the state was then engaged, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Between the years 1836 and 1843 the finances of the state had become greatly deranged, and fears were entertained that its obli-

gations could not be met. By Mr. Kelly's exertions, with little aid from others, and on his personal responsibility, a large sum of money was obtained which was applied in discharge of the public debt, and he was ever afterward esteemed as the saviour of the honor of the state. He was chosen by several railroad companies to direct and superintend the construction of their roads, and was repeatedly a member of the general assembly of Ohio, in which he originated many important measures.

KELP, the commercial name for the crude soda ash, obtained from the incineration of certain sea plants. (See ALGÆ, BARILLA, FUCUS, IODINE, and SODA.) It is also the common name of a sea plant of the genus *salicornia*.

KEMBLE, the name of a family distinguished in the annals of the British stage. I. ROGER, the founder of the family, born in Hereford, March 1, 1721, died in 1802, was during a great portion of his life an actor and the manager of provincial companies. He had 12 children, of whom the eldest was the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. (See SIDDONS, SARAH.) II. JOHN PHILIP, eldest son of the preceding, born in Prescott, Lancashire, Feb. 1, 1757, died in Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 26, 1823. He was educated at a Roman Catholic seminary in Staffordshire and at the English college at Douay in France, and made his first appearance upon the stage, for which he showed a remarkable inclination, in the tragedy of "Theodosius," Jan. 8, 1776. In 1788 he first acted at Drury Lane, of which theatre he became manager in 1790. From this time until his retirement he stood at the head of his profession. In 1803 he became a part owner of Covent Garden theatre, which he managed prosperously until its destruction by fire in 1808. The opening of the new theatre in the succeeding year under his management was the signal for a series of disgraceful tumults, known as the O. P. ("old price") riots, excited by the increased prices required for admission. For upward of 60 nights Kemble and the members of his family were obliged to endure every species of insult; but a compromise was finally effected, and the theatre was liberally and successfully managed until Kemble's retirement from the stage, June 23, 1817, an occasion commemorated by the poet Campbell in one of his most finished odes. The latter part of his life was passed in Lausanne, whither he had retired for the benefit of his health. In the personation of the dramatic heroes Cato, Coriolanus, King John, Wolsey, Macbeth, and Lear, he had no rival among contemporaneous actors; and in characters of a reflective cast generally he is probably still unequalled on the English stage. As a manager he is distinguished for many splendid revivals of Shakespeare's plays. In private life he was highly esteemed. III. GEORGE STEPHEN, brother of the preceding, born in Kington, Herefordshire, May 3, 1758, died near Durham, June 5, 1822. He was intended for the medical profession, but, following his inclination, went upon the stage, and

made his début in London in Sept. 1788. For many years subsequently he was the manager of a provincial company. He was a good actor, but in the latter part of his life became so corpulent as to be almost incapacitated for any other part than Falstaff, which he frequently acted. IV. ELIZABETH (Mrs. Whitlock), 5th child of Roger Kemble, born in Warrington, Lancashire, April 2, 1761, died Feb. 27, 1886. She first appeared at Drury Lane theatre in Feb. 1788, as Portia. In 1785 she was married to Charles Edward Whitlock, a provincial manager and actor, and 7 years later accompanied her husband to the United States, where they performed for many years in the principal cities. Mrs. Whitlock became the most popular actress of the day in America, and in Philadelphia frequently performed before President Washington and other distinguished persons. She returned to England in 1807 with a competency, and thenceforth retired from the stage. In personal appearance and voice she is said to have strongly resembled her sister Mrs. Siddons. V. CHARLES, the 11th child of Roger Kemble, born in Brecon, South Wales, Nov. 27, 1775, died in London, Nov. 12, 1854. He was educated at the English college in Douay, and upon returning to England in 1792 received a situation in the general post office. He soon abandoned this for the stage, and, after several trials in the provinces, made his first appearance at Drury Lane in April, 1794, playing for the occasion Malcolm to John Kemble's Macbeth and Mrs. Siddons's Lady Macbeth. For several years he took only secondary parts, and by comparatively slow degrees indicated that he possessed the dramatic genius of the family. In 1800 he first appeared as a writer for the stage in an adaptation of Mercier's *Déserteur*, entitled the "Point of Honor," and subsequently he furnished many similar pieces from the German and French for the London theatres. He began meanwhile to acquire considerable repute in his profession, and was accounted one of the best genteel comedians of his time, excelling in such parts as Benedick, Petruchio, Archer, Ranger, Charles Surface, &c.; and also in that numerous class of serious characters represented by Faulconbridge, Edgar, Cassio, Mark Antony, &c., for all of which his handsome person eminently qualified him. In 1832 he made a successful tour in the United States with his daughter, Miss Fanny Kemble, and in 1840 closed his career as an actor. Shortly afterward he was appointed examiner of plays in England. VI. FRANCES ANNE (Mrs. Butler), daughter of the preceding, born in London in 1811. Her mother, long known on the English stage as Mrs. Charles Kemble, was originally a danseuse at the opera house, London, as Miss De Camp. She manifested no special predilection for the stage, but was induced, in consequence of the embarrassed circumstances of her family, to make her début at Covent Garden, then under the management of her father, in Oct. 1829. On this occasion she played Juliet, her father taking the part of Romeo and her

mother that of the nurse, with complete success, notwithstanding that 6 weeks previous she had no thought of embarking in a dramatic career. For the 8 succeeding years she performed leading parts in tragedy and comedy with great applause, distinguishing herself particularly in Juliet, Portia, Bianca in Milman's "Fazio," Juliet in the "Hunchback" (the latter being originally personated by her), Belvidera, Isabella, Lady Teazle, and Louise de Savoy, in her own play of "Francis the First," written when she was 17 years old, and received with great approbation. In 1832 she accompanied her father to the United States, and met with an enthusiastic reception in the chief cities. In 1834 she was married to Mr. Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, and at the same time retired definitively from the stage. Incompatibility of tastes and temperament having rendered the union an unhappy one, a separation took place at the end of a few years, and Mrs. Butler subsequently fixed her residence in Lenox, Berkshire co., Mass. Previous to this she had published her first work in prose, "A Journal of a Residence in America" (2 vols. 8vo., London, 1835; 2 vols. 12mo., Philadelphia), chiefly devoted to a description of her tour through the United States. It was followed in 1837 by a drama entitled "The Star of Seville," which was acted with success; and in 1844 she published a collection of her poems, a portion of which only had previously appeared. In 1846 she visited Europe, extending her travels as far as Italy, where her sister, Mrs. Sartoris, resided, and in 1847 published an account of her tour under the title of "A Year of Consolation." Shortly afterward steps were taken to procure a divorce from her husband, which was granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1849, since which time she has resumed the name of Kemble. In the winter of 1848-'9 she commenced in Boston a series of Shakespearian readings which drew crowded audiences; and during the next two years she repeated the course in some of the principal American cities. In 1851 she returned to England, reappeared for a brief period on the stage, and after giving readings in London and other parts of the United Kingdom, made another long continental tour. In 1856 she returned to the United States, and continued at intervals to give readings in Boston and elsewhere, till Feb. 1860, when she gave her last reading in Boston, and took her farewell of the public. Her present residence is in Lenox, Mass. VII. ADELAIDE (Mrs. Sartoris), younger sister of the preceding, born in London about 1820, made a brilliant début at Covent Garden as an opera singer; but upon being married to Mr. Edward Sartoris, a gentleman of fortune, she retired from the stage.

KEMBLE, JOHN MITCHELL, eldest son of Charles Kemble, an English scholar and historian, born in London in 1807, died in Dublin, March 26, 1857. He was educated by Dr. Richardson, author of the "English Dictionary," and afterward at Bury St. Edmund's grammar

school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1820 he visited Germany, and at this time commenced his study of the Anglo-Saxon and kindred Teutonic dialects. He became acquainted with Thiersch, the brothers Grimm, and other leading philologists and antiquaries of Germany. In 1830 he visited Spain in order to coöperate with the Spanish liberals against the government of King Ferdinand. Returning to England, he began to explore everywhere, in the British museum, and in cathedral and collegiate libraries, for manuscripts of the Anglo-Saxon period, which he deciphered with remarkable skill. His first public effort was his lectures at Cambridge on the Anglo-Saxon literature and language (1834-'5). About this time he published "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnesburgh, with a Glossary and Historical Preface," to the second edition of which he added a translation of Beowulf with a glossary and notes. From 1835 to 1844 he edited the "British and Foreign Review," and contributed thereto many valuable anonymous articles, as he did also to the *Archæologia*, the "Cambridge Philological Museum," the "Foreign Quarterly," and latterly to "Fraser's Magazine." The article on "Jäkel's Comparative Philology" in the "Foreign Quarterly" is the best known of his contributions to periodical literature. In 1839 he commenced the publication of his collection of Anglo-Saxon charters, the *Codes Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*. For some years he superintended the publication of several of the archæological works of the Ælfric and Camden societies. In 1849 appeared his "Saxons in England," a work which caused Jacob Grimm to say that Kemble was the first of his disciples. From July, 1849, to May, 1855, Kemble resided in the north of Germany, where he prosecuted his studies, and, as he wrote German with as much facility as his native language, contributed many essays to the "Transactions" of the archæological society of Hanover. In 1854 he was employed by the antiquarian society of Hanover to excavate the sepulchral barrows of pagan times on the heath of Lüneburg. The Celtic and Anglo-Saxon department of the Hanoverian museum attests by its opulence in urns, armor, and ornaments the success of the excavator. In 1857 appeared his last work, "State Papers and Correspondence illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe from the Revolution (1688) to the Accession of the House of Hanover." At the time of his death he was engaged by the managers of the Manchester exhibition to form a department of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon art. His unexpected demise caused the abandonment of this design.

KEMÉNY, ZSIGMOND, baron, a Hungarian author and publicist, born in Transylvania in 1816. He studied at Zalatna and Nagy-Enyed, was early attracted by politics, and in 1840 became editor of the *Erdélyi híradó* ("Transylvanian Intelligencer"), an opposition journal of Klausenburg. At the same time he was active as one of the leaders of the liberal party in the diet

of his native country. In 1842 he retired to his country estate, and engaged in various literary works, among others *Gyulai Pál* ("Paul Gyulai"), a romance in 5 vols. (Pesth, 1846). In 1848, having removed to Pesth, he became one of the editors of the *Pesti hírlap*, and was also elected member of the diet of reunited Hungary and Transylvania. After the declaration of independence in April, 1849, he was appointed councillor in the ministry of home affairs by Szemere, and, together with his friend and colleague Anthony Csengery, intrusted with the editorship of the *Respublica*, the organ of that prime minister. After the suppression of the revolution he was arrested, but discharged, and his subsequent publications were marked by a considerable change in his political opinions. He has since continued his activity as a political writer and novelist, but chiefly as editor of the *Pesti napló*. The best of his post-revolutionary productions are the lives of the two Wesselényis and of Széchenyi in Csengery's "Book of Hungarian Statesmen and Orators" (Pesth, 1850).

KEMP, JAMES, D.D., an American clergyman, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1764, died Oct. 28, 1827. He was graduated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, in 1786, and came to the United States in 1787. For a time he devoted himself to teaching, but ere long resolved to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, although a Presbyterian by education. He was ordained by Bishop White, Dec. 26, 1789. The next year he became rector of Great Choptank parish, Md., where he remained for more than 20 years. In 1802 he received from Columbia college the degree of D.D. Two years later he was elected, though strong opposition was made, as suffragan bishop with Bishop Claggett of Maryland, it being understood that he was to succeed the latter in case he was the survivor. His consecration took place at New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 1, 1814. The jurisdiction of Bishop Kemp was exercised especially over the parishes on the eastern shore. In 1816, however, on Bishop Claggett's death, the whole diocese came under his charge, and by his prudence and moderation he disarmed opposition and commended himself to both clergy and laity. In 1816 he accepted the provostship of the university of Maryland, and held it until the time of his death. Having had occasion to visit Philadelphia in Oct. 1827, to assist in a consecration, Bishop Kemp on his return home met with a severe internal injury by the overturning of the stage coach near New Castle, Del., and died after three days of intense suffering.

KEMPELEN, WOLFGANG VON, baron, a Hungarian mechanician and inventor, born in Presburg, Jan. 28, 1754, died in Vienna, March 26, 1806. He entered at first upon an administrative career, and became councillor of the court. He was an excellent chess player, and was frequently invited to play with Maria Theresa, who was a passionate lover of the game. Having a great mechanical genius, he in 1769 astonished Europe

with his automaton chess player. Taken to Paris in 1784, and afterward exhibited by Mr. Maelzel in England and the United States, the chess player caused an extraordinary excitement, and the problem was not explained for many years. (See AUTOMATON.) Kempelen also invented an automatic speaking human figure, which pronounced very distinctly several words, a curiosity frequently successfully imitated, and of which the maker published an explanation in his *Le mécanisme de la parole, suivi de la description d'une machine parlante, et enrichi de 27 planches* (Vienna, 1791). He wrote several German poems, *Perseus und Andromeda*, a drama, and *Der unbekannte Wohlthäter*, a comedy. He was also councillor of finance of the emperor of Austria, director of the salt mines of Hungary, and referendary of the Hungarian chancery at Vienna. Full details of the mystery of the automaton chess player, with its later history, are given in an article by Prof. G. Allen of Philadelphia, in "The Book of the First American Chess Congress" (New York, 1859).

KEMPER, an E. co. of Miss., bordering on Ala., and drained by Tugerloo or Suckernochee creek; area, 750 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 12,517, of whom 5,378 were slaves. The soil is mostly fertile. The productions in 1850 were 504,685 bushels of Indian corn, 40,495 of oats, 175,960 of sweet potatoes, 4,444 of peas and beans, and 5,115 bales of cotton. There were 14 churches, and 297 pupils attending public schools. The Mobile and Ohio railroad passes through the county. Capital, De Kalb.

KEMPER, REUBEN, an American soldier, born in Fauquier co., Va., died in Natchez, Miss., in 1826. He was the son of a Baptist preacher, who emigrated with his family to Ohio in 1800. Reuben subsequently removed with two of his brothers to the territory of Mississippi, where they engaged in land surveying. They were the leaders in the movement to rid West Florida of its Spanish rule, and got up an expedition to Baton Rouge in 1808 from the adjacent counties of Mississippi, which failed. The Spanish authorities caused the Kempers to be kidnapped, but they were rescued by the commander of the American fort at Point Coupee. The Kempers pursued with great ferocity all who were engaged in this wrong upon them, inflicting severe personal chastisement and mutilation upon the parties. After these occurrences Reuben Kemper, the most powerful and marked of the brothers, devoted himself to the task of driving the Spaniards from the American continent. He was engaged in an attempt to capture Mobile, which failed; and on the fitting out of the formidable expedition of Gutierrez and Toledo, in 1812, against the Spanish authority in Mexico, he was assigned the rank of major, and afterward chosen colonel of the force, 500 or 600 in number, which co-operated with the Mexican insurgents. The expedition advanced into Texas, fought several bloody battles, in which Kemper and his Americans performed extraordinary feats of valor,

and won brilliant victories. Dissensions followed among the victors, between the Mexicans and Americans, and the Spaniards, taking advantage of them, put the republicans to rout. The Americans, disgusted with their allies, then returned home. Reuben Kemper was subsequently engaged under Gen. Jackson in the defence of New Orleans, was detached for important and perilous duty, and added greatly to his reputation as a soldier by his activity and efficiency. At the conclusion of the war he settled in Mississippi, and engaged in planting.

KEMPIS, THOMAS À, a German monk of St. Agnes, the reputed author of the "Imitation of Christ," born in Kempen about 1379, died near Zwolle, July 26, 1471. He was educated among the brethren of the common life at Deventer, who passed a contemplative existence in transcribing manuscripts and in religious exercises. In 1399 he entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwolle, of which his brother was prior, took the monastic vows in 1406, was ordained priest 6 years afterward, and in 1425 was elected sub-prior. He excelled as a copyist, and delighted to transcribe with the utmost care the Scriptures, the church fathers, and works of ascetic piety. The fame of his eloquence and fervor also was widely extended. He owes his present renown to the treatise *De Imitatione Christi*, which has been translated perhaps into every language in Christendom, but of which the authorship is doubtful. It has been ascribed to À Kempis, Gerson, chancellor of the university of Paris, and Gersen, an Italian ecclesiastic; and the question has been debated somewhat with reference to national honor and the interests of ecclesiastical orders. The external evidences in favor of À Kempis are the facts that he is mentioned as the author by 8 writers nearly his contemporaries, that copies exist written in his own hand, and that in one ancient copy he is stated to be the author. There is said also to be a striking likeness in style and refined piety between this and the devotional works of which he is certainly the author. The manuscripts which bear the name of Gerson are less ancient, and his fame as a mystical writer may have caused the work to be attributed to him by persons who had not heard of the retired monk of St. Agnes. There is the least evidence in favor of Gersen. A German translation of the complete works of À Kempis, by Silbert, was published at Vienna (4 vols., 1834). The best biography is that of Mooren, *Nachrichten über Thomas à Kempis* (Crefeld, 1855). Compare Silbert, *Gersen, Gerson und Kempis* (Vienna, 1828), and Manou, *Recherches sur le véritable auteur de l'Imitation* (8d ed., Paris and Tournay, 1858). See also GERSON.

KEN, THOMAS, an English bishop, born in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, in July, 1687, died in Longleat, Wiltshire, March 19, 1711. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, took orders, visited Rome in 1674 in company with his nephew, Izaak Walton, jr., and after his return in 1679 was nominated chaplain to Mary, prin-

cess of Orange, whom he attended to Holland. He was chaplain to Lord Dartmouth during the expedition against Tangier, and in 1684 became chaplain to Charles II., who subsequently raised him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Ken attended the king in his last illness. He administered the affairs of his diocese in peace, till he refused to read in his church the declaration of indulgence issued by the government of James II., when, together with the other 6 recusants, he was committed to the tower. When, however, after the revolution, Ken was required to swear allegiance to the new sovereign, rather than do so he suffered himself to be deprived of his bishopric, and retired into obscurity and comparative poverty for the remainder of his life. His latter days were passed at Longleat, and were chiefly devoted to study and composition. He was the author of many devotional writings, the most popular of which are his morning and evening hymns. A collective edition of his works, in 4 vols. 8vo., was published in London in 1721.—See "Life of Bishop Thomas Ken," by George L. Duyckinck (New York, 1859).

KENDAL, or KIRKBY-KENDAL, a market town and parliamentary borough of Westmoreland, England, 50 m. S. from Carlisle, situated in a pleasant valley on the E. bank of the Ken; pop. in 1851, 11,829. Queen Catharine Parr was born here. Kendal is an important manufacturing town, and one of the oldest in the kingdom, the woollen manufacture having been established there by Flemish weavers, on the invitation of Edward III., in the 14th century. Its green cloth seems to have been celebrated in the time of Shakespeare. On an eminence E. of the town is the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Kendal.

KENDALL, a N. E. co. of Ill., drained by Fox river and the sources of the Au Sable; area, 324 sq. m.; pop. in 1855, 10,145. It has an undulating surface diversified by woodland and prairie. The soil is uniformly fertile. The productions in 1850 were 410,986 bushels of Indian corn, 218,660 of wheat, 189,098 of oats, 14,700 tons of hay, 180,270 lbs. of butter, and 15,788 lbs. of wool. There were 3 saw mills, 1 grist mill, 10 churches, and 3,556 pupils attending public schools. The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad passes through the county. Capital, Oswego.

KENDALL, Amos, an American lawyer and statesman, born in Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1789. Until the age of 16 he worked with his father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, and enjoyed few opportunities for instruction. In 1807, after a little more than a year's preparation, he entered Dartmouth college, where in 1811 he was graduated the first in his class, notwithstanding he had been obliged to absent himself from college a large portion of each term, in order to procure the means of support by teaching school. Having studied law with W. B. Richardson of Groton, Mass., subsequently chief justice of New Hampshire, he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1814

emigrated to Lexington, Ky. Finding his professional labors not immediately remunerative, he again resorted to teaching, and for several months was a tutor in the family of Henry Clay. Subsequently he established himself in Georgetown, where he received an appointment as postmaster, and in the intervals of his practice edited a local newspaper. So well did he discharge the latter duty that in 1816 he was attached to the staff of the state journal at Frankfort, called the "Argus of Western America." In this responsible position he showed himself an able political writer, and in general advocated the leading measures of the democratic party. He was also one of the earliest friends of common schools in Kentucky, and succeeded in procuring the passing of an act to district the state, and to set apart one half the profits of the bank of the commonwealth to constitute a school fund. He was a firm supporter of the election of Gen. Jackson, who, after his accession to office in 1829, appointed him 4th auditor of the treasury department at Washington. In 1835 he was promoted to be postmaster-general, and in one year succeeded in reorganizing the financial system of the department, and in freeing it from the debt with which it had been embarrassed. In 1836 he procured from congress a reorganization of the department on a plan suggested by himself, which has undergone no essential alteration since. He was retained in office by Mr. Van Buren, but retired from the cabinet in June, 1840, in order to further the interests of the democratic party in the presidential election of that year. He has never since entered public life, although a foreign mission was offered to him by President Polk, but has devoted himself chiefly to his profession. For many years he was embarrassed by a suit instituted against him by certain mail contractors, which was ultimately decided in his favor in the supreme court. Since 1845 he has assumed the entire management of Professor Morse's interest in the American electromagnetic telegraph. He is the author of "Life of Andrew Jackson, Private, Military, and Civil," begun in 1844, but not yet completed.

KENDALL, GEORGE WILKINS, an American journalist and author, born in Amherst, now Mt. Vernon, N. H., about 1810. Having devoted several years to the acquisition of the art of printing, he travelled extensively through the southern and western states, working at his trade as a journeyman. He also worked a year or two in New York, whence in 1835 he went to New Orleans. Not long afterward he established there, in partnership with Mr. F. A. Lumsden, the "Picayune," the first cheap daily newspaper issued in New Orleans, which under his direction became a leading southern journal. With a view of recruiting his health and of gratifying a spirit of adventure, he joined the Santa Fé expedition which in 1841 set out from Austin, Texas, and of which he published an account, embracing his own captivity and sufferings in Mexico, entitled "Narrative of the

Texan Santa Fé Expedition" (2 vols. 12mo., 1844). Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he accompanied the American forces under Taylor and Scott, and witnessed the chief conflicts during the contest. After the termination of hostilities he passed two years in Europe, superintending the publication of a costly illustrated work on the war, which appeared in 1851 in a folio volume under the title of "The War between the United States and Mexico, embracing 12 Colored Plates of the Principal Conflicts by Carl Nebel." In 1852 Mr. Kendall established a large grazing farm in Comal co., central Texas, where he has chiefly resided since that time, having retired definitively from the management of the "Picayune," although he still retains an interest in it. He has been a successful breeder of sheep, and his example and efforts have had considerable influence in developing the resources of that part of Texas.

KENDRICK, ASAHEL C., D.D., an American Baptist clergyman and Greek scholar, born in Poultney, Vt., Dec. 7, 1809. After receiving a rudimentary education in the common schools, he went when about 13 years of age to Hamilton, N. Y., and there, pursuing his studies mainly by himself, he prepared for the junior class of Hamilton college, at Clinton. At the end of a year he returned to Hamilton, where for two years he was a teacher in the academy. He then reentered college, and was graduated in 1831. He was immediately appointed tutor in the literary and theological institution at Hamilton (now Madison university), and the next year was made professor of Greek and Latin. Released after a few years from the Latin department, he remained the Greek professor till 1850, when, on the establishment of the university of Rochester, he was called to the Greek professorship in that institution, where he still remains. In 1852 he visited Europe, attending the lectures in the university at Athens, and visiting several Italian and German universities on his way home, where he arrived in 1854. Though in clerical orders, he has never had a pastoral charge. In addition to the studies of his own department, he has also paid much attention to oriental learning. Beside numerous contributions to magazines and reviews, he has published sermons, memoirs, a volume of poems, entitled "Echoes," translated from the German, and several Greek text books, and has revised Olshausen's "Commentary on the New Testament." His last work is a memoir of Mrs. Emily C. Judson, now (1860) in press.

KENDRICK, NATHANIEL, D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born in Hanover, N. H., April 22, 1777, died Sept. 11, 1848. Until the age of 20 he worked on his father's farm. He was baptized in 1798, and 4 years later determined to devote himself to the ministry. He now studied some of the branches of a college course under the Rev. Mr. Burroughs of Hanover, and theology under Dr. Burton of Thetford, Vt., Dr. Emmons of Franklin, Mass., and Dr. Baldwin of Boston. He was licensed by Dr. Baldwin's

church in 1803, and having preached a year at Bellingham, Mass., and declined a call to the pastoral office in that town, he was ordained pastor at Lansingburgh, N. Y., in 1806. He remained there until 1810, and at Middlebury, Vt., from that time until 1817, when he became pastor at Eaton, near Hamilton, N. Y. During all this time he had been obliged to add to his small salary as pastor an income derived from teaching, and in this manner he had prepared himself for the professorship of theology and moral philosophy in the literary and theological institution (now Madison university) at Hamilton, to which he was appointed in 1822. Here for 25 years he acted a distinguished part in the development and government of that institution. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1823. Neglecting perhaps too much the graces of literary culture, he trained himself, as his own theological instructors had done, to habits of severe metaphysical analysis. His theology was thoroughly Calvinistic, mainly of the Edwards type. He was injured by a fall in 1845, and lingered through great suffering till 1848. A memoir of his life, by his son-in-law, the Rev. S. W. Adams, D.D., is now (1860) on the eve of publication.

KENILWORTH, a parish and village of Warwickshire, England, about equidistant (5 m.) from Leamington, Warwick, and Coventry, containing the splendid ruins of Kenilworth castle. Of the original structure only a massive tower called Caesar's tower is now standing; but there are considerable remains of subsequent additions. Among these is part of the great hall erected by John of Gaunt, 86 feet in length by 45 in width, with windows on both sides, and fireplaces at either end. The walls of Caesar's tower are in some places 16 feet thick. Kenilworth was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer to Henry I., but, having passed to the crown, was bestowed by Henry III. on Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester. When De Montfort was defeated and killed, his adherents held it for 6 months against the king, and at length made favorable terms of capitulation. Edward II. was prisoner in it for some time. Edward III. bestowed it on John of Gaunt, who built large additions to it. When his son Henry Bolingbroke became king, it was again vested in the crown, until Queen Elizabeth bestowed it on her favorite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. Elizabeth visited it 8 times, the last in 1575, being the occasion so graphically narrated by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "Kenilworth." The castle was dismantled in the time of Cromwell. After the restoration it belonged to the family of Clarendon, and is now the property of the family of Eardley-Wilmot.

KENNEBEC, a S. co. of Maine, traversed from N. to S. by the Kennebec river, and touched on the W. by the Androscoggin; area, 1,050 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 58,021. It has an undulating surface diversified by numerous small lakes. The soil is highly fertile. The productions in 1850 were 296,108 bushels of Indian

corn, 31,463 of wheat, 295,257 of oats, 380,014 of potatoes, 97,496 tons of hay, 1,124,721 lbs. of butter, and 149,617 of wool. There were 73 saw and planing mills, 15 grist mills, 8 cotton mills, 5 woollen mills, 6 oil cloth factories, 3 iron foundries, 8 newspaper offices, 111 churches, and 20,658 pupils attending public schools. The Kennebec and Portland, Androscoggin and Kennebec, and Penobscot and Kennebec railroads pass through the county. Capital, Augusta.

KENNEBEC, a river of Maine, and next to the Penobscot the most important in the state. Its principal source is Moosehead lake in the N. W. part of the state, on the boundary line between Somerset and Piscataquis counties. It issues from the lake on its S. W. shore, and after a course of 20 m. receives Dead river from the right. Its direction is then changed from S. W. to S., and from this course it has but one considerable deviation, namely, in the S. part of Somerset co., where it flows 12 m. E. It enters the Atlantic in Sagadahoc co. through Sheepscott bay, an irregular indentation of the coast studded with many islands. The largest tributary of the Kennebec is the Androscoggin, which joins it 18 m. from the ocean at Merry-meeting bay. The outlets of a number of small ponds, and Sebasticook and Sandy rivers, also flow into it. The most important towns on its banks are Bath, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and Norridgewock. It has falls at Waterville and at 8 points above, which afford excellent motive power. Its whole length is about 150 m., in which it has a descent of 1,000 feet. Large ships can ascend it to Bath (12 m.), steamboats to Hallowell (40 m.), and small craft to Waterville (54 m.). The influence of the tide extends to Augusta, 42 m. from the sea. A dam with locks has been constructed at Augusta for the purpose of improving the navigation above that point, and increasing the water power. The structure is 584 feet long and 15 feet above ordinary high water mark, and cost \$300,000. It forms a pond 16½ m. in extent, with an average depth of 16 feet. The river is closed by ice at Hallowell from the middle of December to about the 1st of April; below Bath it is open at all seasons except during winters of unusual severity.

KENNEBUNK, a township and port of entry of York co., Me., in the S. W. corner of the state, on the sea coast and on the S. W. side of Kennebunk river, 25 m. S. from Portland; pop. in 1850, 2,650; in 1857, about 3,300. It contains 6 churches (2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Unitarian), 14 public schools, a bank, 4 or 5 saw mills, and a yarn factory. Ship building and navigation are the principal branches of industry. The registered and licensed tonnage of the district, June 30, 1858, was 18,466; 10 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 3,069 tons, had been built during the year then elapsed. The ship yards are principally on Kennebunk river, on which a lock has been constructed to enable vessels of any size to be floated down to its mouth. About

50 vessels are owned here. The town was formerly much engaged in the West India trade.

KENNEBUNK PORT, a township of York co., Me., on the N. E. side of Kennebunk river and on the sea coast; pop. in 1850, 2,706. The river forms an excellent harbor, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in maritime pursuits. They formerly had a large West India trade, but the craft now owned in the town are principally coasting and fishing vessels. Kennebunk Port and Kennebunk were once the most active seaports in Maine. The town has still some ship-building yards, and is engaged, though not largely, in the lumber trade. It contains large quarries of excellent granite. In 1859 it had 7 churches (1 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 3 Methodist, and 1 Union), 13 schools, several saw mills and grist mills, and a brass foundry.

KENNEDY, GRACE, a Scottish authoress, born in Ayrshire in 1782, died Feb. 28, 1825. She passed the greater part of her life in Edinburgh, and subsequent to 1811 was an industrious writer of works of fiction of a moral and religious character, which were greatly esteemed at home and abroad. Among the most successful were "Decision," "Father Clement," "Anna Rosa," "Dunallan," "Jessie Allan," &c., nearly all of which have been translated into French and other languages. Her works were all published under an assumed name.

KENNEDY, JOHN PENDLETON, an American statesman and author, born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1795. He was graduated at Baltimore college in 1812. In 1814 he served as a volunteer in the ranks, taking part in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point, on Aug. 24 and Sept. 12. It was his intention to enter the army, but the peace with England altered his plans. In 1816 he was admitted to the practice of the law, which he followed successfully for 20 years. In 1818 he commenced authorship, by the publication, in connection with his friend Peter Hoffman Cruse, of the "Red Book," a serial of light character in prose and verse issued about once a fortnight, and continuing two years. In 1820 he was elected to the Maryland house of delegates, and rechosen the two next years. In 1823, being appointed by President Monroe secretary of legation to Chili, he accepted the post, but saw fit to withdraw from it before the mission sailed. Taking a very strong interest in politics, and warmly espousing the cause of President J. Q. Adams, Mr. Kennedy had no opportunity for some years of exercising any public function, the city of Baltimore being devoted to Gen. Jackson; but he diligently labored with his pen in defence of his political principles. In 1830 he wrote a review of the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng's report on commerce and navigation, combating its anti-protective arguments. This reply was widely circulated, and the next year he was appointed a delegate to the national convention of the friends of manufacturing industry meeting in New York, and, in conjunction with Warren Dutton of Massachusetts and Charles J. Inger-

soil of Pennsylvania, was appointed a committee to draft an address advocating the protective policy. In 1832 he published his first novel, "Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion," descriptive of the genial and hospitable plantation life of Virginia. This work was very favorably received, and at once established the reputation of its author as a man of letters. In 1835 appeared his second novel, "Horseshoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy," proving the most successful of his writings. The story is of revolutionary days, the scene laid in the Carolinas, and the hero Galbraith Robinson, nicknamed Horseshoe, a real personage whom Mr. Kennedy had met in his travels in 1819. In 1838 he published "Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inigoes," relating to the Maryland province in the days of Cecilius Calvert, 2d Lord Baltimore. This romance, involving much historic detail of the religious differences of the age between the Catholic and Protestant settlers, as well as vivid pictures of the freebooters who scoured the coasts at that period, has never attracted the same interest as the other tales, although as a work of art it is not inferior to them. All three, revised and illustrated, were republished in New York in 1852. In 1838 Mr. Kennedy was elected to the house of representatives at Washington, and at once took a prominent rank among the whig members. He was chosen one of the electors in the presidential contest which resulted in favor of Gen. Harrison in 1840. In 1841 he was again elected to congress, and appointed chairman of the committee on commerce. In this position he drew up a report upon the reciprocity treaties and their effects on the shipping interest of the country, which commanded much attention. On President Tyler's abandonment of the whigs, Mr. Kennedy was appointed by a meeting of the whig members of both houses to draft a party "manifesto," which he did, defending the anti-democratic policy, and condemning the course of the chief magistrate. In 1843 he was a third time elected to congress. At the next election he was defeated by a small vote, but in 1846 he was returned to the Maryland house of delegates, and chosen speaker. In 1849 appeared his "Life of William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States," which has passed through a second edition. In 1852, on the retirement of the Hon. William A. Graham from the post of secretary of the navy, he was appointed by President Fillmore to fill the vacancy, and in discharge of his official duties strongly advocated the Japan expedition, and the necessity of its embodying an imposing naval force. He also warmly favored Dr. Kane's second arctic voyage in search of Sir John Franklin. Since 1852 he has divided his occupations between literature, manufacturing business, and railroad interests. His occasional writings and addresses have been very numerous, the best known being "Quodlibet" and "Defence of the Whigs." He has in view the publication of various MSS.,

including notes of two visits to Europe made within the last 5 years. He is provost of the university of Maryland, vice-president of the Maryland historical society, and a member of several learned associations.

KENNET, WHITE, an English bishop, born in Dover in 1660, died in Peterborough in 1728. He was educated at Oxford university, took orders, and after various preferments was made bishop of Peterborough in 1718. He left a number of works, among which are: "Ecclesiastical Synods and Convocations historically stated and vindicated against Dr. Atterbury" (London, 1701); "The Case of Impropriations, and of the Augmentation of Vicarages and other insufficient Cures, stated by History and Law" (1704); "History of England, from the Accession of Charles I. to that of Queen Anne," published in the collection of English histories compiled by John Hughes (1706); "*Bibliotheca Americana Primordia*; an Attempt toward laying the Foundation of an American Library" (1713); and "A Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil" (1728). His "Life" was published in London in 1730. He also left a valuable collection of MSS., purchased by the earl of Shelburne, and now part of the "Lansdowne MSS." in the British museum.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, D.D., an English divine, born in Totness, Devonshire, April 4, 1718, died in Oxford, Sept. 18, 1783. He was of humble parentage, but exhibited such capacity that certain benevolent gentlemen contributed funds to send him to Oxford in 1744. Here he so distinguished himself by assiduous study, and the publication of two popular dissertations on the "Tree of Life" and the "Oblations of Cain and Abel," that he obtained his degree of B.A. gratuitously, and before the regular time. Soon afterward he was chosen fellow of Exeter college, and in 1767 he became keeper of the Radcliffe library at Oxford. He was an eminent Hebrew scholar, and undertook to purify the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, maintaining, in an essay entitled "The State of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament Considered," that the extant MSS. of that text contained important errors, and that the text of the standard Hebrew Bible was in many parts corrupt and erroneous. The publication of this dissertation excited a violent controversy. Among his opponents were Rutherford, professor of divinity at Cambridge, Bishop Warburton, and Horne, afterward bishop of Norwich. The prevalent opinion, however, of candid and impartial biblical scholars, both in England and on the continent, was that Kennicott had established his position. At Kennicott's suggestion a subscription of £10,000 was raised to defray the cost of making a collation of all extant MSS. of the Old Testament. Several eminent scholars engaged in the work, Kennicott himself examining and collating all the MSS. of Britain and France, and Prof. Bruns those of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The task occupied 9 years, during which 16 Samari-

tan and over 600 Hebrew MSS. were either wholly or in part collated; and the materials resulting from this investigation filled when transcribed 80 vols. fol. As the result of this Herculean labor, Kennicott gave to the world his *Vetus Testamentum Hebraicum cum Variis Lectionibus* (2 vols. fol., Oxford, 1776-'80), founded chiefly on the text of Van der Hooght, with which the MSS. had been compared. The poetical books are printed according to Lowth's metrical laws of parallelism; the various readings of the Hebrew MSS. are given at the foot of each page, and the Samaritan variations in columns parallel to the text.

KENNON, ROBERT LEWIS, M.D., an American clergyman, born in Granville co., N. O., in 1789, died in Columbus, Miss., in Jan. 1838. He was a descendant of the Washington family, and a near kinsman of William Kennon, one of the three who drafted the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. He received his early education under Dr. Beemon, and continued his studies at the South Carolina college. He joined the Methodist Episcopal conference of that state in 1810. Some years after ill health caused him to abandon the pulpit, and he betook himself to the medical profession. He became a successful practitioner in Georgia, was a devoted student of nature in all its various forms, and particularly devoted to the science of geology. He removed with his family to Alabama, then a territory, and is said to have been the first to call attention to its wealth in coal. Having recruited his health sufficiently to resume preaching, he planted the banner of Methodism on the banks of the Black Warrior, at a point then beginning to be settled, and which afterward became the capital of the state. He was the very soul of the itinerancy, a zealous advocate of the widow and orphan feature of that system, the patron and favorite of all the young ministers who needed a word of encouragement or a helping hand. His labors were mostly given to Mobile, Greensborough, and Tuscaloosa. In the pulpit and in the Sabbath school, at the bedside of the afflicted, in the poor man's humble cabin, or in the most refined and elegant circles, he was equally welcome.

KENOSHA, a S. E. co. of Wis., bounded E. by Lake Michigan and S. by Ill., and drained by Des Plaines and Fox or Pishtaka rivers; area, 306 sq. m.; pop. in 1855, 12,397. It has a level and thinly timbered surface, with a fertile soil resting on beds of limestone. The productions in 1850 were 100,046 bushels of Indian corn, 230,969 of oats, 68,555 of potatoes, 24,229 tons of hay, and 284,793 lbs. of butter. There were 2 saw mills, 2 newspaper offices, 12 churches, and 2,980 pupils attending public schools. The Chicago and Milwaukee, and Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island railroads pass through the county. Capital, Kenosha.

KENRICK, FRANCIS PATRICK, D.D., an American Catholic prelate, born in Dublin, Dec. 8, 1797. He received a classical education in the schools of his native city, and at the

age of 18, having resolved to enter the church, was sent to Rome to study philosophy and divinity. He spent 2 years in the house of the Lazarists and 4 at the college of the Propaganda, where he was ordained priest. In 1821 he came to the United States, having been chosen on the recommendation of the officers of the Propaganda to conduct an ecclesiastical seminary just established by Bishop Flaget at Bardstown, Ky. In the duties of this office he passed 9 years, visiting also from time to time the scattered missions of the diocese. He published in 1828, under the title of "Letters of Omicron to Omega," a series of letters in reply to the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, who had attacked, under the signature of Omega, the Roman Catholic doctrine of the eucharist. On June 6, 1830, he was consecrated at Bardstown bishop of Arath in *partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conwell, bishop of Philadelphia, with powers of administrator. On Dr. Conwell's death in 1842 Bishop Kenrick became his successor. It was during his episcopate that the anti-Catholic riots occurred in Philadelphia in 1844. He caused an address to be posted up throughout the city calling upon the Catholics to preserve peace and charity, and made every exertion to calm the agitation of both parties. He founded the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in Philadelphia, and in 1849 introduced into his diocese the sisters of the Good Shepherd, who devote themselves to the care of Magdalen asylums. In 1851 Bishop Kenrick was transferred to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, made vacant by the death of Archbishop Eccleston. The pope named him "apostolic delegate" to preside over the first plenary council of the United States, convened at Baltimore in May, 1852, and in 1859 conferred upon him and his successors the "primacy of honor," which gives them precedence over all other Roman Catholic prelates in this country. Archbishop Kenrick is regarded as one of the most learned theologians of his creed in America. In 1839-'40 he published a work in the Latin language on dogmatic theology (*Theologia Dogmatica*, 4 vols. 8vo., Philadelphia), which was followed by another on moral theology (*Theologia Moralis*, 3 vols. 8vo., 1841-'8), forming a complete course of divinity, and used as text books in numerous seminaries. An enlarged edition of these works is now being printed at Mechlin, Belgium. Dr. Kenrick has also published a series of letters "On the Primacy of the Holy See and the Authority of General Councils" (1837), in reply to the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Vermont, subsequently enlarged and reprinted under the title of "The Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated" (4th ed., Baltimore, 1855); "The Catholic Doctrine on Justification Explained and Vindicated" (12mo., Philadelphia, 1841); "Treatise on Baptism" (12mo., New York, 1843); and "Vindication of the Catholic Church," a series of letters in reply to Bishop Hopkins's "End of Controversy Con-

troverted" (12mo., Baltimore, 1855). He has devoted much time to biblical studies, and is engaged upon a revised English translation of the Scriptures with copious notes, which will probably supersede the Douay version. The New Testament (2 vols. 8vo., New York, 1849-'51), the "Psalms, Books of Wisdom, and Canticle of Canticles" (8vo., Baltimore, 1857), and "Job and the Prophets" (8vo., Baltimore, 1859), have already appeared; and 2 volumes more, containing the Pentateuch and the other historical books of the Old Testament, are nearly ready for the press.—PETER RICHARD, D.D., archbishop of St. Louis, Mo., brother of the preceding, born in Dublin in 1806. He was educated at Maynooth, where he was prefect. Having chosen the ecclesiastical state, he was ordained priest in Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, where his brother was already coadjutor. In Philadelphia Mr. Kenrick was employed in pastoral and literary labor; the "Catholic Herald," at the period of its highest reputation, was under his charge, and he wrote a number of translations and original works. He was also promoted to the rank of vicar-general. When Dr. Rosati, first bishop of St. Louis, was seeking a coadjutor on account of his infirmities, his attention was drawn to the brother of the coadjutor of Philadelphia, who was soon after nominated, and was consecrated bishop of Drasa in *partibus*, and coadjutor of St. Louis with right of succession, Nov. 80, 1841, at the age of 35. By the death of Bishop Rosati two years after (1843), Dr. Kenrick became bishop of St. Louis; and in the new circumscription of provinces made in 1847, St. Louis being raised to the metropolitan rank, he became the first archbishop of that city. At the commencement of his administration Bishop Kenrick found the finances of his diocese in a deplorable condition, notwithstanding its possession of an immense property in real estate, which, however, being unimproved and loaded with debt and taxation, was rather a burden than a benefit. The energetic and skilful measures by which he gradually extricated the diocese from this situation, and rendered it one of the most flourishing in the Union in a financial point of view, have acquired for him much local fame. The archbishop also received in 1858 a large bequest, partly for designated charities, partly placed unreservedly at his disposal, which has enabled him to accomplish many noble enterprises. The hospital under the care of the sisters of charity, by his munificence, has been made free, and dispenses its benefits alike to all, without distinction of faith, creed, or color. The orphanage of St. Philomena, the magnificent convents of the Visitation and the Good Shepherd, and numerous other institutions either of charity or education, attest the prosperity of the church under his government. He has adorned the environs of St. Louis with a cemetery which in beauty and extent of the grounds is one of the finest in the world. Beside a number of translations, and editions of devotional works, the

archbishop of St. Louis has published "The Holy House of Loretto, or an Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation" (12mo.), and "Anglican Ordinations" (8vo.). The latter work has elicited several rejoinders; by Roman Catholics it is generally regarded as conclusive in the controversy.

KENSETT, JOHN FREDERICK, an American artist, born in Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818. He studied engraving under Alfred Daggett of New York, and for several years executed vignettes for bank notes, occasionally attempting painting as a recreation. In 1840 he visited England, and about 1845 resigned the burin to take up painting. In the spring of the same year he exhibited in the royal academy, London, his first picture, a distant view of Windsor castle, the purchase of which by a prize holder of the London art union encouraged him to persevere in his new profession. He subsequently passed two winters in Rome, sending home occasionally pictures of Italian scenery, several of which became the property of the American art union. His "View on the Anio" and "Shrine," exhibited at the academy of design in New York in 1848, first brought him prominently before the public, and established his reputation. After an absence of about 7 years he returned to America, and settled in New York, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession. He has produced many representations of American scenery under various aspects, those in which rocks, trees, or water are prominent features being among his most characteristic and successful works. The mountainous regions of New England and New York, the rivers and lakes of the middle states, and the sea shore have furnished him with frequent subjects; and among his most popular works are his "View of Mt. Washington from North Conway" (1849), "Franconia Mountains" (1853), "October Day in the White Mountains" (1855), "Hudson River from Fort Putnam" (1856), "Falls of the Bashpish," "Sunset on the Coast" (1858), "Eagle Cliff, Manchester, Mass." (1859), "Sunset in the Adirondacs" (1860), views on the Genesee and Hudson rivers and Lake George, and several taken in the vicinity of Newport, R. I. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the national art commission having the direction of the ornamentation of the capitol at Washington, and the superintendence of the works of art deposited there, a position which he still holds. In 1848 he was elected an associate and in 1849 a member of the national academy of design.

KENT, the name of 4 counties in the United States. I. A central co. of R. I., bounded E. by Narraganset bay and W. by Conn.; area, 186 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 15,068. It has a diversified surface, and a good soil drained by Flat, Pawtuxet, Moosup, and Wood rivers. A large proportion of the population is engaged in manufactures. The productions in 1850 were 57,401 bushels of Indian corn, 3,977 of oats, 85,052 of potatoes, 8,784 tons of hay, and 101,700 lbs. of butter. There were 18 cotton mills, 6 printing

and bleaching establishments, 8 woollen mills, 8 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 1 newspaper office, 80 churches, and 2,599 pupils attending public schools. The Hartford, Providence, and Fish-kill, and the Stonington and Providence railroads pass through the county. Capital, East Greenwich. II. A central co. of Del., bounded E. by Delaware bay and W. by Md.; area, 640 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 22,816, of whom 847 were slaves. It has an undulating surface and a fertile soil drained by Choptank and Marshy Hope rivers, and Duck, Jones, Motherkill, and Mispillion creeks. The productions in 1850 were 899,079 bushels of Indian corn, 119,774 of wheat, 105,596 of oats, 67,900 of potatoes, and 19,582 lbs. of wool. There were 17 grist mills, 25 saw mills, 45 cotton factories, 8 newspaper offices, 48 churches, and 4,000 pupils attending public schools. The Delaware, New Castle, and Wilmington railroad passes through Dover, the capital of the state and county, and another railroad is in progress from that city to Oxford, on Chesapeake bay. III. A N. E. co. of Md., bounded E. by Del. and W. by Chesapeake bay, and drained by Sassafras and Chester rivers; area, 240 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 11,386, of whom 2,627 were slaves. The surface is slightly diversified and the soil moderately fertile. The productions in 1850 were 556,781 bushels of Indian corn, 186,421 of wheat, 186,206 of oats, 44,653 of potatoes, and 856 tons of hay. There were 5 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 newspaper office, 87 churches, and 700 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Chestertown. IV. A W. co. of the S. peninsula of Mich., drained by Grand, Rouge, and Thornapple rivers; area, 576 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 12,016. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil, which is very fertile, consists of a deep vegetable loam on a substratum of clay. The country is well timbered, and contains limestone, gypsum, and salt. The productions in 1850 were 96,584 bushels of Indian corn, 69,275 of wheat, 61,041 of oats, 77,964 of potatoes, 21,972 lbs. of wool, and 8,770 tons of hay. There were 6 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 2 newspaper offices, 8 churches, and 3,513 pupils attending public schools. The Detroit and Milwaukee railroad passes through Grand Rapids, the capital.

KENT, a S. W. co. of Canada West, bounded S. E. and S. by Lake Erie, W. by Lake St. Clair, and N. W. by Big Bear creek; area, 870 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 17,469. It is traversed by the river Thames. The surface is generally level, and the soil, especially in the river bottoms, is fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, and tobacco are the principal productions. Capital, Chatham.

KENT, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait; area, 1,600 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 11,410. The Richibucto and Cocagne or Cocayne are the principal rivers. The coasts are broken by several good harbors, which afford excellent opportunities for ship building. Nearly half the county is unsettled, and the most valuable production is timber, which is

exported in large quantities to England. About one third of the inhabitants are French Acadians. Capital, Liverpool.

KENT, a maritime county of England, forming the S. E. extremity of Great Britain, and separated from France by the straits of Dover; length 63 m., breadth 40 m.; area, 1,627 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 615,766. Chief towns: Canterbury, the capital, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Rochester, Deptford, Dover, Maidstone, Hythe, Folkestone, Deal, Chatham, Sheerness, Margate, and Tunbridge Wells. The surface of the county presents a succession of gentle hills, highly cultivated and diversified with plantations, residences, and villages. Romney marsh, of 24,000 acres, occupies the S. E. angle, adjoining which is the tract of land called the Weald, once a forest. Off the E. coast are the Goodwin sands, between which and the land is the naval anchorage of the Downs. The coast of Kent consists in part of chalk cliffs, the highest of which is Shakespeare's cliff, near Dover. The principal rivers are the Thames, forming its northern boundary, the Medway, navigable 40 miles, and the Stour. Wheat and other grains, hops, fruit, and garden seeds are produced in large surplus for export. Over 20,000 acres are under hops, producing annually over 17,000,000 lbs. Estates are small, and are mostly inherited equally by all the sons of intestates under the Saxon law of gavelkind, now nearly peculiar to this county. Iron ware is made at Crayford and Dartford; paper at Boxley, Dartford, and elsewhere; printed calico at Crayford; gunpowder at Faversham and Dartford. There are chemical works at Deptford and Whitstable, and ship yards at Chatham, Deptford, and Woolwich. The south-eastern railway, from London to Dover, traverses the county. The North Kent railway also runs from London, by Woolwich and Gravesend, to Stroud. The county returns 4 members to parliament, beside 14 from its boroughs. It possesses many educational and charitable institutions. The amount expended for the relief of the poor by the board of guardians during the half year ending March 25, 1850, was about £76,000. Kent was a kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy.

KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, duke of, 4th son of George III. of England, and father of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 2, 1767, died Jan. 23, 1820. He joined the British army, and was under the command of Sir Charles Grey in the attack on the French West India islands, where he was noticed for his bravery, and in compliment to him the name of Fort Royal in Martinique was changed to Fort Edward. Soon afterward he was made governor of Nova Scotia, created duke of Kent and Strathearn, with a seat in the house of lords, and appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. The island of St. John changed its name in his honor to Prince Edward island, which it still retains. Subsequently he returned to Europe, and married the widow of the prince of

Leiningen, youngest daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg. Alexandrina Victoria, now queen, was the only child of this union.

KENT, EDWARD, LL.D., judge of the supreme court of Maine, born in Concord, N. H., Jan. 8, 1802. He was graduated at Harvard university in 1821, studied law one year in his native place, and two years in Topsham, Me., with the Hon. Benjamin Orr, and attended in New York city a course of law lectures under Chancellor Kent. Soon after his admission to the bar he settled, in 1825, in the practice of his profession in Bangor, Me., his present place of residence, and early assumed a prominent rank as attorney and counsellor. In 1827 he was appointed chief justice of the court of sessions for Penobscot co., and from 1829 to 1833 represented Bangor and other classed towns in the legislature of Maine. He was afterward mayor of Bangor for two years, and in 1838 was elected governor of the state, in which office he served one year. After an interval of two years he was again elected, and held the office for another term. In 1843 Gov. Kent was appointed by the legislature one of the commissioners at Washington for settling the Maine boundary line, under the Ashburton treaty. In 1848 he was appointed one of the delegates at large to the convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the presidency, and was the first to designate him as a candidate before that body. On the accession of President Taylor Gov. Kent was appointed consul at Rio de Janeiro, where he remained 4 years. In the spring of 1854 he returned to Bangor, and resumed practice. In 1859 he received from the executive of Maine the appointment of associate justice of the supreme judicial court, and now holds that office.

KENT, JAMES, an American jurist, born in Philippi, Putnam co., N. Y., July 31, 1763, died in New York, Dec. 12, 1847. His grandfather, the Rev. Elisha Kent, whose family was early established at Suffolk, Conn., became in 1740 the Presbyterian clergyman of Philippi. His father, Moses Kent, Esq., was a lawyer, and for some years surrogate of Rensselaer co. James Kent was graduated at Yale college in 1781, studied law in the office of Egbert Benson, the attorney-general of the state, was admitted in Jan. 1785, as an attorney, and in 1787 as a counsellor, and commenced the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie. He was married in 1785. He soon became remarkable among his contemporaries for his legal learning and literary attainments. He was elected successively in 1790 and 1792 a member of the legislature for Dutchess co. The country was then excited by political discussions, arising from the adoption of the federal constitution, and Mr. Kent became an active and leading federalist, attracting the notice and confidence of Hamilton and Jay. It was by Hamilton's counsel that the reading of the young lawyer was directed to the doctrines of the civil law, and the treatises of the jurists of continental Europe; and thus he acquired the deep knowledge of the works of Pothier and Emerigon and

other civilians, which is to be traced throughout his own writings. His acquaintance with Hamilton ripened into a devoted friendship, which ended only with the life of the great federal leader. In 1798 Mr. Kent was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in congress for Dutchess co., and in the same year removed his residence to the city of New York. He brought with him a reputation for professional learning and ability, and was appointed by Gov. Jay one of the two masters in chancery for the city of New York. In 1796 he was elected, in the federal interest, one of the city members in the legislature. He was also elected professor of law in Columbia college. Three of his lectures in this capacity, forming together an introduction to his general course, were published in 1797, and attracted the favorable notice of the legal profession. The body of his lectures were not published, but they formed in after years, in some degree, the basis of his celebrated "Commentaries." In 1797, without solicitation, on the nomination of Gov. Jay, he was appointed recorder of the city, then administering a court of civil jurisdiction; and the extraordinary ability he exhibited in the office induced Gov. Jay in 1798 to nominate him a judge of the supreme court. He continued a member of this tribunal till 1814, having been from 1804 chief justice. He was nominated to this office by the retiring judge, Morgan Lewis, who had been elected governor, notwithstanding that they were open and uncompromising political opponents. The supreme court at that time differed widely from the court as at present constituted. It was formed after the model of the English king's bench, being composed of 5 judges, who rode the circuits to try jury cases, and convened during the year at 4 appointed terms to decide reserved questions of law. Both the court and the law itself were in a rudimental state. There were no American law books, and no reports of American decisions, except those of Mr. Dallas, which were just commenced. The proceedings of the court were languid and dilatory; and resort was had for rules of procedure and principles of law almost exclusively to English precedents and decisions. The accession to the bench of a young, energetic, and able judge, produced a striking change. It was the noble and difficult task of the court to expound the principles of the common law, as applicable to American institutions; to define and limit our new constitutional provisions; to construe recent statutes; to bring the principles of commercial law to bear upon transactions of trade and commerce; to devise rules of practice; and in short to adapt to a young and rising nation a complicated yet practical code of laws. That this work was well accomplished, and that a large portion of its success must be attributed to the unremitting energy and talent of the chief justice, will appear from the reports of Mr. Parsons, and the 14 volumes, entitled "Johnson's Cases" and "Johnson's Reports," of the decisions of the supreme court during

the time of Mr. Justice Kent. By the constitution of New York as it then existed an important political duty was imposed on the judiciary of the state. The judges of the supreme court and the chancellor formed with the governor a council of revision, possessing a qualified veto on the acts of the legislature. This council was abolished by the constitutional convention of 1822, the judges themselves acquiescing in the change. They felt that, though the council was often a salutary check upon hasty and unwise legislation, the effect upon the judiciary was unfavorable, as exposing it to the influence and excitements of political parties. The recent publication of the proceedings of the council of revision displays Mr. Kent as prominent and efficient in the discharge of his political, as he had been in performing his judicial duties. His high conservative principles brought him often in opposition to an excited and dominant legislative majority, which however never failed to respect his candor and integrity. In 1814 Chief Justice Kent was appointed chancellor. Up to the time of his appointment, the court of chancery had been of secondary importance in the jurisprudence of the state. This was partly owing to the nature of its business. Complicated trusts and intricate settlements of property, which form the peculiar subjects of chancery jurisdiction, belong to an advanced period of national growth. But the proceedings of the court had been dilatory; its mode of practice was circuitous and expensive, and the court was regarded with disfavor, both by the profession and the community. The change effected by Chancellor Kent was aptly described in an address presented to the chancellor by the members of the bar, on his retirement from the office after 9 years' administration of its duties. They compared him to Lord Nottingham, the English chancellor, who was described by Blackstone as the founder of the equity system of England, and who was "enabled in the course of 9 years to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon wise and national foundations." The 7 volumes of Johnson's "Chancery Reports" contain the decisions of Chancellor Kent, and present a profound and extended exposition of the whole system of equity law. In 1822 the chancellor was elected a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of the state. He took an active part in the discussions of this body, and displayed a power of debate remarkable for one so long retired from forensic discussions. His opinions were strongly conservative. He opposed without success the extension of the right of suffrage, and other democratic innovations; but his personal influence and character preserved for the time the court of chancery, which he believed to be a useful means of administering justice. In 1823 his official term ended; and, having attained the age of 60, he found himself, by the then existing constitution of the state, prevented from holding judicial office. Unbroken in constitution, he soon form-

ed for himself new occupations. Returning to the city of New York, whence he had removed on becoming a judge, he was reelected professor of law in Columbia college. For several years he delivered courses of lectures on law to numerous classes. These lectures he gave to the world, in his "Commentaries on American Law" (4 vols. 8vo., 1826-'80). This work has since passed through 10 editions, and has acquired a world-wide celebrity. It has assumed in the United States the position which Blackstone in his own country has long filled by his "Commentaries on the Laws of England." It embraces not merely the jurisprudence of the federal Union, but the municipal law, written and unwritten, of the several states. Vast and comprehensive in plan, elaborate and minute in research, the beauties of its style and its historical learning commend it to the general reader, while it has been proved to be the best guide to the law student, and a valuable aid to the practical lawyer. The last 25 years of Chancellor Kent's life were passed in tranquil pursuits, in enlarging and correcting his "Commentaries," in giving opinions on legal subjects, in advising and deciding on controversies submitted to his decision, and performing all the duties of an active and patriotic citizen. In 1836 he wrote and published, at the request of the common council of the city, a compendious treatise on the charter of New York, and the powers of the municipal officers. In the performance of various and important duties, in the enjoyment of his extensive library, surrounded by domestic peace and universal esteem, his years glided tranquilly on, until, having attained his 85th year, his health began to decline; and with unclouded intellect, and in the humble profession of the Christian's faith, he closed his long, useful, and honorable life. His widow survived him 8 years. He left one son (Judge William Kent of New York) and two daughters.

KENT, WILLIAM, an English painter, sculptor, and architect, born in Yorkshire in 1684, died April 12, 1748. He was of humble origin, but by the liberality of some friends was enabled to study painting in Italy, where he attracted the notice of the earl of Burlington, who gave him a home in his house. He executed the Shakespeare monument in Westminster abbey, and is considered one of the founders of the modern school of landscape gardening.

KENTON, a N. co. of Ky., separated from Ohio by the Ohio river, and bounded E. by Licking river; area, 140 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 17,088, of whom 830 were slaves. The surface is very uneven, but the soil is fertile. Much of it is laid out in market gardens, whose products find a market in Cincinnati. The productions in 1850 were 473,545 bushels of Indian corn, 30,780 of oats, 12,544 lbs. of tobacco, and 13,561 of wool. There were 20 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 newspaper offices, 26 churches, and 1,418 pupils attending public schools. The Covington and Lexington railroad passes through the county. Capital, Independence.

KENTON, SIMON, an American pioneer, born in Fauquier co., Va., April 3, 1755, died in Logan co., O., in 1886. At the age of 16 he had an affray with a young man arising out of a love affair; and believing he had killed his adversary, he fled beyond the Alleghanies and became a companion of Boone and the other early pioneers of Kentucky. For a time he acted as a spy of Gov. Dunmore, and subsequently participated in the warfare waged against the British and the Indians west of the Alleghanies, showing remarkable courage, sagacity, and endurance. In 1782, learning that his rival was living, he returned to his native place, and soon after removed with his father's family to Kentucky. He was frequently engaged in Indian warfare, until the expedition under Wayne in 1793-4 restored tranquillity to the western frontier. As the country began to fill up with settlers, his lands, to which, in consequence of his ignorance of or indifference to legal forms, he had never secured perfect titles, were taken from him, and by repeated lawsuits he was reduced to penury. He nevertheless took up arms in the war of 1812, and fought with the Kentucky troops at the battle of the Thames. In 1824 he appeared in Frankfort in tattered garments to petition the legislature of Kentucky to release the claim of the state upon some mountain land owned by him. His appearance at first excited ridicule, but upon being recognized he was treated with much distinction by the legislature; his lands were released, and a pension of \$240 was procured for him from congress. He died near the spot where, 58 years previous, he had narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Indians.

KENTUCKY, an interior state of the American Union, and the second admitted under the federal constitution, situated between lat. 36° 30' and 39° 6' N., and long. 82° 2' and 89° 40' W.; bounded N. by the Ohio river, which divides it from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; E. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Big Sandy river and the Cumberland mountains; S. by Tennessee and a conventional line mostly on the parallel of 36° 30' N.; and W. by the Mississippi, separating it from Missouri; greatest length E. and W. 308 m., greatest breadth 172 m.; area, 37,680 sq. m., or 24,115,200 acres, being 1.28 per cent. of the whole surface of the United States. The state is divided into 110 counties, viz.: Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Davies, Edmondson, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knox, Laurel, La Rue, Lawrence, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, McCracken, Meade, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Meade,

Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Rock Castle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitley, Woodford, and the 5 following formed during the last session of the legislature: Boyd, Magoffin, Metcalf, Webster, and Wolf. Louisville, Jefferson co., is the largest city and the commercial emporium of the state; Frankfort, Franklin co., is the political capital; Lexington, Fayette co., is the most important inland town. Maysville, Covington and Newport (on opposite sides of the mouth of Licking river, and facing Cincinnati, Ohio), Henderson, and Paducah, are the most important towns on the Ohio river, and Columbus and Hickman on the Mississippi, all of which places now or prospectively are the termini of railroads from the interior. Danville was formerly the capital of the state. Harrodsburg and Boonesborough are the oldest towns. The other most important towns in the state are Bardstown, Bowling Green, Georgetown, Glasgow, Hopkinsville, Lebanon, Paris, Russellville, Smithland, &c.—The population of the state at 7 decennial periods has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
1790.....	61,188	114	11,830	73,077
1800.....	179,871	741	40,248	220,595
1810.....	324,287	1,718	90,561	406,511
1820.....	484,644	2,941	126,793	564,317
1830.....	517,787	4,917	186,218	687,917
1840.....	590,258	7,317	192,253	779,523
1850.....	761,418	10,011	210,981	982,405

Of the white population in 1850, there were 892,804 males and 868,609 females; of the free colored (blacks 7,881, and mulattoes 2,630), 4,868 males and 5,148 females; and of the slave (blacks 181,752 and mulattoes 20,729), 105,063 males and 105,918 females. Density of population, 26.07 to a square mile; proportion of population to that of the whole Union, 4.24 per cent.; relative rank of the state with reference to population, the 8th. Decennial increase of population from 1799 to 1850: 202.36, 88.98, 38.82, 21.90, 18.86, and 25.98 per cent. Should the population have increased in the same ratio as in the decade 1840-'50, it will now (1860) amount to 1,237,684. Families in 1850 (white and free colored), 132,920, and dwellings 180,769. Of the total population (1850), 30,078 were under 1 year of age; 1 and under 5, 138,919; 5 and under 10, 151,829; 10 and under 15, 132,909; 15 and under 20, 110,886; 20 and under 30, 172,220; 30 and under 40, 105,810; 40 and under 50, 68,588; 50 and under 60, 40,764; 60 and under 70, 22,181; 70 and under 80, 9,482; 80 and under 90, 2,927; 90 and under 100, 555; 100 and upward, 157; unknown, 205. Of those of 100 or more years of age, 59 were whites, 17 free colored, and 81 slaves. White and free colored (total 771,424) born in Kentucky, 601,764; in other states, 189,117; in foreign countries, 29,189; of unknown origin,

1,854; natives of Kentucky resident in other states, 257,643. Ratio of foreign born to total, 3.78 per cent. Of 191,075 males (white and free colored) over 15 years of age, 36,598 were employed in commerce, trade, manufactures, the mechanic arts, and mining; 115,017 in agriculture; 28,413 in labor not agricultural; 204 in the army; 1,027 in sea and river navigation; 3,811 in law, medicine, and divinity; 4,420 in other pursuits requiring education; 902 in government civil service; 212 in domestic service; and 471 in other occupations. Slaveholders, 38,385, viz.: holders of 1 slave, 9,244; of 1 and under 5, 13,284; of 5 and under 10, 9,579; of 10 and under 20, 5,022; of 20 and under 50, 1,193; of 50 and under 100, 53; of 100 and under 200, 5. The relative rank of Kentucky with reference to slaves is the 9th. Deaf and dumb, 563, viz.: white 507, free colored 5, and slave 51; blind, 552, viz.: white 419, free colored 20, and slave 113; insane, 527, viz.: white 502, free colored 2, and slave 23; idiotic, 907, viz.: white 796, free colored 20, and slave 91. Paupers supported in 1849-'50, 1,126; cost, \$57,543; on June 1, 1850, 777. Criminals convicted, 1849-'50, 160; in prison, June 1, 1850, 52. Federal population (all the free and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the slave) 898,012, which entitled Kentucky to 10 representatives in congress.—The western part of the surface of Kentucky is nearly level, the broad plains being varied by gentle undulations. The S. E. is broken by the Cumberland mountains and their offshoots. Narrow, deep, and gloomy valleys intervene between the ridges. None of the summits, however, attain a greater altitude than 3,000 feet, and their mean elevation does not exceed 2,000 feet. The whole of this region is well wooded, especially the foot hills and valleys. To the N. and W. of the hilly region lies what may be called an upland, which extends from the Big Sandy river to long. 86° W. and comprehends more than half the whole area of the state. Its surface is undulating, with gentle ascents and descents, but it is intersected by numerous narrow and deep valleys in which the rivers run. Though this upland is sparingly provided with spring water, its soil is of the first quality and equal to any in the Union. The W. portion of the state is divided between the "barrens" and a country which is partially hilly. The barrens, which occupy chiefly the tract between the Green and Cumberland rivers, in their natural state are generally destitute of trees, resembling in this respect the prairies N. of the Ohio river; but the level surface is diversified by low round-topped hills, called "oak knobs" on account of the trees which cover them. This tract is the least fertile portion of the state. The alluvial bottoms between these hills and the Ohio and its affluents are exceedingly rich. On the N. and W. the barrens are margined by a more broken and hilly country, which gradually passes to the low flats which skirt the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This tract is superior in fertility to the barrens, but cannot be compared with the upland coun-

try.—Kentucky is amply provided with noble streams. The Mississippi forms its W. limit for a distance of 80 m. Along the N. W. and N. boundary runs the Ohio in a winding course for nearly 600 m., navigable throughout, and affording with its chief affluents water communication to all parts of the state. The Mississippi receives from Kentucky only a few inconsiderable tributaries. Of the streams which flow into the Ohio, the most eastern is the Big Sandy, which rises in Virginia on the Great Flat Top mountains, a portion of the Alleghany range; where it approaches Kentucky it turns nearly due N., and continues in that direction to its outlet, forming the boundary between the two states; it is navigable only for a short distance, owing to falls which occur where it issues from the mountain region. The Licking rises in Floyd co., flows with many windings in a N. N. W. direction for more than 100 m., and falls into the Ohio between Covington and Newport, opposite Cincinnati; in winter and spring it is navigable for boats 70 m. The different branches of the Kentucky river rise in the Laurel mountains, and form by their union a considerable stream which flows first N. W., then W., and at last nearly due N.; its course is about 260 m., and though very rapid it may be navigated by steamboats to Frankfort, 60 m., and by small boats for 100 m. higher. Green river rises in the W. districts of the upland region, and flows W. for a great part of its course, to its junction with its chief affluent, the Big Barren, where it deflects to the N. W. and finally to the N., joining the Ohio about 50 m. above the Cumberland; its length is about 300 m., and it is navigable for steamboats to Greensburg, 200 m., and for boats nearly to the heads of the stream, but navigation is obstructed by falls about 50 m. above its mouth. Cumberland river rises in the valley between the Cumberland and Laurel mountains; it traverses both the mountain and the upland regions, generally in a westerly direction, but on approaching the barrens it turns S. and enters Tennessee, where it makes a large bend and then reenters Kentucky with a N. W. course, and so continues to the Ohio, which it enters about 10 m. above the mouth of the Tennessee; it is nearly 600 m. long, and as its current is comparatively gentle it offers an easy navigation for sloops and steamboats as far up as Nashville, Tenn., 200 m. from its mouth, and at high water to Burkesville, Ky.; for boats of 15 tons it is navigable for 300 m., and for river boats much higher. The Tennessee flows only about 70 m. through Kentucky; it admits steamboats to Florence, Ala., 800 m. from its mouth.—Kentucky lies wholly in the great region of stratified rocks of the West. These traverse the state in layers so nearly horizontal, that often over broad districts no dip is perceptible to the eye. Through the central portion of the state, from N. to S., the silurian groups, which are here almost exclusively calcareous in their character, thus overspread the surface for nearly 100 m. in width, and form

the great central axis of the lowest rocks. At Louisville they disappear by reason of their very gentle westward dip, and pass beneath the limestones of the devonian age, which here lie exposed in horizontal strata, forming the bed of the river and the reefs which occasion the falls at this place. They are succeeded by the carboniferous limestone, and still further W. the coal measures, commencing at Rome on the Ohio river, are traced almost to the mouth of this river. This is the southern end of the coal field of Illinois and Indiana, which extends S. nearly across the western portion of Kentucky. (See ILLINOIS.) In this portion occurs the Breckenridge coal, so well known for its excellent qualities for producing coal oil. To the E., about 100 m. from Louisville, the same repetition of the formations is encountered, as the silurian rocks dip E. on this side of the axis; and the coal measures which occupy the whole eastern portion of the state are a part of the great Appalachian coal field which overspreads western Virginia and Pennsylvania. The limestones abound in fossil remains, and those of the falls at Louisville are especially famous for the remarkably fine coralline productions they afford. When the river is low and the rocks in its bed are exposed to view, they appear like the coral reefs produced by living zoophytes, the softer portions being wasted and worn away, so that the hard calcareous corals stand out in relief precisely as if they were living. Fine selected specimens being placed in juxtaposition with others of recent growth, none but a zoologist would be able to guess which were ancient and which modern. These limestones also abound in caves, some of which, as the Mammoth cave (see CAVE), situated near Green river in Edmonson co., are among the most remarkable of these curiosities. Upon their walls are found incrustations of saltpetre, which in some instances have been profitably collected. In some of the superficial depressions of the limestone are found the low swamps known as "licks," frequented by deer and elk, and in ancient times by the buffalo, and in a still more distant epoch by the extinct species of elephant, horse, mastodon, megalonyx, &c., whose bones are occasionally found near the saline springs of these quagmires. One of the most remarkable of these localities is the Big Bone lick, 28 m. S. W. from Cincinnati. The metallic productions of Kentucky are of little importance. In 1856, 36,563 tons of iron were made from 80 blast furnaces. Lead ores have been worked to a small extent. Salt springs occur in many places among the sandstone rocks, and sulphur, saline, and chalybeate springs are numerous.—The blue limestone region, which was originally covered with forests of large trees and a dense undergrowth of reeds, contains the richest soil in the state, and that part of it between the Ohio and the vicinity of Lexington is commonly called the "garden of Kentucky." The barrens are thinly wooded, but produce good pasture, so that the average fertility of Kentucky may be considered equal to that

of any other state in the Union. The climate is remarkably pleasant. The mean annual temperature is about 55° F.; in winter the thermometer frequently falls to 20° or 15°, and in summer rises to 94° or 100°. The winters are sometimes prolonged from late November to early April, but it is seldom that snow lies long on the ground, and in the S. counties cattle and sheep are abroad throughout the coldest seasons. In spring and summer S. W. winds prevail, and the weather is delightful. The N. W. wind produces the greatest winter cold. Rain falls abundantly in winter and spring, but is sometimes scanty in the summer and autumn, the weather in those seasons being characteristically dry and constant.—There are still extensive forests in Kentucky. In the mountain and upland region are found chiefly tulip trees, elm, oak, hickory, walnut, cherry, &c.; those of the barrens are chiefly oaks, chestnuts, and elms. Among the more generally diffused and most useful trees are the sugar maple, the honey locust, and the coffee tree, with the pawpaw and others which furnish household staples of great value. The principal fruit trees are the apple and peach. Beside being a great grain-growing state, Kentucky produces more than half of the hemp grown in the Union, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the flax. In the S. W. districts, along the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Mississippi rivers, cotton is raised; and the tobacco which is grown in these regions and in the rich soil further E. supplies a valuable material to the commerce of the state, Kentucky producing more than a fourth part of all the tobacco grown in the United States. At the census of 1850, Kentucky contained 74,777 farms and plantations, enclosing 16,949,748 (improved 5,968,270, and unimproved 10,981,478) acres of land, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole surface of the state. The cash value of these was \$75,814,898, and the cash value of implements and machinery used in agriculture was \$11,576,988. The live stock in the state consisted of 315,682 horses, 66,609 asses and mules, 247,475 milch cows, 62,274 working oxen, 442,768 other cattle, 1,102,091 sheep, and 2,891,168 swine—in all valued at \$29,661,486; and the value of animals slaughtered in the census year was \$6,462,598. The product of animals in the same year consisted of 9,947,523 lbs. of butter, 213,954 of cheese, and 2,297,438 of wool. The grain crops of 1849 were as follows: wheat 2,142,822, rye 415,078, oats 8,201,311, Indian corn 58,672,691, barley 95,343, and buckwheat 16,097 bushels. The potato crop amounted to 2,490,666 (Irish 1,492,487 and sweet 998,179) bushels, the hay crop to 118,747 tons, and the crops of beans and peas to 202,574 bushels. The staples produced were: hemp 17,787 tons, flax 2,100,116 lbs., and tobacco 55,501,196 lbs. The other enumerated products were: cotton, 808,200 lbs.; rice, 5,688 lbs.; hops, 4,309 lbs.; clover seed, 3,280, and other grass seed 21,481 bushels; beeswax and honey, 1,158,019 lbs.; flax seed, 75,801 lbs.; maple sugar, 437,405 lbs.; molasses, 80,079 galls.; silk cocoons, 1,281 lbs.; wine, 8,098 galls.,

&c. The value of market garden products was \$308,120, and of orchard products \$106,280. The total value of agricultural productions returned at the census of 1850 was \$52,477,680; in 1840 the value was only \$26,233,968. The actual crops per acre as returned in 1850 were as follows: wheat 8, rye 11, Indian corn 24, and oats 18 bushels; tobacco 575 lbs.; Irish potatoes 180 and sweet potatoes 65 bushels; hay 1½ tons; hemp 650 lbs.—There are 8 other states that are higher in the scale of values in manufactures than Kentucky. In 1850 there were in the state 8,609 establishments engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts. These employed 22,445 males and 1,940 females, and a capital of \$12,350,734. The raw material used was valued at \$12,170,225, the annual wages paid amounted to \$4,764,096, and the value of the products was \$24,588,483. Among the establishments are enumerated 8 cotton mills, with a capital of \$239,000; 25 woollen mills, \$249,820; 21 works for pig iron, \$924,700; 20 works for iron castings, \$502,200; 4 works for wrought iron, \$176,000; 81 distilleries and breweries, \$201,335; 12 salt works, \$121,450; 275 tanneries, \$768,455, &c. The principal manufacturing centre is Louisville.—Kentucky has no direct foreign commerce, but its domestic commerce is very extensive. The chief commercial places are Maysville, Covington, Louisville, Henderson, Smithland, Paducah, &c., on the Ohio, Columbus on the Mississippi, and Lexington in the interior. The principal exports are hemp, flax, tobacco, horses, cattle, bagging, and rope. The shipping owned in the state (all steam) in 1850 amounted to 14,820 tons, and in 1859 to 29,627 tons. The number of vessels (steamers) built in 1850 was 34, having an aggregate measurement of 6,461 tons; and in 1859, 20, of 3,816 tons. Internal improvements have been well attended to in Kentucky, and all the large rivers have been rendered navigable for considerable distances above their natural heads of navigation; the works on the Kentucky, Green, Licking, and Big Sandy are the most important. The Portland and Louisville canal has been constructed around the falls on the Ohio, and is an important avenue of commerce. It is proposed to construct another on the opposite side of the river in Indiana. The following table shows the railroads in operation and in progress in Jan. 1860:

Railroads.	Total miles.	Miles open.	Cost.
Breckenridge Coal.....	8.5	8.5	\$812,000
Covington and Lexington.....	80.0	80.0	4,135,971
Lexington and Big Sandy.....	183.0	17.0	694,024
Lexington and Danville.....	85.0	18.0	824,438
Lexington and Frankfort.....	29.0	29.0	642,701
Louisville and Frankfort.....	65.1	65.1	1,567,888
Louisville and Nashville.....	184.5	184.5	4,384,980
Memphis Branch.....	81.7	0.0	
Lebanon Branch.....	87.6	87.6	575,000
Maysville and Lexington.....	89.0	18.8	
Mobile and Ohio.....	45.5	20.0	500,000
Paducah and Mobile.....	53.5	53.5	1,170,000
Portland and Louisville.....	5.0	5.0	100,000
Total.....	802.4	587.0	\$15,856,980

From the above 27 miles must be deducted for that portion of the Louisville and Nashville railroad within Tennessee, leaving for Kentucky 510 miles. All of these lines have been constructed by private capital, the state never having as yet afforded any aid to the several companies. Beside the roads above noticed, there are others of equal importance now in progress, as the Henderson and Nashville railroad, one or two from Danville or other point S. of Paris to Knoxville, and the Memphis and Ohio railroad, which is not yet open as far as the Kentucky frontier.—On Jan. 1, 1860, there were in Kentucky 37 banks and branch banks, with an aggregate capital of \$12,216,725; liabilities: circulation \$9,889,426, deposits \$4,042,686, profits on hand \$859,816; resources: notes and bills of exchange, &c., \$21,684,719, specie \$4,364,931, real estate \$508,503; balance total, \$26,508,153.—The present constitution of Kentucky was adopted in 1850. Every free white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the state 2 years, in the county one year, and in the precinct 60 days next preceding an election, is entitled to vote. The general election is fixed by law on the first Monday in August, and voting is *viva voce*. The legislature consists of a senate of 88 members, and a house of representatives of 100. Senators must be 30 years of age, and are chosen for 4 years, one half every second year. Representatives must be 24 years of age, and hold office two years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, beginning on the first Monday of December in every odd year, and lasting not longer than 60 days unless by vote of ⅔ of both houses. Members are paid \$4 a day, and 15 cents a mile for travel. The governor is chosen for 4 years; the present term ends Sept. 30, 1863. He must be 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have been resident in the state for 6 years. He is ineligible to the office for the 4 years succeeding his term. The lieutenant-governor, auditor, attorney-general, register of land office, and superintendent of public instruction are also elected for 4 years. The lieutenant-governor, with the same qualifications as the governor, is *ex officio* president of the senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of governor during the last half of the term, the lieutenant-governor, and failing him the speaker of the senate, would act as governor; but if during the first half of the term, then the people hold a new election. The treasurer is elected by the people every 2 years. The secretary of state is appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and holds office during the governor's term. The official salaries are: for the governor \$2,500, secretary of state \$1,000, auditor \$2,000, register of land office \$1,250, treasurer \$1,700, and superintendent of public instruction \$1,000. The pay of the lieutenant-governor is \$8 a day during attendance at the legislative session. The judiciary consists of the court of appeals, circuit courts (14 in number), and county courts. Louisville has a separate chancery

court. The court of appeals consists of a chief justice and three judges, the attorney-general, a clerk, sergeant, and reporter. The judges have each \$3,500 a year, and the attorney-general \$500 and fees. The Louisville chancery court consists of a chancellor (salary \$1,800), a clerk, and a marshal (fees). The first judicial district has also a chancellor and criminal judge, whose salary is \$1,800. The judges of circuit are paid \$1,800, and attorneys \$500 and fees. All judges and other officers of courts are elected by the people. The revenue is derived chiefly from direct and specific taxes and the poll tax. The ordinary receipts for the year ending Oct. 10, 1859, amounted to \$1,020,351, and the expenditures to \$883,887. At the end of that financial year there was remaining in the treasury a surplus of \$136,468. The state debt at that time amounted to \$5,479,244, of which \$3,497,412 was held by individuals, \$600,000 by the bank of Kentucky (the bank paying interest), and \$1,881,832 by the board of education. To pay this debt a sinking fund has been established, which is augmented annually by specific taxes, premiums on state bonds, dividends on stock, a *pro rata* tax (5 cents per \$100) on property, &c., and all excess of revenue at the end of each year over \$10,000. The interest on the state debt has been punctually paid. The receipts of the sinking fund for the year 1858-'9, including balance from 1857-'8 (\$41,164), were \$572,877, and the expenditures for the same year \$405,986. The value of taxable property in 1859 was \$498,409,868, being an increase in 10 years of \$176,320,764. The rate of taxation is 20 cents on the \$100, viz., 10 cents for ordinary expenses, 5 cents for the sinking fund, and 5 cents for the school fund. The state holds stock in internal improvement companies of the nominal value of \$4,830,475; in banks and railroads, of \$2,162,820; and the sinking fund, \$758,383; total, \$7,751,578. The principal institutions supported wholly or in part by the state are the lunatic asylum at Lexington, the western lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville, the deaf and dumb asylum at Danville, the school for the blind at Louisville, and the state penitentiary at Frankfort.—The following school statistics are taken from the census of 1850:

Schools.	Num-ber.	Teach-ers.	Pupils.	Annual cost.
Public and primary schools...	2,234	2,306	71,429	\$311,559
Academies and private schools	880	600	12,712	252,617
Universities and colleges	15	100	1,773	131,461
Total	2,579	3,006	85,914	\$595,630

Free persons over 20 years of age unable to read and write, 69,706, of whom 66,687 were white and 3,019 free colored persons. The number of children in the state between 6 and 18 years in 1858 was 240,799; the number reported as having attended school in the year was 267,712, and the average attendance was 97,001. The school fund amounted in the same year to \$1,455,332, and the amount distributed for school support was \$304,938. The princi-

pal colleges and professional schools in the state are as follows:

Name.	Location.	Founded.	No. of professors.
Transylvania University....	Lexington	1798	8
St. Joseph's College.....	Bardstown	1819	20
Centre College.....	Danville.....	1823	5
Augusta College.....	Augusta.....	1825	4
Bacon College.....	Harrodsburg.....	1836	4
Shelby College.....	Shelbyville.....	1837	6
Georgetown College.....	Georgetown.....	1840	7
Western Military Institute..	Drennon Springs.....	1847	9
St. Aloysius College (R. C.)..	Louisville.....	1849	6
Paducah College.....	Paducah.....	1853	7
Western Baptist Theological Seminary.....	Covington.....	1840	4
Theological School (Presb.)..	Danville.....	1853	4
St. Mary's Theol. Seminary..	New Lebanon.....	1853	1
Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.....	...	10
University of Louisville.....	Louisville.....	...	18

—The whole number of church buildings in the state in 1850 was 1,845, with accommodation for 671,053 persons, and valued as property at \$2,252,448. The number of newspapers was 62; of these, 9 were issued daily, and circulated annually 2,243,584 copies; 7 tri-weekly, 1,125,280 copies; 88 weekly, 3,053,024 copies; and 8 semi-monthly, 160,950 copies; total annual circulation, 6,552,888 copies; and 12 (circulating at each issue 14,900 copies) were literary and miscellaneous; 2 (800 copies) neutral and independent; 42 (55,936 copies) political; 5 (12,525 copies) religious; and 1 (525 copies) scientific. The periodical press in 1859 comprised 70 publications, of which 2 were semi-monthly, 54 weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 7 tri-weekly, and 5 daily. The number of libraries (other than private) in the state in 1850 was 80, and these contained 79,466 volumes, viz.: 47 public libraries, with 40,426 volumes; 18 Sunday school libraries, 4,617 volumes; 11 college libraries, 33,225 volumes; and 4 church libraries, 1,200 volumes.—The earliest explorers of Kentucky were Boone and Knox. Then came Bullitt, Harrod, and Henderson, and next Kenton, Calloway, and Logan. The exploits of Boone commenced in 1769; he subsequently founded Boonesborough. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later. History, however, is not very exact in regard to the precise dates of these foundations, but it is conceded that these towns were, with the exception of the French settlements, the oldest in the West. Kentucky was now made a county of Virginia, and in 1777 the first court was held at Harrodsburg. The fame of the new country soon spread far and wide, and settlers rapidly increased in numbers. Conflicts between the white and red races were frequent, and it is said that from this fact and that of its having been the scene of savage warfare for ages, the name Kentucky, meaning in the aboriginal language "the dark and bloody ground," had its origin. The war of the revolution left the settlers in constant danger of Indian outrage, and the citizens found themselves obliged to undertake their own protection. Richmond, Va., the capital, was too far distant to be relied on for assistance in times of need, and hence the

conventions held at Danville in 1774-'5 recommended a peaceable and constitutional separation from Virginia. The 8d convention sent a petition to Richmond, and in 1786 an act was passed by the legislature complying with the desires of Kentucky; but from several causes the separation was not then completed, chiefly from an inclination of the people to obtain an independent nationality. A 4th convention only served to inflame the people against the central government; and a report having gained currency that Mr. Jay, when minister to Spain, had ceded the navigation of the Mississippi to that country, the utmost ill feeling was aroused in the public mind. A 5th convention met, and on petition Virginia allowed the Kentuckians to send a delegate to congress; but the constitution having in the meanwhile been adopted, the whole subject was turned over to the new government. Taking advantage of this position of affairs, Spain clandestinely proposed through her minister peculiar commercial favors to Kentucky in case of her forming an independent government. These propositions met with some favor; but a 6th and a 7th convention were assembled, and though party politics ran high in the debates, constitutional measures at length prevailed, and an address to congress was ultimately voted. Two more conventions were subsequently held, and the question was determined by Kentucky becoming in 1790 a separate territory, and its admission into the Union on June 1, 1792. The population at this time was about 75,000. Indian wars, however, continued to disturb the frontiers, and complaints of the inefficiency of the federal government were again heard. The whiskey tax also became oppressive, and the American policy toward the French republic was denounced in every cabin. The minister Genet was received in triumph throughout the West, and it was even proposed to raise troops in Kentucky to make a descent on New Orleans; nor did the governor scruple to write to the secretary of state: "I shall feel but little inclination in restraining or preventing my fellow citizens . . . to gratify or remove the fears of a minister of a prince who openly withholds from us an invaluable right, and who secretly instigates against us a savage and cruel enemy." The old idea of independence was again mooted, but the storm passed over. In the 10 or 12 years which succeeded, and which included the period of negotiation for the navigation of the Mississippi, and then for the purchase of Louisiana, Kentucky was again agitated. The treaty of 1795 with Spain gave to the United States the right of deposit at New Orleans and the freedom of the river. Pending the negotiations the governor of Louisiana had approached some leading Kentuckians with a view to a different treaty, but action on these premises was stayed by federal interference, and the faithlessness of the Spaniards was soon made evident. Seven years now passed in comparative quiet and prosperity, when the whole nation became excited

by the intelligence that the Spaniards had violated the treaty of 1795 by a denial of the rights secured by its provisions, and it became known that even Louisiana had been retroceded to France. Its subsequent purchase by the United States put an end to all pending troubles. In the war of 1812 Kentucky took an active part. Upward of 5,000 volunteers were called into active service, and at one time more than 7,000 Kentuckians are said to have been in the field. During this period the chair of state was filled by Isaac Shelby, a hero of the revolution, who at an advanced age manifested the same enterprise and bravery that had gained him an honorable reputation in the battle of King's mountain. At the battle of Frenclitown and the barbarous massacre which followed it, many of the best citizens of Kentucky were destroyed; and the impetuous but ill regulated courage of the state militia at the unfortunate attempt to relieve Fort Meigs proved fatal to a large body of her troops. Since the treaty of 1815 the history of Kentucky has been undisturbed by any stirring events. Its progress has been rapid, and the development of agriculture and other branches of industry within her borders signally well sustained. The scene of action in the Mexican war was too far distant to affect the fortunes of the state, but many of its best and bravest citizens were engaged in that contest, and by their prowess elevated the reputation of the commonwealth before the world, and gained for the sons of the "dark and bloody ground" a name worthy of their patriotism.

KENTUCKY, a river of the state of the same name, rising in the Cumberland mountains on the S. E. frontier. Its principal feeders are the North, Middle, and South forks, which unite in Owsley co. near the village of Proctor. The stream then takes a N. W. direction to the S. boundary of Fayette co., where it turns toward the S. W. After keeping on this course for 15 or 20 m. it resumes its former direction, and preserves it until it enters the Ohio in Carroll co. Its length from the junction of its head streams to its mouth is 260 m., but the distance in a straight line between these two points is only 108 m. The scenery on the banks is famous for its romantic beauty. For a great part of its course the river flows between perpendicular limestone rocks, through which it appears to have gradually worn its way. The Kentucky has no large tributaries. It is navigable by steamboats to Frankfort, 60 m. from its mouth. By means of a series of dams and locks a depth of at least 6 feet has been secured to the confluence of the forks. There are 17 dams, giving a rise of from 20 to 25 feet each, and the same number of locks, each 178 feet long and 88 feet wide. Anthracite coal, iron ore, and an excellent variety of marble are found along the banks of the river.

KENYON, JOHN, an English poet, born in the island of Jamaica about 1783, died at Cowes, in the isle of Wight, Dec. 8, 1856. His father was a wealthy planter. While a child he was

sent to England and educated at the Charterhouse and other schools, and was graduated at Peterhouse college, Cambridge. After leaving the university he cultivated the acquaintance of Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, and other eminent men, and in 1815 he visited Italy and other parts of the continent of Europe. After his return to England he married Miss Caroline Curteis, whom he addresses as "Nea" in the "Verses written in a Churchyard," and whom he survived many years. His first volume of poetry, entitled "A Rhymer's Plea for Tolerance" (1833), was followed in 1838 by "Poems, for the most part Occasional." His last work was entitled "A Day at Tivoli, with other Verses." He used his large fortune with great generosity, and is said to have left legacies to 80 persons, many of whom were his old literary friends, including Barry Cornwall (£6,000) and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning (£10,000).

KENYON, LORD, a British jurist, born at Gredington, Flintshire, Oct. 5, 1782, died at Bath in 1802. He was the son of a Welsh squire, and after a very imperfect education at a free grammar school was articled to an attorney at Nantwich in Cheshire. Being disappointed in his expectation of becoming a partner in the business of his master, he went to London in 1754, entered Lincoln's Inn, and in 1761 was called to the bar. He attended the courts at Westminster regularly, and went the North Welsh circuit, but at the expiration of 10 years was so little advanced in professional repute that he was desirous of taking orders if he could have obtained the presentation to a small living. At this juncture Dunning, who had been his fellow student, and who was now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, employed him as his "fag" or "devil;" and many hundred opinions written by Kenyon, and which Dunning never read, were signed by the latter as his own. As it gradually transpired that Dunning's opinions were prepared by Kenyon, the attorneys began to employ the latter, and cases with low fees soon came to him in large numbers. His rise out of his chamber seclusion was probably in consequence of some useful observations which he made as *amicus curiæ* in the presence of Lord Thurlow, then attorney-general, who thereafter promoted his advancement in various ways. To this powerful friend he owed his appointment to the chief justiceship of Chester. The sneers of Kenyon's rivals at this appointment incited his patron to push his fortunes still further. Although possessing no forensic reputation, he was in 1782 made attorney-general, and two years after master of the rolls, in which latter capacity he appeared to considerable advantage. Finally, on the retirement of Lord Mansfield, he was promoted by Pitt to the chief justiceship of the king's bench, with the title of Lord Kenyon, baron of Gredington. This appointment, which he held until his death, was not popular with the bar, and during his whole judicial career he was disliked for his overbearing disposition toward

his professional brethren, and his irritating and even insolent manners. On the other hand, he was in high favor with the public on account of the rigid impartiality of his decisions. He recognized no distinction of persons in his administration of justice, but rather exulted in an opportunity to inflict severe penalties upon the rich or titled. He was deeply learned in the law, and successfully resisted Lord Mansfield's attempts to bring about a fusion of law and equity. Outside of his professional range he was ludicrously ignorant. He accumulated by his professional labors a fortune of £300,000.

KENYON COLLEGE. See GAMBIER.

KEOKUK, a S. E. co. of Iowa, drained by Skunk river; area, 576 sq. m.; pop. in 1859, 12,329. The surface consists partly of prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and the soil is generally fertile. The productions in 1859 were 550,420 bushels of Indian corn, 24,481 of wheat, 5,255 of oats, 19,487 of potatoes, 9,977 tons of hay, and 15,179 galls. of molasses. Capital, Lancaster.

KEOKUK, a city and semi-capital of Lee co., Iowa, situated in the S. E. corner of the state, at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi, and 2 m. above the mouth of the Des Moines, 205 m. above St. Louis, and 125 m. S. from Iowa City; pop. in 1850, 2,478; in 1857, about 12,000. It is built partly at the foot and partly on the summit of a bluff 150 feet high, which contains excellent limestone, and has broad regular streets with many handsome houses. It is the seat of the state medical college, a female seminary, and a number of academies. A public school edifice here, erected at a cost of \$13,500, is said to be the handsomest building in the state devoted to education. The city has 10 or 12 churches, and a large number of lumber and brick yards, mills, foundries, &c. Its manufacturing establishments in 1857 numbered about 50. It has an active and rapidly increasing commerce, and an incomplete table of its trade in 1856 gave the amount of goods sold as over \$5,000,000. The rapids in the Mississippi, extending 12 m. with a fall of 24 feet, render Keokuk the natural head of navigation at low water, but a canal around them capable of admitting large steamboats, and of affording a vast water power, has been projected. The city has most of the trade of the rich Des Moines valley, and is the terminus of two railroads, the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota, finished as far as Bentonsport, and the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, and Muscatine, finished as far as Fort Madison. It has steamboat communication with St. Louis.

KEPLER, JOHANN, a German astronomer, born in Magstatt, near Weil, Wurtemberg, Dec. 21, 1571, died in Ratisbon, Nov. 15, 1630. He was a sickly child, and during his whole life suffered periodically from fevers and other ailments. His father, a man of noble origin and at one time a soldier in the Netherlands under the duke of Alva, having been reduced by the loss of his property to the condition of an inn-

keeper, young Kepler was during a portion of his childhood employed by him in a menial capacity. In 1586 he entered the monastic school of Maulbronn, whence he was transferred to the university of Tübingen, where in 1591 he took his degree of master. Subsequently he devoted himself to the study of astronomy under Möstlin, a disciple of Copernicus, and in 1594 was called to the professorship of mathematics in the university of Gratz in Styria. Here in the same year appeared his first publication, an almanac for 1595, followed in 1596 by his "Cosmographical Mystery," containing a fanciful theory regulating the order of the heavenly bodies, and which Hallam calls "a work mingled up with many strange effusions of a mind far more eccentric than any of the planets with which it was engaged." In 1597 he was married to a young widow named Barbara Müller von Mulech, and soon after, in consequence of domestic dissensions, and of religious troubles which threatened the safety of the Protestant professors in Gratz, of whom he was one, he was constrained to take refuge in Hungary. In 1600, learning that Tycho de Brahe was in Benach in Bohemia, he repaired thither, in the hope of availing himself of the Danish astronomer's observations on the eccentricities of the orbits of planets, and was received by him with great kindness. In the succeeding year he was presented by Tycho to the emperor Rudolph, who named him imperial mathematician, and employed him to assist Tycho in the preparation of a new set of astronomical tables, to be called the Rudolphine tables, intended to supersede those calculated on the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems. The emperor pledged himself to pay all the expenses of the work, and Kepler, to whom was assigned the task of examining the observations on the planet Mars, commenced his labors with enthusiasm. The death of Tycho shortly afterward disconcerted this scheme; and although Kepler succeeded him as principal mathematician, with a liberal compensation, he was thenceforth constantly involved in pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of the inability or neglect of the emperor to pay him the full amount of his salary. For this reason he was obliged to postpone the preparation of the Rudolphine tables, and devote himself to works of a less expensive kind; and such were the necessities of his family that he frequently eked out a subsistence by casting nativities. One of the first results of his altered circumstances was the production of his "Principles of Astrology" in 1602, a work little creditable to his speculative faculties, and in which he confesses his belief in the power of certain harmonious configurations of suitable planets to control human impulses. In his optical treatise, "A Supplement to Vitellio," published in 1604 at Prague, he appears to far better advantage; and although with all his scientific ardor and industry he was unable to discover the law of refraction, a subject that had greatly occupied his attention since the death of Tycho, he

was nevertheless singularly successful in his inquiries respecting vision, and first analyzed the whole scheme of nature in the structure of the eye. In this work he also described the mode of calculating eclipses which obtains at the present day. In his subsequent work on optica, entitled "Dioptrics" (Augsburg, 1611; reprinted in London, 1653), which, according to Sir David Brewster, "laid the foundation of the science," he explained the method of tracing the progress of rays through transparent bodies with convex and concave surfaces, and of determining the foci of lenses, and of the relative positions of the images which they form and the objects from which the rays proceed. Hence he was led to describe the astronomical telescope, having two convex lenses, by which objects are seen inverted. These discoveries, however, are obscured by the greatness of those announced in his "New Astronomy, or Commentaries on the Motions of Mars" (Prague, 1609), which were founded on the astronomical data prepared by Tycho. After many fruitless attempts to represent the orbit of Mars in a uniform circular motion, he discovered, by comparing together 7 oppositions of that planet, that its orbit is elliptical, whence he concluded that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse, with the sun placed in one of its foci. Having next ascertained the dimensions of the orbit of Mars, he found that the radius vector, or line joining the planet and the sun, described equal areas in equal times, and that the same was true of the other planets. These results constitute the first two of the three great laws of planetary motion known as Kepler's laws, the third having been discovered at a later period of his life. The labor and patience with which Kepler conducted these investigations will be best appreciated when it is considered that the calculations were made without the assistance of logarithms, which were a later invention, and that each calculation of an opposition of Mars, filling 10 folio pages, was repeated 10 times, so that 7 oppositions produced a folio volume of 700 pages. In view of such difficulties, the remark of Prof. Playfair is particularly pertinent, "that the discoveries of Kepler were secrets extorted from nature by the most profound and laborious research." Notwithstanding the reputation which these brilliant discoveries gained for him, his worldly circumstances showed no signs of improvement. Not only did his arrears of salary remain unpaid, but the emperor Rudolph refused to allow him to accept the professorship of mathematics at Linz; and to add to his embarrassments, his wife died and his children were attacked by the small pox, which proved fatal to the eldest. Upon the accession of the emperor Matthias in 1612 he was allowed to accept the professorship at Linz, and 8 years later he was married for the second time, chiefly for the sake of his children, his own time being too fully occupied to enable him to look after their welfare. About the same time he presented to the diet at Ratisbon his views on the reformation of

the calendar, the substance of which he published in a short essay. In 1616 appeared his *Ephemerides* 1617-1620, the expense attending the preparation of which he confessed he had been obliged to defray "by composing a vile, prophesying almanac, which is scarcely more respectable than begging, unless from its saving the emperor's credit, who abandons me entirely, and would suffer me to perish from hunger." He nevertheless declined an invitation to fill the mathematical chair in Bologna, preferring poverty and the limited degree of freedom of speech and opinion he enjoyed in Germany, to the prospect of bettering his fortune in Italy. Between 1618 and 1622 appeared the 7 books of his "Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy," which was placed by the inquisition on the list of prohibited books; and in 1619 he published his "Harmonies of the World," dedicated to James I. of England, which is memorable in the history of science as containing the third of his celebrated laws, viz.: that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. Such was the transport with which this discovery, which for 17 years had baffled all his skill and patience, filled him, that he marked the day and year, May 15, 1618, when it became known to him; and, speaking of the book which promulgated it, he said: "It may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited 6,000 years for an observer." The accession in 1619 of the emperor Ferdinand II., who promised to pay the arrears of his salary, and to furnish the means of publishing the Rudolphine tables, seemed to open a more favorable era for the prosecution of his scientific labors; but such were the drains upon the imperial treasury caused by the religious wars which then convulsed Germany, that it was not until several years afterward that he was enabled to collect even a part of the sums promised him. In 1620 he was strongly urged by Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Venice, to take up his residence in England, but declined the offer. Finally in 1627, after more than a quarter of a century's delay and amid difficulties of all kinds, the Rudolphine tables were published in Ulm. They were the first ever calculated on the theory of the ellipticity of the planetary orbits, and are so remarkable a monument of patience and industry, that had Kepler done nothing more than compute them, he would be regarded as one of the benefactors of science. In 1629, for the sake of avoiding the religious dissensions which distracted Linz, at the invitation of Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, he removed with his family to Sagan in Silesia, and soon afterward secured a professorship in the university of Rostock. In the following year he went to Ratisbon, and made a final but fruitless effort to obtain from the imperial assembly his arrears, which now amounted to 8,000 crowns. The vexation which this occasioned, combined with fatigue of mind and body, brought on a fever that proved fatal. His remains were interred in St. Peter's church-

yard, Ratisbon, and in 1803 a monumental temple to his memory was erected on the spot by the prince bishop of Constance.—The ardor and patience with which Kepler pursued science have found few parallels among modern philosophers. Ever prone to indulge in fanciful theories, he never lost sight of the precise object of his search, and ingenuously renounced any hypothesis that he could not reconcile with his advancing knowledge of phenomena. Of his manifold attempts in various branches of science Delambre says: "Those which have failed seem to us only fanciful, while those which have been more fortunate appear sublime." The history of science presents no discoveries more original, or which were deduced with so little assistance from the speculations of preceding philosophers, as his three celebrated laws, from which the discoveries of Newton subsequently sprung, thus completing the great chain of truths which constitute the laws of the planetary system. It is a sufficient evidence of his industry as an author that between 1594 and 1630 he published 33 works, beside leaving 23 volumes of manuscripts, 7 of which contain his epistolary correspondence. The latter was published in 1 vol. fol. in 1718, by Gottlieb Hansch; but the enterprise proving unsuccessful, he was obliged to part with the remaining volumes, which are now in the possession of the imperial library of sciences in St. Petersburg. Recently a complete edition of the works of Kepler has been undertaken by Charles Frisch, to include all his unedited manuscripts, of which the first volume appeared in 1858 (8vo., Frankfort and Erlangen).

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, viscount, an English admiral, born April 2, 1725, died in Suffolk, Oct. 2, 1786. He was the 2d son of William Anne Keppel, 2d earl of Albemarle, and entered the navy in 1740 under the auspices of Lord Anson, with whom he circumnavigated the globe. In 1744 he became a post-captain, and for many years rendered important services as commander of single ships or of squadrons, being almost uniformly successful in the expeditions he undertook. In 1762 he was promoted to be rear admiral of the blue; and in July, 1778, being then admiral of the red, and in command of a large fleet of ships of the line, he had an indecisive conflict with the French squadron under D'Orvilliers off Ushant. The British fleet having hauled off to repair damages, a signal was given by the admiral to renew the battle; but the failure of Sir Hugh Palliser, who commanded the rear, to obey it, enabled the French to escape. Palliser subsequently brought articles of accusation against Keppel, which upon investigation by a court martial were declared unfounded, while the conduct of Keppel was pronounced such as became a prudent and brave officer. The acquittal of the admiral, who was very popular, excited the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy, and bonfires and illuminations celebrated the event. He was subsequently at different times first lord of the

admiralty, and in April, 1782, was created Viscount Keppel of Elvedon in Suffolk, having for many years previous been a member of the house of commons.

KEPPEL, GEORGE THOMAS, an English soldier and politician, born in 1799, was at the battle of Waterloo, became one of the secretaries of Lord John Russell in 1846, and sat in the house of commons, in the interest of the liberal party, from 1832 to 1835, and again from 1847 to 1852. He has written "Journey across the Balkan," "Journey from India to England," &c.—HENRY, brother of the preceding, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy, commanded one of the vessels of the expedition against China in 1842, and assisted Sir James Brooke in Borneo. He has written "The Expedition to Borneo of H. M. S. Dido," and "A Visit to the Indian Archipelago in H. M. S. *Mæander*," both of which contain extracts from Brooke's diary.

KERATRY, AUGUSTE HILARION DE, a French author and statesman, born in Rennes, Oct. 28, 1769, died in Dec. 1859. He was of a noble family, studied at Quimper, was destined to the law, declared in 1789 in favor of the revolutionary ideas, wrote various romances, was a liberal under the restoration, after the revolution of 1830 was called to the council of state, became a peer in 1837, opposed Ledru-Rollin in 1848, and presided over the legislative assembly in 1849 as the oldest member, and pronounced a violent discourse against republicanism. The *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, terminated his political career. Among his later writings are: *Du beau dans les arts d'imitation* (1822); *Examen philosophique de Kant* (1823); *Le dernier des Beumanoir* (1824); and *Saphira, ou Paris et Rome sous l'empire*.

KERMAN, or KIRMAN, a province of Persia, between lat. 25° 30' and 31° 20' N., long. 54° 30' and 60° 20' E., bounded N. by Khorassan, E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, S. by the Persian gulf, and W. by Laristan and Fars; area, 65,000 sq. m.; pop. about 600,000. It is intersected from E. to W. by a mountain chain called Djebel Abad. To the N. of this chain the country, with the exception of the district of Noormansheer, is a barren wilderness; to the S. of it, generally an alpine region of alternate hill and vale. The valleys and some of the plains are fertile. The white rose is extensively cultivated for its attar, and the mulberry tree for the breeding of silkworms. The chief manufactures are woollen cloths, carpets, goats' and camels' hair shawls, coarse linens, and matchlocks. The most important minerals are iron, copper, and sulphur. The inhabitants of the sea coast are mostly engaged in fishing, but the pearl fishery, which once employed a considerable portion of them, is no longer prosecuted.—The capital, KERMAN (pop. 30,000), was once the most important city in Persia, and the great centre of trade between the Persian gulf and the inland regions; but since the rise of Bushire it has declined.

KERMANSAH, a town of Persia, capital

of the province of Koordistan, situated on the S. W. declivity of a mountain range, 80 m. W. S. W. from Hamadan, in lat. 34° 30' N., long. 47° 13' E.; pop. about 30,000. It is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 m. in circumference, and is said to be a flourishing town. In the neighborhood are the celebrated rock inscriptions of Behistun.

KERMES INSECT. See COCHINEAL.

KERMES MINERAL, a precipitated sulphuret of antimony, formerly in great repute as a medicine. The secret of its preparation was purchased in 1720 by the French government and made public. It is prepared either in the dry or wet way by treating the tersulphuret of antimony with carbonated soda or potash. The French process is to boil one part of the pulverized antimony with 23 parts of crystallized carbonate of soda in 250 parts of water for half an hour, and after filtering allow the liquor to cool slowly in covered earthen pans. The kermes subsides in 24 hours. It is then collected on a filter, washed with boiling water, cooled while protected from the air, and dried at a temperature of 77°. It is a reddish brown insoluble powder, without taste or slightly styptic. It is used in medicine as an alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic; as an alterative, usually in combination with calomel and guaiacum in the form of Plummer's pill; and conjoined with henbane or hemlock in chronic rheumatism.

KERNER, ANDREAS JUSTINUS, a German poet and physician, born in Ludwigsburg, Württemberg, Sept. 18, 1786. After completing his school education he served an apprenticeship in a cloth factory. In 1804 he went to the university of Tübingen, where he studied medicine and formed an intimacy with the poet Uhland. After some years of preliminary practice he settled in 1818 in the little village of Weinsberg, where he passed 38 years. His residence, at the foot of the romantic old ruins of Weibertreu, became a favorite resort of the Swabian poets. Some of his lyrics, for which Schumann has written melodies, have attained a popularity scarcely inferior to those of Uhland. Complete editions of his poems were published in 1826 and 1848, and a later collection at Stuttgart in 1853 entitled *Der letzte Blütenstrauss*. He has been a close investigator of the phenomena of animal magnetism and somnambulism, and among the results of his observations is a remarkable book, *Die Seherin von Prevorat* ("The Seeress of Prevorat"), translated into English by Mrs. Catharine Crowe. He has written a number of other books on the same subject. Having been obliged in 1851 to resign his profession from a total loss of sight, he received a pension from the king of Württemberg, and also one from the ex-king Louis of Bavaria.

KERR, a W. co. of Texas, watered by Guadalupe and Medina rivers; area, 1,172 sq. m.; pop. in 1858, 632, of whom 54 were slaves. The surface is diversified, and much of the soil of superior quality. The principal productions are Indian corn, wheat, and cotton. Capital,

Kerrsville. Value of land in 1859, \$69,946. The country was organized in 1856.

KERRY, a maritime county in the S. W. of Ireland, province of Munster, bounded N. by the estuary of the Shannon, E. by Limerick, S. by Cork, and W. by the Atlantic ocean; area, 1,853 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 238,239, of whom a considerable proportion speak only the Irish tongue. The coast is much indented with bays and inlets, the principal being Brandon, Valentia, Kenmare, Dingle, Tarbert, and Tralee bays. Numerous small islands lie off the coast. The chief rivers are the Feale, Mang, Laune, and Roughty. Many beautiful lakes are hidden among the hills, including the famous lakes of Killarney, the two lakes of Carra, Currane, Derryana and Lanan, and the Devil's Punch Bowl near the summit of Mangerton. The surface in the N. is open and undulating, in the S. W. wild and mountainous. The hilly region contains some of the highest summits in Ireland. Minerals have been but partially explored, yet copper, marble, and roofing slate are worked, and lead and iron are known to exist. Agriculture is in a backward condition. The soil is mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it consists of a rich loam, resting on limestone. The climate is the mildest in Ireland. The fisheries of the Kerry coast are of importance. Chief towns: Tralee, Killarney, Dingle, Listowel, Cahirciveen, and Kenmare. The county returns two members to parliament, beside one for the borough of Tralee.

KERSHAW, a N. district of S. O., drained by Wateree river and Lynche's, Little Lynche's, Rice, and Pinetree creeks; area, 756 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 14,473, of whom 9,578 were slaves; white pop. in 1859, 5,508. It has a hilly surface. The soil of the uplands is sandy, but susceptible of profitable cultivation, and the river bottoms are remarkably fertile. Cotton is the staple export. A gold mine, once considered the richest in the state, is worked on Little Lynche's creek. The productions in 1850 were 9,015 bales of cotton, 362,165 bushels of Indian corn, 23,510 of oats, 54,880 of sweet potatoes, and 74,675 lbs. of rice. There were 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, 1 newspaper office, 13 churches, and 340 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Camden.

KERTCH (anc. *Panticapæum*), a city of the Crimea, situated on the straits of Yenikale, commanding the entrance to the sea of Azof, lat. 45° 30' N., long. 36° 28' E., 130 m. E. N. E. from Simferopol; pop. in 1853, 10,000; now about 19,000. The place as it now stands is of recent date. It is handsomely built of stone, with wide and regular streets. It has been a free port since 1827, and is rapidly growing. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in commerce. The exports are building stone, soap, candles, salt in large quantities, with herrings and sturgeon, the produce of the coast fisheries. The government has a foundery and ship yard here. The harbor is good, and is fortified.—Panticapæum was for more than 800 years, down to about A. D. 850,

the capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus Cimmerius, and was itself sometimes called Bosphorus. The Genoese colonized it in the 14th century under the name of Vospro; and it is still called Bospor by the Crimeans. Russia obtained it from the Turks in 1774 by the treaty of Kainarji, and gave it the name of Kertch. In 1855-'6 it was in the hands of the British, by whom the museum, containing valuable remains of antiquity, was destroyed. There are numerous tumuli in the vicinity, and recent excavations have brought to light the supposed burial place of the Scythian kings.

KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE, JOSEPH MARIE BRUNO CONSTANTIN, a Belgian historian, born in St. Michel, Aug. 17, 1817. He is the author of an excellent history of Flanders (*Histoire de Flandres*, Brussels, 1847-'50), and of various other historical works. He has prepared a translation of Milton's select works, and written an essay on Froissart's "Chronicles" (*Étude sur les chroniques de Froissart*), crowned by the French academy in 1856.

KESTREL, a European falcon, of the genus *tinnunculus* (Vieill.), much resembling the American sparrow hawk. This bird (*T. alaudarius*, Briss.) has the form and proportions of the falcons proper, except that the tarsi are longer and the toes less stout. The length is about 14 inches, and the extent of wings 28, the female being a little larger than this; the closed wings are about 2 inches shorter than the tail. In the male, the general color above is light grayish blue, the back and wing coverts pale red with triangular dark spots; the tail with a subterminal broad black bar; the lower parts light yellowish red, with longitudinal dark lines and spots. In the female, the upper parts are light red, with transverse dark bars and spots; the young resemble the female. The kestrel hovers in search of prey at a height of 30 or 40 feet, from which it pounces upon small birds, mice, moles, reptiles, and sometimes worms and beetles, which it finds in the open fields; from its peculiar manner of hovering, it has received the popular name of wind-hover; it occasionally pursues birds in open flight. When not in search of food, the flight is high, with rapid flaps and occasional sailings. Silent when hovering after prey, it is very noisy in the breeding season; it breeds on cliffs near the sea, in trees in the woods, in ruined buildings or high towers in towns, and in the deserted nests of the crow family; the eggs, 3 to 5, are reddish white, with irregular dots and patches of dull brownish red. This is one of the most common birds of prey in Great Britain, in almost all districts except the interior heaths. When taken from the nest, kestrels may be trained to pursue quails, snipes, larks, and birds of similar size. Their numbers are greatly diminished during winter, and they are said to migrate to northern Africa. Though persecuted by gamekeepers, often for the sins of the sparrow hawk, it is of positive benefit to man by destroying great numbers of mice. It is found

throughout Europe. There is a smaller kestrel (*T. cenchris*, Naum.), with longer wings and fewer spots, in eastern and southern Europe. The kestrel swallows small mammals whole, but removes the feathers from its bird prey. There is considerable variation in the plumage.

KESWICK, a market town of Cumberland, England, on the S. bank of the Greta, 24 m. S. S. W. from Carlisle; pop. in 1851, 2,618. It is well built, contains 2 museums, chiefly of minerals, and has manufactures of linsey-woolsey stuffs, cutlery, and black lead pencils. Lying within one mile of the foot of Skiddaw and half a mile from Derwentwater, it is much resorted to by tourists, for whose accommodation there are several hotels. The vale of Keswick is renowned for its picturesque scenery, in respect to which it is surpassed by few spots in England. Greta Hall, late the residence of the poet Southey, is near the town.

KETCH, a name formerly applied to a small armed vessel of 2 masts and from 100 to 250 tons burden, used chiefly to convey distinguished persons from place to place. It was nearly the same as the modern yacht.

KETCH, JACK, a cant term applied in England to the hangman at public executions. Previous to 1642 the hangman appears for a number of years to have borne the name of Gregory. The present name was derived either from a real person, Jack Kitch, who bequeathed it to his successors; or, with more probability, from Richard Jaquett, who held the manor of Tyburn, near London, where criminals were formerly executed.

KEW, a village and parish of Surrey, England, on the S. bank of the Thames, 7 m. W. from London, famous for the royal botanic gardens, comprising 75 acres, and open gratuitously to the public daily, including Sunday. They contain a palm house 362 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 64 feet high, houses for cacti, tanks for the *Victoria regia* water lily, and a most extensive collection of Australian trees and plants. The old palace of Kew was the residence of George III. and his family. The surrounding pleasure grounds cover an extent of 245 acres, tastefully laid out. The number of visitors to Kew gardens was 179,627 in 1850, 827,900 in 1851, 231,010 in 1852, 331,210 in 1853, 339,164 in 1854, 313,816 in 1855, and 344,140 in 1856.

KEWAUNEE, an E. co. of Wis., bordering on Lake Michigan and drained by Kewaunee and Red rivers; area, 360 sq. m.; pop. in 1855, about 1,100. It has a rolling surface and a fertile soil, and is well wooded. It was organized in 1852. Capital, Kewaunee.

KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT, an American lawyer and song writer, born in Frederic co., Md., Aug. 1, 1779, died in Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. He was educated at St. John's college, Annapolis, and commenced the practice of the law in Frederic City. Subsequently he removed to Washington, where he was for many years district attorney of the district of Columbia. As a song writer he is chiefly known by his "Star-Span-

gled Banner," a popular national lyric, suggested and partially written while the author was detained in the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, of which he was an anxious and interested witness. A posthumous collection of his miscellaneous poems was published in New York (1856).

KEY WEST (Sp. *Cayo Hueso*, Bone Key), the most westerly of the Pine islands in the chain known as the Florida keys, 60 m. S. W. from Cape Sable, about the same distance E. from the Tortugas, and 100 m. N. N. E. from Havana. It is about 6 m. long and 2 m. broad, and nowhere more than 12 or 15 feet above sea level. It is of coral formation, and has a sandy, sterile soil, but in the few spots which are arable the vegetation is rich. The greater part of it is covered with copsewood or low bushes. There are some vegetable gardens, the productiveness of which is never entirely checked at any season, though greatest in winter. The climate is well adapted to tropical fruits. There is an artificial salt pond on the island, 350 acres in extent. On the S. W. point there is a lighthouse with a fixed light 67 feet above water; there is another of iron on Sandy key, 11 m. S. S. W.; a third on the N. W. passage, showing a fixed white Fresnel light, 40 feet above water; and a light ship anchored on the reef at the W. entrance to Key West harbor. Notwithstanding these precautions, the locality is constantly the scene of disastrous shipwrecks.—**KEY WEST CITY**, on the preceding island, the capital of Monroe co., Fla., and the southernmost settlement belonging to the United States, is situated in lat 24° 32' N., long. 81° 48' W.; pop. in 1860, about 3,000. It has a fine harbor, accessible through several channels by vessels drawing 22 feet of water. Being the key to the best entrance to the gulf of Mexico, it is strongly fortified. The principal work of defence is Fort Taylor, built on an artificial island within the main entrance to the harbor. The barracks are large and commodious buildings, forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, the opening facing the sea. The streets of the city are wide and clean; the houses, generally of the cottage style, are neat and often embosomed in shrubbery. There are Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a well arranged marine hospital 100 feet long by 45 feet wide, a custom house, a court house, and other public buildings. Salt is manufactured to the extent of about 30,000 bushels annually; fish and turtle are caught in great abundance; and the neighboring reefs abound in sponges, which are gathered and exported to the value of about \$50,000 yearly. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is wrecking, which, though improperly associated in many minds with piracy, fraud, or violence, is a legitimate business, regulated by peculiar laws, and carried on for the mutual benefit of the owners and wreckers. Many of these latter bear a high character for honesty, generosity, and enterprise. Their vessels are licensed by the judge of the

district court of the United States resident at Key West; they are generally large sloops or schooners, each carrying a crew of 8 or 10 persons, who are remunerated by shares of the profits of the business. The amount of salvage is determined by the admiralty court; one half goes to the owner of the vessel, who fits her out and furnishes materials, provisions, &c.; the other half is divided into shares, of which the captain takes 3, the mate 2, and each of the crew one. In 1858 there were 47 of these licensed wrecking vessels at Key West, averaging 50 tons each, but about half of them are also engaged in fishing. The following table shows the disasters to shipping in the wrecking district of Key West for a series of 5 years:

Years.	No. of vessels.	Salvages.	Expenses.	Value of vessels and cargoes.
1854.....	64	\$88,940	\$166,365	\$2,314,000
1855.....	80	100,495	189,800	2,844,077
1856.....	71	163,117	262,644	4,797,600
1857.....	59	101,890	172,984	2,668,450
1858.....	52	141,572	109,778	2,692,000
Total.....	326	\$596,014	\$901,571	\$15,311,127

Key West was made a port of entry in 1822, soon after its first permanent settlement. During the year ending June 30, 1859, its commerce was as follows: imports, \$270,475; exports, \$195,755; vessels entered, 121, tonnage 42,561; vessels cleared, 94, tonnage 14,647; registered and licensed tonnage of the district, 7,641.—A large proportion of the population of Key West consists of natives or children of natives of the Bahama islands. They are generally known as *Conchs*, and are a hardy and adventurous race, remarkable for their skill in diving, which is often called into requisition in recovering the cargoes of sunken vessels. It is said that they frequently secure articles at a depth of 40 or 50 feet, or even more. The climate is considered exceedingly healthy. The thermometer ranges from 50° to 90° F., and the atmosphere is remarkably pure. Lying however in the track of the great hurricanes of the West Indies, the place has suffered repeatedly from violent storms of this description, the most disastrous on record being that of Oct. 11, 1846. A large part of the town was destroyed by fire, May 16, 1859. An area of 20 acres was burned, more than 100 buildings were consumed, and the loss of property was estimated at \$2,750,000.

KEYS, HOUSE OF. See *CLAVES INSULÆ*.

KEYS OF FLORIDA, a chain of low, sandy islands, reefs, and sand banks on the S. coast of Florida, extending from the neighborhood of Cape Florida, in a S. W. and W. direction, for more than 200 miles, and forming a curve with its convexity to the S. They are exceedingly numerous, and render the navigation of the straits of Florida very dangerous. The most noted of the Florida keys are Key West and the Dry Tortugas.—The term "key" is derived from the Spanish word *cayo*, an islet, and is applied to a great many small islands in the West Indies and on the coast of Florida. (See *FLORIDA*.)

KEYSER, NICAISE DE, a Belgian historical painter, born in Sandvliet, province of Antwerp, in 1813. He is the son of a peasant, and was enabled by the generosity of a lady who recognized his talents to pursue his studies at the academy in Antwerp. His first picture was a "Christ on the Cross," painted in 1884, for a Roman Catholic church in Manchester, England. His works consist chiefly of battle pieces and serious historical subjects, though he has latterly given his attention to pictures of *genre*.

KHALKAS, a tribe of Mongols, inhabiting an extensive region of Outer Mongolia, bordering on Siberia on the N. and Chinese Tartary and Soongaria on the W. Their country extends about 600 m. N. and S. and 1,500 E. and W. It is divided into 4 provinces, Tsentsen, Tushitoo, Dsassaktoo, and Sain, governed by khans who acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Guison-Tamba, or Grand Lama, and are nominally feudatory to the Chinese emperor. Beyond an occasional journey of ceremony to Peking, however, these chieftains pay few or no marks of allegiance. There are also some scattered tribes in the Russian dominions, and there is one on the borders of Lake Koko Nor. The residence of the Guison-Tamba is at the lamasery of the Great Kooren, on the N. bank of the river Toola; 30,000 lamas inhabit this place, and near by there is a commercial station of Chinese, where an active trade is carried on with the Russians. The court of Peking maintains several mandarins at the lamasery, ostensibly to look after the interests of the traders, but in reality as spies upon the Guison-Tamba, whose influence is much feared by the emperor. The Khalkas are the richest and most numerous of the Mongol tribes, and the most celebrated in history. The famous Genghis Khan belonged to this tribe.

KHAN, a Tartar word signifying sovereign or chief. It is used by sovereign princes in all the Tartar countries, and is one of the titles of the Turkish sultan. The title khan is given in Persia to officers of various grades, but is generally expressive of high rank, and is especially applied to the chiefs of the nomade tribes of that country.—Khan is also the Turkish word for caravansary or hotel. Of these edifices there are 180 in Constantinople. They are commonly built in the form of a square, with an interior court surrounded by three ranges of galleries, one above another, from which open small unfurnished chambers which travellers are permitted to occupy without charge, except a small present when departing to the servant who has charge of the rooms. These khans have mostly been constructed at the expense of the sultans, though some have been founded by munificent wealthy private individuals.

KHANDEISH. See *CANDISH*.

KHARKOV, a government of European Russia, province of Ukraine, bounded N. by Kursk, N. E. by Voronej, E. by the land of the Don Cossacks, S. by Ekaterinoslav, and W. by Pultowa; area about 17,500 sq. m.; pop. about

1,500,000. It has an elevated but flat and monotonous surface, partly covered with forests, and a fertile soil, which is generally loamy and here and there sandy. It is traversed by the Donetz, the Oskol, its chief tributary from the N., and various other streams. None of these, however, are navigable for any considerable distance. The chief vegetable productions are the various species of grain, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. Beside agriculture, the rearing of cattle (which are excellent), horses, and bees, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, who are for the most part Little-Russians and Cossacks. The government is divided into 11 districts.—The capital, of the same name, is situated at the confluence of the Kharkovka and Logan, lat. 50° N., long. 36° 26' E.; pop. about 27,000. It is poorly built, mostly of wood, but contains a number of large public buildings, has a considerable trade, and can boast of one of the few universities Russia possesses. The latter, which was founded in 1804 by Czar Alexander I., is endowed with various scientific collections. Kharkov is also the see of an archbishop.

KHARTOOM, a town of Sennaar, the chief seat of the Turkish-Egyptian dominion on the upper Nile, situated on the W. bank of the Bahrel-Azrek or Blue Nile, nearly at its junction with the White Nile; lat. 15° 40' N., long. 32° 38' E.; pop. about 80,000. The houses are mostly constructed of millet stalks, and scattered over a wide area. The principal public edifices are the mosque, military hospital, and bazaar. The chief objects of traffic are slaves, gold, ivory, gums, medicinal plants, ostrich feathers, coffee, and giraffe and leopard skins, all brought from the interior by caravans or boats; and cloths, cottons, saddles, bridles, tea, sugar, soap, shoes, crockery, and hardware from Europe *via* Alexandria and the Nile. The climate of Khartoom is unhealthy. Its inhabitants are a mixed race of Berbers, Arabs, and negroes, with a few Turks, Jews, and Europeans. The town is of recent growth, having sprung up since the conquest of Nubia and Sennaar by the troops of Mehemet Ali.

KHATMANDOO. See **CATMANDOO**.

KHEMNITZER. See **CHEMNITZER**.

KHERASKOFF, **MIHAIL**, a Russian poet, born Oct. 25, 1733, died in Moscow, Sept. 27, 1807. He served in the army, and subsequently held various civil offices, being at one time director and curator of the Moscow university. He was a copious writer in prose and poetry, and the author of several tragedies, comedies, odes, epistles, &c.; but he is now remembered only as the author of the "Rossiad" (Moscow, 1785), an epic in 12 cantos on the conquest of Kasan by Ivan the Terrible; and of the "Vladimir" (Moscow, 1786), in 18 cantos, on the conversion to Christianity of the czar and saint of that name. Regarded as the Homer of Russia in his time, he is now placed far below the first rank of Russian poets.

KHERSON. See **CHERSON**.

KHIVA, **CHIVA**, **KHARESM**, or **ORGUNJE** (anc.

Chorasnia), a country of Independent Tartary, lying between lat. 36° and 45° N., long. 52° and 64° E., bounded N. by the Kirgheez steppe and the sea of Aral, E. by Bokhara and the Kizilkum desert, S. by the Persian province of Khorassan, and W. by the Caspian sea; area, about 150,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 2,000,000. It consists mostly of sandy deserts, with a narrow strip of fertile land along the river Jihoon (the ancient Oxus), comprising about 10,736 sq. m. of arable land, under the general name of "the oasis of Khiva," of which only $\frac{1}{4}$ is under cultivation. Its products are grain, fruits, flax, cotton, and madder, with some hemp. Considerable skill is exhibited in agriculture, and Khiva is the only country of central or western Asia which contains a great number of single farming establishments. Cotton is grown extensively. Sheep and goats are raised rather than cattle; the horses are of fine breed; dromedaries are the beasts of burden. Gold is conjectured to exist in the Sheik-dsheli mountains, which run parallel with the Jihoon river, from lat. 40° 35' to 42° 30', their geological structure resembling that of the Ural mountains. The population are Soonnite Mohammedans of mixed race. The nomadic tribes are Truchmenes, Karakalpaks, and Kirgheez. The Usbecks, to whom the khan belongs, are the dominant race. They hold considerable numbers of slaves, the city of Khiva being the great slave mart of Independent Tartary. Shawls and other fabrics for export are woven by the women. Caravans annually convey agricultural produce, silk, cotton, &c., to Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Cabool, to be exchanged for Russian and western goods. The khan is despotic; his title is Taksir-khan; he receives two toman of tax annually from each family, thereby obtaining a revenue of over \$1,250,000 per annum, in addition to the profits of traffic in slaves and imposts on caravans. His standing army numbers from 15,000 to 30,000 horsemen.—Khiva was probably a part of ancient Bactria. From the 3d to the 10th century it was connected with Persia. It became afterward an independent kingdom under the name of Khowarism or Kharizm, until conquered by Genghis Khan at the beginning of the 13th century. At the end of the 14th it was taken by Timour, and remained part of the kingdom of Samarcand until the beginning of the 16th century. Eventually it came under the rule of the Usbecks, a Turkish tribe, who founded the khanat or kingdom of Khiva. Peter the Great sent an army under Gen. Bekevitch against the Khivans in 1717, which was defeated. Since that time the khans have taken every opportunity to display hostile feelings against Russians. Prominent among the recent khans, for his military skill and wise administration, was Rahini (1802–'26). His successor, Rahman Kuli, made himself particularly obnoxious to the government of the czar by his cruel treatment of Russian prisoners and by his favoring English influence. An army of 20,000 men and 10,000 camels set

out from Orenburg in Nov. 1839, under Gen. Perovski; but most of the troops and animals succumbed to the rigor of the climate before they had far advanced in their journey through the Kirgheez country, and Perovski was compelled to return to Orenburg in Jan. 1840, with the few survivors of the disastrous expedition. Through the interposition of England the Russian prisoners were afterward set free by the khan, who died in 1846. He was succeeded by his brother Babad, and the latter was recently succeeded by Ali Kuli Khan. A treaty concluded by the czar with the khan in 1854 is regarded as very favorable to the influence of Russia. A narrative of the journey of Major Blankennagel to Khiva appeared in the bulletin of the geographical society of St. Petersburg in 1858, with remarks by Grigorieff. The writer speaks in glowing terms of the mineral wealth and of the general resources of Khiva, and surmises that it will become an important place for the transit trade of Russia with India.—**KHIVA**, the capital, is situated on a cultivated plain near the river Jihoon, in lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N.$, long. $59^{\circ} 18' E.$; pop. 13,000. It is surrounded by walls, enclosing an area of 4 sq. m., and consists mostly of adobe huts. The goods sold in its bazaar are English, Russian, and inland cotton cloths, silk shawls, silk handkerchiefs, inferior Russian cloth, pottery, sugar (which is imported from Russia), tea, needles, and cutlery. The cold is often so intense in Khiva as to freeze the Jihoon completely over.

KHOKAN, or **KOKAN**, a country of Independent Tartary, lying between lat. 40° and $45^{\circ} N.$, long. 67° and $75^{\circ} E.$, bounded N. by the country of the Kirgheez, E. by Chinese Tartary, S. by Bokhara, and W. by the Karakalpak territory; pop. about 3,000,000, mostly Usbeck shepherds and wandering Kirgheez tribes. The surface is covered with the mountains of Ala Tagh, Karatau, Kashgar Divani, and their ramifications, forming the W. buttress of the great tableland of central Asia. The river Sihon flows N. W. through the country, receiving numerous branches in its course to the sea of Aral. Along the rivers the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is thin and sterile. The summer heat is excessive, and the winters are proportionately cold. Pasturage is the leading occupation, as cattle, sheep, horses, and camels constitute the chief wealth, but grain and fruits are raised. Cotton, silk, and wool are staples of the country; the silk is especially valuable. Trade is carried on with various Russian towns, Chinese Tartary, Bokhara, and Budukshan. Large timber is found, as are gold and silver in small quantities, copper, iron, lapis lazuli, jasper, and coal. The people are well formed, fair complexioned, quiet, and hospitable to strangers. The authority of the khan was until a recent period confined to a small district in the upper valley of the Sihon, but it has spread by conquest to its present dimensions.—**KHOKAN**, the capital, is situated in a fertile and well cultivated valley on the Jaxartes, 230 m. N. E. from Samarcand; pop. 50,000. It is built

of adobe, with mosques, bazaars, and caravansaries. It supplies the Kirgheez with silks, and Bokhara with cotton fabrics. Caravans between the capitals of Khokan and Bokhara occupy 45 days on the journey.

KHOOZISTAN, or **KHUZISTAN** (anc. *Susiana*), a province of Persia, bounded N. by Looristan, E. by Irak-Ajeme, S. E. by Fars, S. by the Persian gulf, and W. by Asiatic Turkey, and lying between lat. 30° and $34^{\circ} N.$, long. 46° and $51^{\circ} E.$; area estimated at 25,877 sq. m.; pop. 900,000. Its surface is hilly, the Bakhtiyari mountains rising on its N. E. frontier, and lesser eminences being scattered over the N. part of the province. In the S. it is more level. The Tigris and Euphrates form part of its W. boundary, the latter river after its junction with the former being here known as the Shat-el-Arab. Several of the branches which form its delta empty into the Persian gulf through this province. The principal rivers which traverse the interior are the Kerah and the Karoon. Khoozistan contains extensive grazing lands on which vast herds are pastured, and produces rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar cane, dates, and indigo. The silkworm is reared, and trade is carried on with Bagdad, Bassorah, and other places. Its principal towns are Shooster, Dezfool, Bebhak, and Mohammerah. The inhabitants are Tajiks, Sabian Christians, Loors, Erdelans, and Arabs, all of whom, except the Sabians, are Mohammedans. The province contains the ruins of Susa, one of the ancient capitals of Persia.

KHORASSAN, or **KHORASAN**, a province in the N. E. of Persia, between lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ and $38^{\circ} 20' N.$, long. $53^{\circ} 10'$ and $61^{\circ} 20' E.$, bounded N. by Khiva, E. by Afghanistan, S. and W. by the Persian provinces of Kerman, Farsistan, and Irak-Ajeme; area, 138,026 geographical sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Of the surface, 40,000 sq. m. are covered by the great salt desert, called by the natives Kubeer. The fertile districts are the N. W. and N. E., with numerous oases, mostly of small extent, but containing several populous towns. The mountains of Elbrooz stretch along the N. of the province, and throw off ramifications to the southward. The products of the cultivated districts are grain, cotton, hemp, tobacco, aromatic plants, and drugs, among them asafetida, manna, and gum tragacanth. Manufactures are silk, woollen, and goats' hair stuffs, carpets, muskets, and sword blades. Mushed is the capital of the province, and the other chief towns are Tabas or Tubus and Nishapoor. About 40 m. N. W. from Nishapoor are famous turquoise mines. Two thirds of the inhabitants are Persians, resident in towns, the remainder being nomadic Turcomans and Koords. The prevalent religion is Mohammedanism of the sect of Ali. The Russian government has sent a scientific expedition to Khorassan, which arrived there at the beginning of 1858, under the direction of Mr. Khanikoff.

KIAKHTA, or **KIAOHTA**, a Siberian town, near the Chinese frontier, in the Russian government of Irkootak, lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$, long. 121°

40' E., about 100 m. S. from Lake Baikal, on a small stream of its own name, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea; pop. about 5,000. It consists of the fortress, called Troitskoi Sawsk, where the custom house and the government buildings are established, and of the lower town or town proper, where the merchants live, many of them in elegant houses. Kiakhta is the great emporium of trade between Russia and China, the Chinese settlement Maimachin being about 1 m. from the lower town. The trade has been of great importance since 1727, when a free commercial intercourse was established between China and Russia, to be carried on at the common boundary on the river of Kiakhta; but the privileges of the Chinese merchants were curtailed by their being prohibited from building storehouses on the frontier and bringing their wives to reside with them at the mart on the borders. Fairs are held annually, when large caravans of Russians and Chinese meet to barter Russian furs, cattle, lambskins, broadcloths, coarse linen, woollen goods, iron ware, butter, &c., for Chinese silks and other goods, and especially tea, a great amount of which is forwarded for sale to the fair of Nijni-Novgorod. The total value of the trade between Russia and China passing through Kiakhta is estimated at over \$8,000,000. There are several places of worship and a Bible society in the town. Erman, in his "Travels in Siberia," says of Kiakhta: "The entrance of this well known frontier town is just like that of a German village. A Cossack keeps guard, with his drawn sword, to prevent any article of merchandise passing in or out unless by a written permit from the custom house. Chinese traders meet us at every step. They were all hurrying over the boundary line, for every Chinese is obliged to be in Maimachin before sunset. We followed the crowd that was pressing forward toward a narrow door in the front of a long wooden building. This admitted us into the inner quadrangle of a Russian warehouse, where merchandise is stored and disposed of by wholesale, but not exposed to view. A corresponding door at the opposite side of this court opens just upon a wooden barricade, which constitutes the barrier of China. In this there is a wide portal, ornamented with pillars and displaying the Russian eagle above it, along with the cipher of Nicholas I., by whom it was erected. The change upon passing through this gate seemed like a dream, or the effect of magic; a contrast so startling could hardly be experienced at any other spot upon the earth. The unvaried sober hues of the Russian side were succeeded all at once by an exhibition of gaudy finery, more fantastic and extravagant than was ever seen at any Christmas wake or parish village festival in Germany. A peculiar and distinct dialect of the Russian language may be said to have grown up at Kiakhta from the intercourse with the Chinese."

KIDD, WILLIAM, an American pirate, born about the middle of the 17th century, executed in London, May 24, 1701. He appears to have

followed the sea from his youth, and about 1695 was known as one of the boldest and most successful shipmasters that sailed from New York. At this time the depredations of pirates upon British commerce had become so extensive that a company was organized in England, in which William III. and several noblemen were shareholders, to fit out an armed vessel for the purpose of suppressing the practice, as well as of deriving a profit from recaptures. At the suggestion of Col. Richard Livingston of New York, Kidd, who had obtained some experience as captain of a privateer against the French, received a commission signed by the king, and directed to "the trusty and well beloved Captain Kidd, commander of the ship *Adventure Galley*," a vessel of 80 guns. Sailing from Plymouth, England, in April, 1696, he cruised off the American coast for some months, occasionally entering New York, where by successive recruitments he raised his force to over 150 men, and finally sailed for the East Indies and the E. coast of Africa. Upon his way thither he resolved to turn pirate, and finding his crew not averse to the project, he forthwith commenced a career of plunder and outrage among the shipping which frequented the coasts of Malabar and Madagascar, returning in 1698 with a large store of booty to New York. He took the precaution to bury a portion of his treasure on Gardiner's island at the E. end of Long island, and subsequently repaired to Boston, where he boldly made his appearance in the streets, not doubting that under his commission he could clear himself from any charge of piracy. Such, however, had been the scandal which the report of Kidd's depredations had caused in England, that the earl of Bellamont, governor of Massachusetts and New York, and one of the shareholders in the enterprise, caused him promptly to be arrested and conveyed to England for trial. The charge of piracy was difficult to prove; but having been arraigned for killing one of his crew, named Moore, with a bucket, in an altercation, he was convicted after a grossly unfair trial, and hanged at Execution dock. His name and deeds have been interwoven into popular romance, and form the subject of the well known ballad commencing: "My name is Captain Kidd, as I sailed, as I sailed," many of the incidents of which, however, are apocryphal. The treasures he had left, consisting of 738 ounces of gold, 847 ounces of silver, and several bags of silver ornaments and precious stones, were secured by Bellamont. But according to popular belief this inconsiderable amount constituted but a tithe of all he had collected, and down to the present time the shores of Long Island sound and various parts of the banks of the Hudson river continue occasionally to be explored in the hope of discovering the abandoned wealth of the great pirate.

KIDDER, DANIEL PARISH, D.D., an American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, born in Genesee co., N. Y., in 1815. In 1833 he was appointed teacher of ancient

languages in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and in 1836 was graduated at the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He entered the ministry in 1836 as a pastor in Rochester, N.Y. In 1837 he sailed from Boston as a missionary to Brazil, and resided in Rio de Janeiro till May, 1840. In 1839 he traversed the whole E. coast of the Brazilian empire, from San Paulo on the border of the southern temperate zone to Para on the equator. He introduced and circulated extensively the Scriptures in Portuguese in all the principal cities of the empire, and preached the first Protestant sermon on the waters of the Amazon. It was delivered on the deck of a Brazilian steamship in the harbor of Para, and was followed by a series of similar ministrations in the city itself. He returned to the United States in 1840, and filled several important stations in the New Jersey conference. In 1844 he fixed his residence in New York, having been appointed official editor of the Sunday school publications and tracts, and corresponding secretary of the Sunday school union of the Methodist Episcopal church. He occupied this position 12 years, and, beside editing the "Sunday School Advocate" and travelling extensively in behalf of the Sunday school union, compiled and edited over 800 volumes of Sunday school books. In 1856 he was appointed professor of practical theology in the Garrett biblical institute, Evanston, Ill. He has translated from the Portuguese the work of Feijo, regent of the empire of Brazil, entitled "Demonstration of the Necessity of Abolishing a constrained Clerical Celibacy, exhibiting the Evils of that Institution and the Remedy" (Philadelphia, 1844). He is the author of "Sketches of a Residence and Travels in Brazil" (3 vols. 8vo., Philadelphia, 1845), and, conjointly with the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of a descriptive and historical work entitled "Brazil and the Brazilians" (8vo., Philadelphia, 1857).

KIDDERMINSTER, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Worcestershire, England, situated on the Stour, 13 m. N. from Worcester; pop. in 1851, 18,462. The street are irregularly built, and the houses are generally small. The most important manufacture is of carpets, for which Kidderminster has long been famous. The Stafford and Worcester canal, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, pass through the town. The manor of Kidderminster was once the property of the poet Waller. Here for many years Richard Baxter officiated as pastor. It returns one member to parliament.

KIDNAPPING, the stealing and carrying away or secreting of any person. It is regarded by the law as an aggravated species of false imprisonment, and includes the legal elements of that offence. The requisites in an indictment for kidnapping seem to be an averment of an assault, and of the carrying away or transporting the party injured from his own country into another unlawfully and against his will. It has been held, however, in the United States (State *vs.* Rollins, 8 N. H. 550), that transpor-

tation to a foreign country is not necessary to constitute the offence. In the language of the court: "If the party is seized and an actual transportation takes place with a view of carrying him into another country, the offence would seem to be complete." At the common law kidnapping is a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. The same punishment is adopted by the state statutes in this country.

KIDNEY, a special organ in vertebrated animals, whose office is to separate from the blood certain effete substances, to be thrown out of the system in the urine; it has no direct connection with any of the nutritive operations concerned in digestion. Taking these organs in man as typical, the kidneys are situated in the lumbar region, one on each side of the spine, on a level with the last two dorsal and the first two lumbar vertebræ; they are of a brownish red color, bean-shaped, flattened from before backward, and grooved on the interior border for the great vessels; the anterior surface is in relation on the right with the duodenum and the ascending colon, and on the left with the descending colon, the posterior surface is imbedded in fat, resting against the muscles; the upper border is embraced by the supra-renal capsules, which have recently obtained a pathological notoriety in connection with the disease called "bronzed skin." The kidneys are well supplied with blood, in accordance with the importance of their function; the renal arteries come directly from the aorta, and the large veins terminate in the vena cava; the nerves come from the renal plexus. They are covered by a thin, firm, transparent cellular envelope; internally they are composed of two substances, an exterior or cortical and an interior or medullary. From the researches of Bowman, Gerlach, Kölliker, and others, it is ascertained that the cortical substance, the seat of the greater part of the secretory process, is made up of a great number of uriniferous tubes, much convoluted and insculcating with each other, and lined with epithelial cells of a spheroidal and projecting form; scattered through the plexus formed by these tubes and the blood vessels are dark points which have been called *corpora Malpighiana* from their discoverer; these last are convoluted masses of minute blood vessels included in flask-like dilatations of the uriniferous tubes, forming a close relation between the circulating and the secreting systems. The medullary substance is composed principally of tubes passing nearly straight inward to the central receptacle of the secretion. Both these substances are imbedded in interlacing fibres, most abundant in the medullary. In mammals the kidneys are supplied with blood directly from the arterial system, but the renal artery divides very soon after entering the organs into minute twigs which pierce the capsule of the Malpighian tufts; from the convolutions of these tufts arise the efferent vessels which surround the uriniferous tubes, and from which the renal veins are formed; thus the urinary secretion is produced

from blood which has passed through the Malpighian capillaries, the efferent trunks from which have been compared to a portal system within the kidney. The uriniferous tubes end in from 12 to 18 conical bundles, pointing toward the interior, and there embraced by 6 or 12 membranous duets received into the central reservoir or pelvis of the kidney, from which arises the ureter, the membranous tube which conducts the renal secretion to the bladder. Without entering upon physiological questions which will be more properly treated under URINE, it will be sufficient to state that the kidneys serve to regulate the quantity of water in the system, a large amount of which may be got rid of through their agency. As the skin and lungs, the other channels through which superfluous water is removed from the blood, are liable to be greatly affected by external circumstances, the kidneys perform a very important office in relation to that fluid. Hence the quantity of the renal secretion will depend on the amount of fluid passed off by the skin, being greatest when the cutaneous secretion is least, and *vice versa*; the amount of solid ingredients being dependent on the amount of waste and the excess of nitrogen in the system. The cells lining the tubes probably eliminate the solid matter, while the Malpighian tufts effect the separation of the superfluous fluid through the thin walls of their capillaries; the former illustrates a vital act of secretion, and the latter a mere physical transudation. The kidneys serve to free the blood from highly nitrogenized compounds formed from the decomposition of the albuminous and gelatinous tissues and from some portions of the food; they also remove certain excrementitious compounds, of which carbon is a principal ingredient, abnormally increased when the liver and the lungs do not act freely; by them the superfluous water and various saline matters in excess, and foreign substances introduced into the blood as medicines or otherwise, which would be injurious if retained, are carried off. The kidneys are subject to many painful and dangerous diseases, which can only be alluded to here; among these are vascular congestion, inflammation, fatty degeneration, diseased states produced by retention of urine, by calculi, external violence, and extension from other organs. Bright's disease is one of their most common and fatal affections, the so called granular degeneration, consisting in the distention of the tubules, the surrounding tissue, and even the Malpighian capsules, with exudation matter. Invertebrates have special organs for the secretion of urine, opening into the intestines or into the branchial cavity. In fishes the kidneys are very long, extending the whole length of the spine, even to the head, formed of a mass of simple globules, the ureter opening into the cloaca or a urinary bladder; in reptiles they are generally situated within the pelvis, but in serpents they come further forward and are made up of numerous lobes of a compressed reniform shape. In birds they are elongated,

commencing immediately below the lungs, extending on each side of the spine to the rectum, and variously divided into lobes. In mammals they resemble those of man, except that in cetaceans and some other lower families they are more or less subdivided into lobes, as in the human fetus; in mammals only is there the marked distinction into cortical and tubular substance. The embryological growth of these organs from the Wolffian bodies to the perfect kidneys is a subject of great interest; the former remain in fishes as the permanent kidneys, and are first seen in the course of development in all vertebrates.—For full details on the anatomy and diseased conditions of the kidneys, see the article "Ren" in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology."

KIEL, a seaport of Denmark, capital of the duchy of Holstein, situated on the Kielerfiord, a fine harbor of the Baltic, in lat. 54° 10' N., long. 10° 8' E.; pop. 16,300. It is walled, well built, contains the Glücksborg palace, 4 churches, and a university founded in 1665, with an observatory, a library of 80,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and 300 students. Kiel is important as the only great naval harbor on the S. of the Baltic, and as the terminus of the Holstein canal, which connects the Baltic with the German ocean. It is connected by steamers with all the principal ports of the Baltic. Since the construction of the railroad to Hamburg, Kiel has flourished at the expense of Lübeck. A treaty of peace was concluded at Kiel in 1814 between England, Sweden, and Denmark. The city was blockaded in 1849, and occupied by Austrian troops in 1851–2.

KIEPERT, HEINRICH, a German geographer, born in Berlin in 1818. He travelled from 1841 to 1843 in Asia Minor. Returning to Europe, he was appointed director of the geographical institute of Weimar, which he left in 1852 to return to his native city, where he has since lived. He has during the past 20 years published a great number of maps remarkable for accuracy and elegance. The greater part of them are descriptive of Greece, Turkey, ancient Italy, and Asia Minor. He also prepared the maps for Robinson's "Biblical Researches in Palestine," and for the 2d part of Ritter's *Erdbkunde*, and in 1855 one relating to the new explorations in the arctic regions.

KIEV, KIEFF, or KIOW, a government of European Russia, bounded N. by Minsk, E. by Tchernigov and Pultowa, S. by Cherson, S. W. by Podolia, and W. by Volhynia, between lat. 43° and 52° N. and long. 28° and 33° E.; area, about 19,000 sq. m.; pop. in 1856, 1,804,970. The surface of Kiev, which is the most fertile part of the Ukraine or Little Russia, is a plain, here and there undulating, and near the river courses intersected by low ranges. It is watered by the Dnieper, which forms its boundary on the side of Tchernigov and Pultowa, and its western affluents, the Pripetz, Ros, and others, the streams which take their course to the southern Bug or Boh being unimportant. There

is abundance of grain of all kinds, of hemp, flax, honey, wax, and tobacco, excellent timber, and cattle of very good breed, the latter forming a principal article of export. The climate is generally very mild and dry; excessive heat prevails in summer. Agriculture and cattle breeding are the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who consist mainly of Little-Russians. The manufactures are unimportant. Trade is in part carried on by Jews, who are numerous in the adjoining western governments.—Kiev, the capital, is situated on the right bank of the Dnieper; pop. about 50,000, nearly all belonging to the Greek church. It consists of 4 parts, the old town, the Petcherskoi or new fort, both on steep hills, the Podole or low town, between the hills and the river, and the Vladimir town, which was added to the former by the empress Catharine II. The old town, which in the times preceding the conversion of the Russians to Christianity, under Vladimir the Great, was the principal seat of Sarmatian and Russian heathen worship, now contains, beside several other churches, the cathedral of St. Sophia, a magnificent structure of the 11th century, and the palace of the Greek metropolitan. The fort contains the great monastery from which it received its name, and which, together with the bastions and walls of the place, and the glittering gilt and colored cupolas of the churches on the neighboring eminences, makes a strong impression upon the traveller who approaches the city from the other side of the Dnieper. This division embraces the barracks of the garrison, the arsenals and magazines, the houses of the officers, the palace of the governor, numerous churches, and the renowned catacombs of St. Anthony, consisting of excavations in a precipitous cliff on the banks of the river, which attract numberless pilgrims from all parts of Russia through veneration for the saints whose bodies are there preserved. Adjoining are the catacombs of St. Theodosius, which contain a smaller number of saints. The Podole, which is the commercial part of the city, is regularly laid out, and embellished with gardens. Kiev has a large university, founded in 1834, to which are attached a library and cabinets of medals, zoology, mineralogy, and botany. There are also various other institutions of learning, of which the Greek theological academy in the Petcherskoi monastery is the best endowed and most frequented. The manufactures and trade of the city are not important.—The earliest history of Kiev is traced by some to the time of the Greek colonies near the N. coast of the Black sea; others place its foundation in the 5th century A. D. In the last quarter of the 9th century it became the residence of the princes of Novgorod. As the capital of Christianized Russia, it was adorned in the 11th century with a great number of churches. After the middle of the 12th, however, it was deprived of its rank, and subsequently suffered by the devastations of the Tartars, the Lithuanian and Polish wars, the plague, and fires. After having been for about

8 centuries in the hands of the Poles, it was re-annexed to Russia by the peace of 1661.

KILBOURNE, JAMES, an American pioneer, born in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1770, died in Worthington, O., April 9, 1850. He was successively employed as an apprentice, clerk, merchant, and manufacturer, and at the same time acquired a considerable knowledge of the classics and mathematics. Having early secured a competence, he presented himself as a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was ordained about 1800 by Bishop Jarvis of Connecticut. He declined several advantageous calls to vacant parishes, and, for the purpose of promoting western emigration, in 1801-'2 organized the Scioto company, under whose auspices a colony of about 100 persons, under the lead of Mr. Kilbourne, was in 1803 established in what is now the township of Worthington in Ohio. Having organized here the Episcopal parish of St. John's, as well as other parishes in the neighborhood, and procured the establishment of a western diocese by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, he retired from the ministry in 1804, and was soon after appointed a civil magistrate, an officer of militia on the N. W. frontier, and surveyor of a large portion of the public lands. In 1812 he was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary between the public lands and the great Virginia reservation, and also commissioned as a colonel in the frontier regiment; and in the succeeding year he entered congress, of which he remained a member until 1817. He was the first to propose donations of lands to actual settlers in the N. W. territory, and as chairman of a select committee he drew up and presented a bill for that purpose. He afterward served for some years in the Ohio legislature. He was also a trustee of Ohio college, at Athens; a commissioner for locating Miami university; and for 35 years president of the board of trustees of Worthington college.

KILDARE, an inland county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. by Meath, E. by Dublin and Wicklow, S. by Carlow, and W. by Queen's and King's counties; area, 654 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 95,724. The surface is flat or undulating, and, with the exception of the bogs, has a fertile clayey soil. Farms are less subdivided in this county than in most others. Kildare has a considerable export of grain and flour by means of the river Barrow and the royal and grand canals and their branches. The rivers Liffey and Boyne also traverse a portion of the county, and two railways intersect it. Cotton and woollen fabrics and paper are manufactured to a limited extent. Near the centre of the county is a plain of 4,858 acres, the property of the government, and called the Curragh of Kildare, used for military camps of exercise, and having on it one of the best race courses in the kingdom. The county returns two members to parliament. Principal towns: Naas, the capital, Athy, and Kildare.

KILDEER, an American plover, so called from its notes, which resemble the sounds "kil-dee, kil-dee, dee, dee, dee;" it is the *charadrius vociferus* (Linn.) or the genus *agialitis* (Boie). The kildeer is about 10 inches long, with an extent of wings of 20, the bill 1 inch, and the weight 6 ounces. The head is small, the neck short, body rather slender, wings reaching to the end of the long tail, feet long and slender, hind tibia bare considerably above the joint, and toe wanting. The bill is black, the edges of the lids bright red, the iris dark brown, and the feet grayish blue; the head above and upper parts of the body light brown with a greenish tinge; rump and upper tail coverts rufous; lower parts white; ring on neck and wide band on breast black; quills brownish black, with about half their inner webs white; white spots on the shorter primaries, and the secondaries edged with the same; the 4 middle tail feathers white tipped, with a wide subterminal black band, and the lateral ones widely tipped with white; the whole upper plumage is sometimes edged with rufous. This bird is common throughout North America, most abundant inland, going to the south in winter, and to the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific. It is very wary, the small flocks when feeding posting a sentinel to warn them of danger; when alarmed it is very noisy, uttering rapidly the notes which have given it its name. It prefers newly ploughed fields, the banks of clear rivers, and elevated worn-out grounds, where it feeds on worms, grasshoppers, beetles, small crustaceans, and snails; toward winter it approaches the sea shore, and at the south is fond of the sugar, cotton, and rice fields, and of marshes, mud flats, and oyster beds. The flight is strong and rapid, whether at high or low elevations, and the speed in running is such as to have become proverbial; the large eyes indicate its habit of feeding by night as well as by day. It breeds in the southern states about the beginning of April, and a month later in the middle states; the nest is either a hollow in the earth or is made of grass on the ground; the eggs, usually 4, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, cream-colored with irregular purplish brown and black blotches; the parents adopt various devices to divert attention from their nest. The flesh, unless of the young in early autumn, is indifferent, though it is eaten at all seasons of the year.

KILIAN, the name of a family of engravers who flourished in Augsburg in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, of whom the following were the most eminent: I. **BARTOLOMÆUS**, born in Augsburg in 1630, died there in 1696. He studied with Mattheus Merrian, and practised his art for a while in Paris, but passed the greater part of his life in Augsburg. He was equally successful in engravings and etchings, and executed a great number of works, consisting principally of portraits. II. **PHILIPP ANDREAS**, a kinsman of the preceding, born in Augsburg in 1714, died in 1759. He became one of the most distinguished artists of his time, and in 1751 commenced the execution of a series

of plates of the chief pictures in the Dresden gallery. Being interrupted in this occupation by the breaking out of the 7 years' war, he executed with the assistance of other artists an extensive series of illustrations of the Bible. He was particularly happy in engraving portraits, two of the best of which are those of the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa.

KILIAN, HERMANN FRIEDRICH, a German physician, born in Leipsic, Feb. 5, 1800. In his childhood he accompanied his father (who from a clergyman became a physician) to St. Petersburg, and commenced the study of medicine at Wilna in 1816. At the age of 20 he received the degree of M.D., and was made assistant professor at the academy of medicine in St. Petersburg. In 1825 he returned to Germany, and in 1831 became professor of obstetrics at the university of Bonn, a position which he has ever since occupied. He is one of the most learned authorities of the day on the subject of obstetrics, and is the author of treatises on the circulation of the blood in infants in the womb, on the surgery of obstetrics, and on the science and art of obstetrics, of an obstetrical atlas, and of the *Armentarium Lucinae Novum* (Bonn, 1856), containing a large number of engravings of obstetrical instruments, both ancient and modern. He has also published treatises on the anatomy of the brain and other subjects.

KILIMANDJARO, one of the highest mountains in Africa, situated in the Jagga country, on the border of Zanguebar, about 250 m. from the coast, in lat. $8^{\circ} 40' S.$, long. $36^{\circ} E.$ It is said to be crowned with perpetual snow, with its summit 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain was discovered in 1850 by the German missionary Dr. Krapf.

KILKENNY, an inland county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. by Queen's county, E. by Carlow and Wexford, S. and S. W. by Waterford, and W. by Tipperary; area, 796 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 158,746. The surface is generally level, but diversified with some hills, which rise to the altitude of 1,000 feet. The county is intersected by the river Nore, and bounded respectively E. and S. by the rivers Barrow and Suir. The soil is mostly a light fertile loam. Anthracite coal of inferior quality abounds. Fine black marble is quarried near the town of Kilkenny. Various stone piles of the pagan era, cromlechs and cairns, are found in this county, chiefly on the summits of hills. It is divided into 10 baronies, and returns two members to parliament.—**KILKENNY**, a city and parliamentary borough, capital of the preceding county, and a county in itself, is situated on the river Nore, lat. $52^{\circ} 37' N.$, long. $7^{\circ} 13' W.$, 81 m. by railway S. W. from Dublin, and 27 m. N. by W. from Waterford; pop. in 1851, 20,288. It is well built, paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Canice or Kenny, erected in the 14th century, a Roman Catholic cathedral, several churches, the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, prisons, workhouse, barracks, and a

castle built by Strongbow. Its educational institutions are the Kilkenny college or grammar school, where Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished persons studied; St. Kyrán's Roman Catholic seminary for the education of young men destined for the priesthood; and various other seminaries. Kilkenny sends one member to parliament.

KILLARNEY, a market town and parish of Ireland, co. Kerry, 44 m. N. N. W. from Cork; pop. of the town, which lies partly in the parish of Aghadoe, about 7,000. It is a dirty and unattractive place, containing several hotels, a nunnery, a dispensary, a fever hospital, an alms house, and several churches and chapels, including a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral. It is situated about 1½ m. E. from a chain of 8 lakes famous for their picturesque beauty, and much resorted to by tourists. The upper or southernmost lake is 2½ m. long and ½ m. wide. It contains 12 islets, and is connected by a circuitous stream with the middle, Muckross, or Torc lake, 1½ m. long. The latter communicates by 8 passages with the lower lake, called also Lough Leane, which is 5 m. long and 8 m. broad, and contains 30 islands. On the peninsula between the middle and lower lakes are the picturesque ruins of Muckross abbey. On the W., S., and S. E. shores rise high mountains, separated by wild ravines, through which flow several beautiful streams. O'Sullivan's cascade, near the W. shore of Lough Leane, consists of 3 distinct falls between high overhanging rocks.

KILLIGREW, SIR WILLIAM, an English poet, born in Hanworth, Middlesex, in 1605, died in London in 1693. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterward travelled on the continent. On his return to England he was appointed governor of Pendennis castle in Cornwall, and afterward gentleman usher to Charles I. When the civil war broke out he was made a captain in the royal horse guards. At the restoration he became gentleman usher to Charles II., and subsequently first vice-chamberlain, which office he held for 22 years. He was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote "The Siege of Urbin," "Selindra," "Ormasdes, or Love and Friendship," and "Pandora," dramas published at Oxford in 1666, and much praised by Waller. In his old age he wrote two serious works, "Artless Midnight Thoughts," &c., and "Midnight and Daily Thoughts."—**THOMAS**, an English dramatist, brother of the preceding, born in Hanworth in 1611, died in London in 1682. After visiting France, Spain, and Italy, he became page of honor to Charles I., and at the restoration groom of the bedchamber to Charles II., whose exile and privations he had shared, and over whom, by his coarse licentious wit, he had acquired great influence. He was honored with a grave in Westminster abbey. He was the author of 11 plays, a complete edition of which appeared in 1664.—**HENRY**, an English divine, brother of the preceding, born in Hanworth in 1612; the period of his death is uncertain. He was edu-

cated at Christchurch, Oxford. When only 17 years old he wrote a tragedy called "The Conspiracy" (reprinted in 1653 under the title of "Pallantus and Eudora"), which won the admiration of Ben Jonson. On being ordained he was appointed chaplain in the army. After the restoration he became almoner and chaplain to the duke of York.—**ANNE**, daughter of the preceding, born in London in 1660, died in June, 1685, was noted for her virtues, beauty, and accomplishments, but is still better known by the ode which Dryden wrote to her memory. She was "excellent in the sister arts of poesy and painting," and painted a portrait of the duke of York (afterward James II.) and his duchess, to whom she was a maid of honor. A volume of her poems was published in 1686.

KILMARNOCK, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Ayrshire, Scotland, 12 m. N. E. from Ayr, 33½ m. S. W. from Glasgow, and 9½ from the seaport of Troon, with all of which it is connected by railway; pop. in 1851, 21,447. The town possesses some handsome public buildings, 18 churches, an academy, several public libraries, a picture gallery, a mechanics' institute, 2 newspapers, &c. It is famed for the manufacture of woollen shawls, carpets, worsted goods, gauzes, muslins, hosiery, and shoes. It returns one member to parliament in conjunction with the boroughs of Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen.

KILN (Lat. *culina*; Sax. *cyln*, a furnace), an oven employed in manufacturing operations, variously constructed according to the special purpose for which it is designed. The baking of brick is conducted in kilns (see **BRICK**); and in the treatment of ores preparatory to smelting they are often roasted in kilns, as well as in the open heap. Kilns used in charring wood are described in the article **CHARCOAL**; and ovens upon the same principle are employed in coking bituminous coal. The ovens used in baking earthenware are also kilns. (See **POTTERY**.) In the manufacture of lime are employed the most complete forms of kilns, for a description of which see the article upon that subject.

KILOGRAMME. See **GRAMME**.

KIMBALL, a W. co. of Texas, drained by the head waters of Llano river; area about 1,500 sq. m. It has a rugged surface, with an alternation of narrow valleys and rocky highlands, and abounds in limestone and other building materials. The soil is of good quality, but better adapted to grazing than tillage. The county was organized by the legislature of 1857-'8.

KIMBALL, RICHARD BURLEIGH, an American author, born in New Lebanon, N. H., in 1818. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1834, and, after devoting one year to the study of law, went to Europe, travelled in Great Britain and Germany, and resided some time in Paris, where he attended the lectures of the most eminent professors both of medicine and law. Returning to America, he entered upon the practice of law, first at Waterford, N. Y., and then in New York city. His works are: "Re-

miniscences of an Old Man," published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine;" "St. Leger, or the Threads of Life" (New York and London, 1849); "Letters from England;" "Letters from Cuba" (1850); "Cuba and the Cubans" (1850); "Romance of Student Life Abroad" (1858); and "Lecture before the New York Law Institute."

KIMCHI, or KIMHI, DAVID, a rabbi of Narbonne, celebrated as a Hebrew grammarian, lexicographer, and commentator, flourished in the earlier part of the 13th century. He was the son of Rabbi Joseph Kimchi, surnamed *Mestre Petit*, who about the middle of the 12th century emigrated from Spain during a persecution by the Moslems, and the younger brother and pupil of Rabbi Moses, both distinguished as writers on the same sciences in which David was to eclipse all his predecessors. He was early initiated into the study of philosophy, which at that period had reached its golden age among the Jews of Spain and southern France, especially through the works of Maimonides, of which, in a lively rabbinical controversy, he toward the decline of his life became one of the most eminent defenders. He died in old age. Conscientious research and an uncommonly sound critical judgment are the chief, though not the only merits of Kimchi's writings, which have been regarded down to this day, both by Jewish and Christian scholars, as standard works in their branches. Beside some fragments and minor works, there are extant the "Hebrew Grammar" (Venice, 1545; Leyden, 1681, &c.), and "Hebrew Dictionary" (Naples, 1490; Venice, 1529 and 1552), and commentaries on the prophets, the Psalms, and Chronicles.

KINBURN, a fortress in the Russian government of Taurida, situated on a small peninsula at the mouth of the Dnieper. With the opposite fortress of Otchakoff, it completely commands the entrance of that river. About a mile from the fort stands the pretty village of Kinburn. Most of its inhabitants are fishermen. Within the fort is a monument dedicated to the memory of Gen. Suwaroff, who gained a signal victory over the Turkish invaders there in 1787. On Oct. 17, 1855, after a bombardment of several hours, the fort surrendered to the Anglo-French squadron, and the Russian commander Kochanovitch with his garrison of 1,400 men were taken prisoners. French troops were stationed there during the following winter, notwithstanding the great intensity of the cold. The ships and floating batteries were imbedded in the ice of the Dnieper, and the vessels converted by the French into regular fortifications, the ice being sawn away for some distance, so as to form a deep ditch round each vessel, while the pieces of ice which had been cut away were piled up and used as barricades. No attack however took place. On May 16, 1856, the French evacuated it, and Kinburn was then restored to Russia.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or THE MEARNS, a maritime co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Aberdeenshire, from which it is separated by the

river Dee, E. by the German ocean, and S. and W. by Forfarshire, from which it is divided by the North Esk; area, 381 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 84,598. Geographically the county is divided into the Grampians or hill district, Deeside, the valley or "howe" of the Mearns, and the coast side. Mount Battock, the highest point of the Grampians in Kincardineshire, is 3,500 feet high. The county is mainly agricultural. There are manufactures of linen. On the coast there are 13 or 14 fishing villages. Capital, Stonehaven.

KINESIPATHY. See *LING*, PETER HENRIK.

KING (Germ. *König*; Dutch, *koning*; Swed. *konung*, *kung*; Dan. *konge*; Joel. *konunge*, *konge*), a title of dignity designating the supreme ruler of a nation or country. The etymology of the word is far from being settled, some deriving it from the old Gothic *chuni*, family or (noble) race; others from roots like *know*, *can*, *ken*, denoting ability; while others compare it with *khan* and other eastern terms of similar meaning. The Romanic languages all use words little altered from the Latin *rex* (ruler), which was the title of the first 7 sovereigns of Rome, while those who followed the fall of the republic assumed that of *imperator* (commander), now altered into our emperor. The difference between king and emperor, and between kingdom and empire, is not always one of power or extent, but is sometimes the result of historical developments. Thus Louis XIV. and Louis Philippe were satisfied with the title of king, while the sovereign successor to the unaltered dominions of the latter, Napoleon III., assumed that worn by the conqueror from whom he derived his historical claims to power. Soulouque, who like both Napoleons paved his way to the throne by a *coup d'état*, also chose the title of emperor. In Europe there are 15 independent kingdoms, viz: Great Britain and Ireland, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Spain, the Two Sicilies, Sardinia, Portugal, Bavaria, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Hanover, Würtemberg, and Saxony. The grand duchies and the electorate (of Hesse) rank next in dignity and power, some of the former surpassing in extent and population the minor kingdoms. Thus Tuscany is superior in territorial extent to Würtemberg, and Baden to Saxony. Beside these 15 kingdoms there are others in Europe which, having lost their independence, have maintained their title, adding it to those of the other possessions of their rulers. Thus the emperor of Russia is king of Poland, and the emperor of Austria king of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. There are also some titles preserved by houses who have lost the possessions to which they were attached. The emperor of Austria styles himself king of Jerusalem, and the king of Sweden also king of the Vandals. The royal dignity in Europe is now everywhere hereditary. Formerly there were elective kings of Poland, Hungary, &c.; the former were little more than presidents for life of a republic. The successor elect of the German emperors was called king of

Rome; the same title was bestowed by Napoleon I. on his son. The period of Napoleon was productive of new kingdoms, of which some, as Westphalia and Etruria, were short-lived.

KING, CHARLES, an American journalist, president of Columbia college, born in New York in March, 1789. He is the 2d son of Rufus King, and during the residence of his father as American minister at St. James he was sent with his brother John A. King to Harrow school, and in 1805 to a preparatory school in Paris. In 1810 he married Eliza, the eldest daughter of Archibald Gracie, then a leading merchant of New York, with whom he was associated in business. Upon the breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain, Mr. King, though a federalist, deemed it right that the war should be prosecuted to an honorable and successful result; and as a member of the legislature of his native state in 1813, and as a volunteer in the autumn of 1814, he acted upon those sentiments. In 1823 the firm of which he was a member failed, and Mr. King became associated with Johnston Verplanck in the publication of the "New York American," a conservative newspaper, of much political influence and a high literary character, until 1827, when Mr. Verplanck retired and Mr. King continued sole editor. After its publication was discontinued Mr. King was associated in the conduct of the N. Y. "Courier and Enquirer" from 1845 until 1849, when he was chosen president of Columbia college, which office he still occupies. During his presidency the usefulness and the wealth of the college have been greatly increased.

KING, JOHN OROOKSHANKS, an American sculptor, born in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1806. He was educated as a practical machinist, and emigrating to the United States in 1829 was employed for several years in Cincinnati and Louisville as superintendent of a factory. In 1834, at the suggestion of Hiram Powers, he made a model in clay of the head of his wife, and the success with which the work was accomplished encouraged him to adopt the profession of a sculptor. From 1837 to 1840 he resided in New Orleans, and modelled a number of busts of public men and made cameo likenesses. Subsequently he removed to Boston, where he now lives. He has executed several busts of Daniel Webster, also those of John Quincy Adams, Dr. Samuel Woodward, Professor Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and other men prominent in public life or literature.

KING, JOHN P., an American lawyer and financier, born in Barrow co., Ky., about 1800. His father, soon after the birth of this son, removed to Bedford co., Tenn. After receiving an ordinary school education he studied law with Major Freeman Walker of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar before he was 19 years of age. Major Walker was shortly afterward elected to the United States senate, and Mr. King succeeded to his large practice, which he prosecuted with success for 8 years. He then travelled extensively in Europe, remaining there

several years, and attended lectures in Paris and Edinburgh. After his return from Europe he resumed his profession (in 1825), and at once entered into a highly lucrative practice, but he again abandoned it in 1829. He was elected in 1833 to the senate of the United States by the union democratic party, to fill an unexpired term. He was subsequently reelected for the full term of six years, but in 1837 resigned, avowing his intention to retire to private life. In 1842, when the country was in a state of unusual depression from a recent revulsion, he took charge of the Georgia railroad company, which, like most others of similar character in that day, had failed. Under Mr. King's management it was speedily revived and the road finished, and he has continued president of the company until the present time, the stockholders having refused to allow him to resign. Various other roads extending the connections of the Georgia road, north-west and south-west, have been projected and completed, mainly under his auspices. He received the title of judge by executive appointment, but at the close of the term declined a reelection.

KING, MITCHELL, LL.D., an American judge, born in Scotland, June 8, 1788. In youth he was a severe student and general reader, and began early to write essays. He went to London in 1804, and sailed for Malta in 1805 in a merchantman under convoy of two ships of war, witnessed the fight in which the convoy was destroyed by two French frigates, and was taken as a prisoner to Malaga. After studying the Spanish language he escaped from captivity, and sailed in an American vessel for Charleston, S. C. There he opened a school in 1806, and began to write verses for the newspapers, which attracted considerable attention; and he was soon promoted to a professorship in the college of that city. He began to study law in 1807, continuing his duties as teacher; was one of the founders of the philosophical society in 1809, among the first members of which were Hayne, Gadsden, Grimke, Prioleau, and others, and before which he delivered lectures on astronomy. In 1810 he was admitted to the bar. He soon distinguished himself in various departments of his profession, was prosperous in practice, and in 1815 revisited Europe. In 1819 he became judge, or, as the office was then called, recorder of the city court of Charleston. As early as 1816 he had denounced the principle of a protective tariff as unwise and impolitic, though not illegal, and in 1830-'32 was an active member of the union party, and opposed the doctrine of the state veto, or nullification. As a citizen of large fortune he was prominent in the plans for extending the communications of South Carolina with the West, and was a delegate to numerous conventions held for the purpose. He succeeded Gen. Hayne as president of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad, a great scheme which ultimately failed. In 1840 he again visited Europe; in 1842 he again became judge of the city court, which office he resigned

in 1844; and at different periods he served as delegate in the state convention, and as president of the trustees of the medical college, and of other societies for the promotion of art, literature, science, and public enterprises. He originated the Charleston literary club, and has written numerous essays and addresses for various societies and literary institutions. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by the college of Charleston and the university of East Tennessee. He has an extensive reputation for various learning and cultivated tastes, as well as for refined and liberal hospitality. His library of 20,000 volumes is regarded as one of the best private collections in the country.

KING, PETER, lord, an English chancellor, born in Exeter in 1669, died in Ockham, Surrey, July 22, 1734. His mother was a sister of the philosopher Locke, at whose suggestion he was sent to the university of Leyden. He afterward entered himself at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1699 he commenced his political career, and was elected to parliament for Beer-Alston, Devonshire, which he represented to the end of the reign of Queen Anne. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of Sacheverell; and in 1712 acted as counsel, without fee, in defence of Whiston. Soon after the accession of George I. he was made chief justice of the common pleas, and a privy councillor; and in June, 1725, on the removal of the earl of Macclesfield, he was raised to the dignity of lord chancellor, with the title of Baron King of Ockham. He held office till Nov. 26, 1733, when ill health compelled him to resign. He did not figure well on the wool-sack, and more of his decrees are said to have been set aside than of any former chancellor. He was the author of various works in support of the rights of Protestant dissenters, the most important of which perhaps is his "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church" (London, 1691).

KING, PHILIP PARKER, a British admiral, born on Norfolk island, Dec. 13, 1793, died at Grantham, near Sydney, N. S. W., in Feb. 1855. He was the son of a naval officer, who, from the ability he exhibited in the settlement of Norfolk island, was appointed governor of New South Wales in 1800. His son entered the British navy in 1807. In 1817 he was intrusted with the conduct of an expedition to Australia, returning to Europe in 1823, when he published the results of his survey of the inter-tropical and western coasts; the atlas to this work was issued by the hydrographical office at the admiralty. In 1825 he was appointed to survey the S. coast of America, from the entrance of the Rio Plata round to Chiloe, and of Terra del Fuego, and published in 1832 "Sailing Directions to the Coasts of Eastern and Western Patagonia, including the Straits of Magelhaen and the Sea Coast of Terra del Fuego." Afterward he returned to Australia, where he took an ac-

tive part in public institutions and in political affairs, having been elected in 1851 to the legislature. Shortly before his death he was appointed rear admiral of the blue, being the first instance of a native of Australia rising to so high a rank in the British navy.

KING, RUFUS, an American statesman, born in Scarborough, Me., in 1755, died in Jamaica, L. I., April 29, 1827. His father, Richard King, a successful merchant, gave him the best education then attainable. He was prepared for college by Samuel Moody of Newburyport, and was admitted to Harvard college in 1773. During the revolutionary struggle which soon after commenced the college buildings were appropriated for military purposes, and the students were dispersed for a time. In 1776, after the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, the college was reopened in Cambridge, and there in 1777 Rufus King was graduated. He then went to Newburyport to study law under the direction of Theophilus Parsons. But war again broke in upon his studies, and when the expedition against Rhode Island, then occupied by the British, was organized in 1778 under Gen. Sullivan, Mr. King took part in it as a volunteer, and became aide-de-camp to Gen. Glover, who commanded a brigade of Maine men. Owing to the diversion of the French fleet of Count d'Estaing, upon the coöperation of which the success of Gen. Sullivan's expedition depended, the campaign was brief and fruitless. After receiving the thanks of his commander in an order of the day, Mr. King returned to his law studies, which he pursued without further interruption, was admitted to the bar in 1780, and entered on the practice of the law in Newburyport. He was successful from the outset, for he was diligent, methodical, learned, and eloquent. He was moreover sensitively alive to the great conflict in which his country was engaged, and bold and earnest in promoting all measures to strengthen her arms and her cause. In 1782 he was chosen by his townsmen one of their representatives to the general court of Massachusetts. In that body, to which he was repeatedly reelected, he took a leading part, and especially on one of the difficult questions which arose during the revolutionary struggle between the congress of the confederation and the legislature of the states—that of granting a 5 per cent. impost to the congress—he maintained with great ability and eventual success, against the powerful opposition of Gov. Sullivan and others, the indispensableness of granting this aid for the common safety and the efficiency of the confederation. In 1784 he was chosen by the legislature of Massachusetts a delegate to the continental congress, then sitting at Trenton. He took his seat in December, and in March, 1785, moved a resolution: "That there be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the states described in the resolution of congress of April, 1784, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been personally guilty; and that this regulation shall be made an article of

compact and remain a fundamental principle of the constitution between the original states and each of the states named in said resolves." This resolution was, by the vote of 7 states (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland), against 4 (Virginia, both Carolinas, and Georgia), referred to a committee of the whole, where for the time it slept. The ordinance offered by Thomas Jefferson in the previous year (April, 1784) proposed the prospective prohibition of slavery in the territories of the United States after the year 1800; Mr. King's proposition was for its immediate, absolute, and irrevocable prohibition. When, two years afterward, the famous ordinance of freedom and government for the N. W. territory was reported by Nathan Dane of Massachusetts (July 11, 1787), Mr. King, who was a member of that congress (then sitting in New York), and a colleague of Mr. Dana, had gone to Philadelphia to take the seat to which he had been elected by Massachusetts as a member of the convention for framing a constitution for the United States. But his colleague embodied in the draft of his ordinance the provision, almost word for word, which Mr. King had laid before congress in March, 1785. While occupied with his duties as member of congress, Mr. King was designated by his state as one of the commissioners to determine the boundary between New York and Massachusetts, and was empowered with his colleague to convey to the United States the large tract of lands beyond the Alleghenies belonging to Massachusetts. On Aug. 14, 1786, Rufus King and James Monroe were appointed a committee on behalf of the congress to wait upon the legislature of Pennsylvania and explain to them the embarrassments of the finances of the United States, and to urge the prompt repeal by that state of the embarrassing condition upon which it had voted its contingent of the 5 per cent. impost levied by the congress on all the states. The speech of Mr. King on this occasion, though no notes of it remain, is commemorated as most effective and brilliant. On May 25, 1787, Mr. King took his seat in the federal convention, which, though called to meet on the 14th of that month, did not form a quorum till the 25th. He had renounced his practice at the bar, and gave himself wholly to the public service. While a member of congress he had married in 1786, in New York, Mary, daughter of John Alsop. The journals of the convention and the fragments of its debates which have come down to us attest the active participation of Mr. King in the important business before them; and the selection of him, one of the youngest members of that body, as one of the committee of five to which it was finally referred to "revise the style of, and arrange the articles" agreed on for the new constitution, affords the best proof of the estimation in which he was held by his colleagues. Having signed the constitution as agreed upon, Mr. King went back

to Massachusetts, and was immediately chosen by his old constituents of Newburyport one of their delegates to the state convention which was to pass upon its acceptance or rejection. Fierce opposition was made in that convention to this instrument, Mr. King leading the array in defence. He was successful, and the ratification was carried by 187 to 168. Mr. King took up his permanent residence in New York in 1788, and in the following year he was elected a representative of that city in the assembly of the state. In the summer of the same year he was chosen by the legislature the first senator from the state of New York under the new constitution, having for his colleague Gen. Schuyler. In this body Mr. King took rank among the leaders of the federal party. The political difficulties of the period were very great; the points, foreign and domestic, to be arranged, complex; and the finances of the country in deplorable confusion. But the public men of the day were equal to its exigencies, and the treaty negotiated by John Jay on behalf of the United States with Great Britain was ratified by the senate and vindicated against the fiercest opposition. In this conflict Mr. King was conspicuous both in the senate and as the joint author with Alexander Hamilton of a series of essays, through the newspapers, under the signature of Camillus. In 1795 he was reelected to the senate, and while serving his second term was nominated by Washington minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, having previously declined the office of secretary of state, made vacant by the resignation of Edmund Randolph. He embarked with his family at New York in July, 1796, and for 8 years fulfilled most ably and acceptably the duties of the office. No foreign minister probably was more sagacious in ascertaining or divining the views and policy of nations, or more careful in keeping his own government well informed on all the public questions of the day. His diplomatic correspondence may be referred to confidently as a model both in style and in topics. The federal party having lost its ascendancy in the public councils, Mr. King, shortly after Mr. Jefferson's accession, asked to be recalled. He was however urged by the president to remain, as he had in hand important negotiations. The recurrence of war in Europe, consequent upon the rupture of the peace of Amiens, leaving little hope of success on the point to which his efforts had been chiefly directed, that of securing our seamen against impressment, he renewed his request to be relieved; and accordingly a successor was appointed, and Mr. King returned to his country in 1804, and withdrew to a farm at Jamaica, L. I., where he passed his time in study, in the pleasures of a liberal hospitality, keeping up his interest in all public concerns, in correspondence with friends in both hemispheres, and in improving and adorning his grounds. This philosophical retirement was broken in upon by the war of 1812, and he was called in 1813 to take his seat for the third

time as a U. S. senator. Yielding no blind support to the administration, and offering to it no partisan opposition, he yet was ever ready to strengthen its hands against the common enemy. When the capitol at Washington was burned by the British forces, he resisted the proposal to remove the seat of government to the interior, and rallied the nation to defend the country and avenge the outrage. His speech on this occasion in the senate was one of those that marked him as a great orator. At the close of the war he applied himself with like diligence to maturing the policy which should efface as speedily as possible the evils of war and build up permanent prosperity. To a bill, however, for a U. S. bank with a capital of \$50,000,000, he made earnest opposition in the senate. The claim of Great Britain to exclude us from the commerce of the West India islands he in like manner resisted; and to his intelligent exposition of the laws of navigation and of the mercantile interests and rights of the United States we are indebted for the law of 1818. He likewise early discerned the danger of the sales on credit of the public lands, and by his bill substituting cash payments and a fixed but reduced price for these lands, and stipulating a remission of interest and of a portion of the principal of the debt then due therefor, he averted a great political peril, and gave order and security to the receipts from the sale of those lands. In 1819 he was reelected, as in the previous instance by a legislature of adverse politics to his own, to the U. S. senate. Soon after the close of the war, and while at his post in the senate in the winter of 1816, he was, without his knowledge or consent, named as the candidate of the federal party for governor of the state of New York. His wish and purpose were at once to decline this nomination, for the sphere of duty of a senator was that in which he felt himself more fitted to be useful. But his political friends asked it of him as a debt to his party, and he yielded his own preference. He was not elected, and thus was left at liberty to pursue his senatorial career. Shortly afterward the Missouri question, as it has been called, began to agitate the nation. Mr. King was pledged against the extension of slavery; and when therefore Missouri presented herself for admission as a state with a constitution authorizing the holding of slaves, he was inexorably opposed to it. The state of New York, by an almost unanimous vote of its legislature, instructed him to resist the admission of Missouri as a slave state; and the argument made by Mr. King in the senate, though but partially reported, has been the repertory for almost all subsequent arguments against the extension of slavery. He was in like manner opposed to the compromise introduced by Mr. Clay, which partially yielded the principle, and voted to the last against it. His 4th term in the senate expired in March, 1825, when he took leave of that body, and as he hoped of public life, in which for 40 years he had been engaged. One of his latest acts was to present a

resolution, Feb. 16, 1825: "That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then and thenceforth the whole of the public land of the United States, with the net proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged that the said fund shall be inviolably applied, to aid the emancipation of such slaves within any of the United States, and to aid the removal of such slaves and the removal of such free persons of color in any of the said states, as by the laws of the states respectively may be allowed to be emancipated or removed to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America." The resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Benton of Missouri, ordered to be printed. John Q. Adams, now become president, urged Mr. King to accept the embassy to England, with which country unadjusted questions of moment were pending, and which the president believed Mr. King, from his familiarity with those questions and his former experience as minister in England, was specially qualified to manage. He reluctantly accepted the mission; but his health gave way, and after a few months spent in England, where he was warmly welcomed, he resigned and came home to die.

KING, SUSAN (PETIGRU), an American authoress, born in Charleston, S. C. The daughter of James L. Petigru, an eminent lawyer of South Carolina, she was highly educated, and was married to Henry O. King, son of Judge Mitchell King. She is the author of several stories of fashionable life, as the "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," a collection of social sketches; "Lily," and "Sylvia's World," a series of short tales illustrative of flirtations, slander, coquetry, jilting, and similar fashionable vices. Their animation, clear and easy style, and piquant satire have attracted for them much attention; and these merits, together with local allusions, have given them remarkable popularity in South Carolina. Mrs. King is distinguished in society by her conversational talent, and especially by a frequent epigrammatic felicity of repartee and retort. She has been a contributor to several periodicals.

KING, THOMAS STARR, an American clergyman, born in New York, Dec. 16, 1824. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Farrington King, who in 1834 was settled as the minister of the first Universalist church in Charlestown, Mass. He was preparing to enter Harvard college when the sudden death of his father left the family in a measure dependent upon his services for a support. From the age of 12 to 20 he was employed either as a clerk or schoolmaster, devoting his leisure hours to theological studies, and in Sept. 1845, preached for the first time in the town of Woburn. In the succeeding year he was settled over his father's former parish in Charlestown, whence he was called in

1848 to the Unitarian church in Hollis st., Boston, with which he remained connected until the early part of 1860. In April of the latter year he sailed for San Francisco, to take charge of the Unitarian congregation in that city. Apart from his labors in the pulpit, Mr. King has acquired an extended reputation as a lecturer, having been regularly employed in that capacity from 1845 to 1860, and having in that time travelled many thousands of miles in all parts of the northern states. He is the author of "The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes, and Poetry" (4to., illustrated, 1859), and of a number of articles in reviews, pamphlets, and sermons. In 1850 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard university.

KING, WILLIAM, an Irish bishop, born in Antrim in 1650, died in Dublin, May 8, 1729. He was educated at Trinity college, and ordained in 1674. In 1681 he became dean of St. Patrick's, but having taken a prominent part in the controversies of the time, and in opposition to the policy of the government, he was, after the revolution and the landing of James II. in Ireland in 1689, imprisoned in Dublin castle. On the departure of James he was liberated and restored to his deanery. In 1691 he was promoted to the see of Derry, and in 1702 became archbishop of Dublin. He was the author of many theological and controversial works, the most important of which is his treatise *De Origine Mali* (1702), which provoked attacks from several formidable antagonists, among whom were Leibnitz and Bayle.

KING, WILLIAM, the first governor of the state of Maine, born in Scarborough, Me., in 1768, died in Bath, June 17, 1852. He was during the greater part of his life, the last 50 years of which were passed in Bath, an active and successful merchant, but is better known by his public services in his native state. At an early period of his career he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in that capacity was distinguished by his efforts in behalf of religious freedom, and of securing to original settlers upon wild lands the benefit of their improvements. He was an early and ardent advocate of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and upon the consummation of that act presided over the convention which met in 1819 to frame the constitution of the new state. He was subsequently elected the first governor of Maine, and, after holding office a little more than a year, became one of the U. S. commissioners for the adjustment of Spanish claims. He also held other offices of importance under the general and state governments, including that of collector of the port of Bath.

KING, WILLIAM RUFUS, an American statesman, 13th vice-president of the United States, born in Sampson co., N. C., April 6, 1786, died in Dallas co., Ala., April 17, 1858. He entered the university of North Carolina at Chapel Hill at the age of 12, and was graduated in 1803. He then commenced the study of law with William Duffy in Fayetteville, and was admitted

to the bar in 1806. In 1806 he was elected to the legislature from his native county, and was reelected in 1807; but at the meeting of the legislature he was appointed state solicitor for the Wilmington circuit, which office he held for two years, when he resigned. In 1809 he was again elected to the legislature. In 1810 he was elected to congress, and was twice reelected. In congress he united himself with Clay, Calhoun, and others, who advocated the war policy of Mr. Madison's administration, and voted for the declaration of war in June, 1812. In the spring of 1816 he resigned his seat in congress, and accepted the office of secretary of legation to Naples under William Pinckney. Mr. Pinckney was afterward transferred to St. Petersburg, and was accompanied to that court also by Mr. King as secretary. In the autumn of 1818 Mr. King returned home, having visited most of the European countries, and removed to Dallas co., Ala., where he continued to reside until his death. In the spring of 1819 he was elected to the convention which was called to form a constitution and a state government for Alabama, and was elected in 1819 one of the U. S. senators from the new state, drawing the short term of 4 years. He was successively reelected in 1823, 1828, 1834, and 1840. During all this time he acted uniformly with the democratic party. He supported Gen. Jackson for president in 1824, 1828, and 1832. Mr. King was frequently called to the chair of the senate as president *pro tem*. In April, 1844, he was appointed by President Tyler minister to France. The proposition for the annexation of Texas was then pending. England was known to be decidedly opposed to the scheme, and there was a general belief that her government was urging France to join in a protest against it. Mr. King was an active advocate of the annexation, and upon reaching Paris he directed his efforts to prevent this joint protest, in which he was successful. Mr. King returned to the United States in Nov. 1846. In 1848 Senator Arthur P. Bagby was sent as minister to Russia, and Mr. King was appointed by the governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy thus created. In 1849, the term for which he was appointed having expired, he was elected for a full term of 6 years. In 1850, on the accession of Vice-President Fillmore to the presidency after the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. King was unanimously elected president of the senate. In 1852 he was elected vice-president of the United States, at the time Franklin Pierce was elected president. In Jan. 1853, he went to Cuba for the benefit of his health. By a special act of congress, the oath of office, as vice-president, was administered to him in Cuba by the American consul-general at Havana. In April, 1853, he returned to his home in Dallas co., Ala., where he died.

KING AND QUEEN, an E. co. of Va., bounded S. W. by Mattapony and York rivers, and E. by the Piankatank; area, 835 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 10,819, of whom 5,764 were slaves. The surface is moderately uneven. The

soil is not very fertile, but may be improved by the application of marl, of which the county contains large quantities. The productions in 1850 were 376,986 bushels of Indian corn, 68,755 of wheat, 48,883 lbs. of butter, 7,600 of tobacco, and 11,034 of wool. There were 2 saw mills, 18 churches, and 281 pupils attending public schools. Value of real estate in 1856, \$1,737,971, showing an increase of 30 per cent. since 1850. Capital, King and Queen Court House.

KING AT ARMS. See HERALDRY.

KING BIRD, an American flycatcher of the genus *tyrannus* (Cuv.), and species *T. Carolinensis* (Baird) or *T. intrepidus* (Vieill.); other names given to it are tyrant flycatcher and field martin. This bird is 8½ inches long, with an extent of wings of 14½; the bill is stout, shorter than the head; the wings long and pointed, the outer primaries abruptly attenuated near the end; tail shorter than the wings, slightly rounded; on the crown a concealed patch of vermilion feathers edged with white and orange, capable of erection as a crest. The color above is dark bluish ash; below white, tinged with bluish ash on the sides of the throat and across the breast; the wings dark brown, the greater coverts and quills edged with white; tail broadly margined and tipped with white. It is found throughout eastern North America to the Rocky mountains, and in Washington territory. According to Audubon, the king bird arrives in Louisiana from the south about the middle of March; it proceeds gradually to the north, going back about the last of August. It prefers orchards, fields of clover, and the vicinity of houses, being seldom found in woods; the flight is rapid, performed by alternate flap-pings and sailings, much in the manner of our robin. The intrepidity of the king bird is remarkable, as it does not hesitate to attack the crow, vultures, hawks, eagles, and even cats and other animals approaching the nest, plunging upon their backs and striking with the bill; it is the farmer's friend in protecting eggs from the crow and chickens from the hawk, and in devouring noxious insects; and yet from its eating a few bees, raspberries, and figs, it is very generally persecuted. The nest is made in trees, and the eggs, 4 to 6, are reddish white with irregular spots of brown. The notes are tremulous and sharp, and uttered continuously during flight. Many are shot in the southern states, where their flesh is considered a delicacy.

KING GEORGE, an E. co. of Va., bounded N. and E. by the Potomac river and S. by the Rappahannock; area, 176 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 5,971, of whom 3,403 were slaves. The surface and soil are both diversified. The productions in 1850 were 241,900 bushels of Indian corn, 76,707 of wheat, 40,090 lbs. of butter, and 12,306 of wool. There were 11 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 8 churches, and 200 pupils attending public schools. Value of real estate in 1856, \$1,499,585, showing an increase of 37 per cent. since 1850. Capital, King George Court House.

KING WILLIAM, an E. co. of Va., bounded N. E. by Mattaponi river and S. W. by the Pamunkey; area, 270 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 8,779, of whom 5,731 were slaves. It has a rolling surface and a good soil. The productions in 1850 were 258,685 bushels of Indian corn, 108,819 of wheat, 82,580 lbs. of butter, and 10,271 of wool. There were 4 grist mills, 9 churches, and 238 pupils attending academies and other schools. Value of real estate in 1856, \$1,698,502, showing an increase of 24 per cent. since 1850. Capital, King William Court House.

KINGFISHER, an extensive family of birds, with a lengthened, generally straight bill, broad at the base with acute tip, rounded wings, short tail, strong and short tarsi. The family includes, according to Gray, the sub-families *bucconina* or puff birds, of tropical America; the *galbulina* or jacamars, also South American, already treated; the *halcyonina* or kinghunters, belonging to the old world; and the *alcedinina* or kingfishers, distributed the world over. The sub-family of kingfishers contains the genera *alcedo* (Linn.), *alcyon* (Swains.), and *ceryle* (Boie), with a long, straight, and slender bill, with the culmen sloping to the acute tip. In *alcedo* the wings are short, with the 1st quill nearly as long as the 2d and 3d, which are equal and longest; tail short, broad, and rounded; tarsi very short and robust; toes unequal, the middle one longest, and the inner one short; the claws short and curved. The species of this genus are found in most parts of the old world, where they frequent fresh water rivers and lakes, perching solitary on an overhanging branch, or skimming near the surface in pursuit of their fish prey; they sometimes plunge from a branch, and at others flutter over a spot, suddenly pouncing on a fish as it rises to the surface; they catch the fish with the bill, and swallow it whole head foremost, unless it be too large, in which case they beat it to pieces and swallow the separate fragments. The nest is made at the end of a long gallery which they excavate in the sandy or clayey banks of rivers by their bill and feet, and the eggs are 6 or 7, which are placed on ejected pellets of fish bones. The common kingfisher of Europe (*A. ispida*, Linn.) is about 7 inches long, with a long sharp bill, stout body, and short wings; it possesses many of the brilliant colors of tropical birds, the upper back being dark green, the lower back and rump bright blue; the upper part of the head, wing coverts, and stripe on each side of neck, green with numerous light blue spots; throat and neck stripe yellowish white, and lower parts pale chestnut. The eggs are pinkish white, and are placed in holes in river banks. This bird is the halcyon of the ancients, from whose period and habits of incubation arose the term "halcyon days." (See HALCYON DAYS.) Some of the older writers even attributed to the kingfisher the power of arresting the violence of the waves. In some parts of Europe it is still believed that the breast of a kingfisher suspended by the bill

will always be turned to the north, that when accurately balanced the bill will point in the direction of the wind even within doors, and that its head and feathers protect against witches and storms at sea, and are a sure means of securing the affections of a loved object. The flight is direct and rapid, and its note sharp and piercing and emitted on the wing. The genus *alcyon* (Swains.) has no inner toe; its few species are found in Australia and the Indian archipelago; their habits are the same as in the preceding.—The common kingfisher of this country belongs to the genus *ceryle* (Boie); this comprises several species, many of which are found in Africa and India; the tail is long and rounded, the tarsi uncommonly short and stout, and the inner toe much longer than the hinder. The belted kingfisher (*C. alcyon*, Boie) is found throughout North America; the length is about 18 inches, and the extent of wings 22; the head has a long crest; the color is blue above, without metallic lustre; a concealed band across the back of the head, a spot before the eye, and the lower parts white; a band across the breast, and the sides under the wings blue like the back; primaries white on the basal half; tail transversely banded and spotted with white. In the young birds there is a light chestnut band on the breast below the blue one, which last is more or less tinged with chestnut. Specimens from the Pacific coast are considerably the largest. It is a constant resident in the southern states; its flight is rapid, and it often suddenly stops like a sparrow hawk and hovers over the water, dashing headlong after its prey, which it carries to the nearest stump or tree and swallows instantly. It follows the course of rivers even to the cascades of their sources, and its presence near a sequestered stream is good evidence to the angler that trout are there abundant; it is fond of resorting to mill ponds, where the stillness of the water enables it easily to detect its prey. Its notes are very sharp, rapid, and rattling. The nests are made in holes dug to the horizontal depth of from 4 to 6 feet in a bank, the entrance being just large enough to admit a bird, and the end rounded like an oven; the eggs are generally 6, and pure white, and incubation lasts about 16 days, being performed by both parents; the eggs are considered good eating, though the flesh of the bird is fishy and tough. According to Audubon, this bird occasionally plunges into the sea after small fry. The Texas kingfisher (*C. Americana*, Boie) is only 8 inches long, with an extent of wings of a foot; the head is slightly crested; the general color above is glossy or metallic green, and below white; a pectoral and abdominal band of green spots, and a green line on each side of the throat; a collar on the neck, a double row of spots on the quills white; sometimes there is also a chestnut band. It is found in the Rio Grande region and southward.—The sub-family of *halcyonina* or kinghunters have the aspect and general habits of kingfishers, from which they differ principally in the broader and stouter bill. The genus *dacelo* (Leach)

is found in Australia and New Guinea; the species are not shy, and one, the *D. gigas* (Bodd) is 18 inches long; they go into the woods, and feed indiscriminately on any animals of suitable size, whether quadruped, bird, reptile, fish, insect, or crustacean; the colors are handsome, and the flight quick and noiseless; their powerful bills render them formidable, and they can successfully resist even the smaller birds of prey; some of the species have a peculiar screaming laugh at sunrise and sunset, which has caused the name of "laughing jackass" to be given to them in Australia. The showy genus *tanyptera* (Vigors) has a long wedge-shaped tail; it is found in New Guinea and the Philippine islands. The genus *halcyon* (Swains.), with about 50 species, inhabits Africa, Australia, India and its archipelago, and the South sea islands; some of these birds are very handsome, green and blue predominating; like the rest of this sub-family, they build their nest in the hollow trunks of trees. The genus *ceyx* (Lacép.), small, 8-toed, short-tailed, and purplish red, is found in India and its archipelago.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, an English barrister and author, born in Taunton in 1802. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity college, Cambridge, and subsequently was entered as a student at law in Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1827, and in a few years acquired an extensive chancery practice in London. Not long after his admission to the bar he made an extensive tour in the East, of which he wrote home many graphic descriptions. Upon his return to England he was induced to revise his letters for publication; but having attempted in vain to find a publisher, he threw the manuscript aside, and for some years thought no more upon the subject. Happening one day to be conversing with Mr. Ollivier, a publisher in Pall Mall, on the recent appearance of a book of travels, he offered to give him his manuscript if he would print it. The offer was accepted, and the work, published under the title of "Eöthen," was universally pronounced one of the freshest and most entertaining books of travel of the day. It went through numerous editions in England, was reprinted in the United States, and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Mr. Kinglake was not allured by this brilliant success from his professional duties, and, with the exception of an article in the "Quarterly Review" on the political uses of the Mediterranean, entitled the "French Lake," and a "History of the Two Years' War in the Crimea, based chiefly on the Private Papers of Lord Raglan and other Authentic Materials," recently announced, he is not known to have made any further contributions to literature. In 1857 he was returned to the house of commons as member for Bridgewater.—JOHN ALEXANDER, cousin of the preceding, and an English lawyer, born in Taunton in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1830, made a sergeant at law in 1844, and at the same time appointed

recorder of Exeter, and in 1856 appointed recorder of Bristol. He is a member of parliament for Rochester, and an extreme liberal in politics, being in favor of the vote by ballot, the abolition of church rates, and other popular measures. He has contributed articles to the reviews, and the authorship of "Eöthen" has frequently been erroneously attributed to him.

KINGS, a S. E. co. of N. Y., forming the W. extremity of Long island; area, 72 sq. m.; pop. in 1855, 216,355. It lies between the East river and New York harbor and the Atlantic ocean, embracing several small islands adjacent to the coast. A range of drift hills, from 50 to 300 feet above tide, crosses the county from S. W. to N. E. The soil is a light sandy loam, capable of varied cultivation. Garden vegetables are extensively raised for the New York market, and nearly every other branch of business in the county is also dependent on the metropolis. The productions in 1855 were 54,179 bushels of Indian corn, 18,086 of wheat, 11,679 of oats, 368,243 of potatoes, 23,972 of peas and beans, 31,001 of turnips, 6,188 tons of hay, and 17,425 lbs. of butter; value of market garden produce, \$273,552. There were 5 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 15 furnaces, 4 tanneries, 10 newspaper offices, 49 school houses, and 149 churches. The county was organized in 1683. The Long island railroad runs through it, having its W. terminus at Brooklyn, the capital.

KING'S, a central co. of New Brunswick, drained by the St. John river; area, 1,828 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 18,842. It is diversified by a succession of hills, some of which, as the Pisgah, Piccadilla, and Moose hill, rise to a considerable height. The whole county, with its large tracts of intervals and meadow, bays, and rivers, presents a varied and somewhat romantic landscape, and is one of the best agricultural counties of the province. The soil is fertile. Iron ore of fine quality is abundant. Coal exists, but has not yet been mined. Limestone and gypsum are plentiful, and there are many mineral springs. Capital, Kingston.

KING'S, a S. W. co. of Nova Scotia, situated on the bay of Fundy and Minas basin; pop. in 1851, 16,395. It has a broken and picturesque coast line, but the borders of the rivers Annapolis, Gaspereaux, Cornwallis, Cunard, Habitant, and Pereau are flat, with large tracts of the richest alluvial deposits. The principal settlements are on those streams and on the post road from Halifax to Annapolis. The Cornwallis river will admit steamers of light draft for upward of 20 miles. The soil is fertile, and the county contains iron ore, copper, silver, and slate. Capital, Kentville.

KING'S, an E. co. of Prince Edward island; pop. in 1848, 15,425. Its coasts are deeply indented by bays and inlets, and lined with settlements. There are also many villages in the interior. Capital, Georgetown.

KING'S, an inland co. of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. by Westmeath, E. by Kildare, S. by Tipperary and Queen's co., and

W. by Roscommon, Galway, and Tipperary; area, 772 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 112,080. On the S. the county is somewhat broken by ramifications of the Slievebloom mountains, of which the principal summits are Arderin, 1,733 feet high, Carrol hill, 1,584 feet, and Farbreague, 1,411 feet, with two others unnamed, respectively of 1,691 and 1,602 feet. The principal lakes are Loughs Fin, Boara, Annaghmore, and Pallas. The Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, and Brosna are the largest rivers. The soil is of average fertility, and agriculture is devoted to the usual corn crops. There are few minerals and no important manufactures. The county returns two members to parliament. Its chief towns are Birr and Tullamore.

KINGS, BOOKS OF, one of the chief divisions of the historical series of the canonical Scriptures. In their contents, if not entirely in style and arrangement, they are a continuation of the books of Samuel, as the latter are of that of Judges. Commencing with the conclusion of the history of David, which forms the chief contents of the books of Samuel, they relate the history of the Hebrew state under Solomon and Rehoboam, of the divided state under the rival dynasties of Israel and Judah, and of the latter alone, after the captivity of the 10 tribes, down to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians. They thus cover altogether a period of about 430 years, beginning with 1015 B. C. Some chapters dwell with special interest on the acts of the prophets Elijah and Elisha. Excepting these, the work seems to be an extract from the annals of the Hebrew kings, to which reference is frequently made. The name of the author is unknown. Some suppose him to be identical with the author of Samuel, which others regard as improbable on critical grounds. He was probably a contemporary of Jeremiah, if not that prophet himself. The division of the work into two books is not founded on any intrinsic reasons.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, a post village in Gaston co., N. C., in the vicinity of which is an eminence of the same name, situated in York district, S. C., which was the scene of a memorable conflict in the revolutionary war, Oct. 7, 1780. Immediately after the battle of Camden (Aug. 1780), Lord Cornwallis despatched Major Patrick Ferguson, an enterprising partisan officer, with a few hundred regulars and Tories, to scour the western part of South Carolina, with orders to join him at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg co., N. C. Ferguson's force was gradually increased by enlistments to 1,100 men, and the new recruits, mostly tory desperadoes of the worst stamp, committed frightful excesses upon the inhabitants of the country. In the latter part of September, when within a few days' march of Charlotte, he turned aside toward the mountains to disperse a small American force under Col. Clarke; but upon arriving at Gilbert Town, in what is now Rutherford co., N. C., he learned to his surprise that a large body of "mountain men," as the frontiersmen of Georgia and the

Carolinas were called, with many of the neighboring yeomanry and volunteers from Virginia, and even from Kentucky and Tennessee, had hastily assembled to oppose his progress. Breaking up his quarters, he pushed forward to join Cornwallia, sending expresses to inform the latter of his danger, all of whom, however, were intercepted. The patriot forces started immediately in pursuit, and upon arriving at Cowpens, the scene of Morgan's victory over Tarleton a few months later, on the evening of Oct. 6, were informed that Ferguson was at the Cherokee ford on Broad river, about 80 miles distant. They had no general officer, but Col. Campbell of Virginia was intrusted with the temporary command. At a general council of officers it was determined that 900 of the best mounted and equipped men, about half the force, should continue the pursuit, while the remainder should follow as fast as they could. The main body, marching all night, came up with Ferguson at 8 P. M. on the 7th, posted on King's mountain, a narrow stony ridge elevated about 100 feet from the neighboring ravines, and upward of a mile in length. The Americans were formed into 3 bodies, the centre commanded by Cols. Campbell and Shelby, the right by Cols. Sevier and McDowell, and the left by Cols. Cleveland and Williams, which moved simultaneously from different points upon the enemy. Ferguson, who had boasted that "if all the rebels out of hell should attack him, they could not drive him from his position," immediately charged Sevier and McDowell, and pushed them down the hill with the bayonet, the Tories using rifles and fowling pieces armed at the end with large knives. A flank fire from Cleveland and Williams caused him to turn against his new assailants; but the latter had scarcely been repulsed, when he was confronted by the centre under Campbell and Shelby and the rallied troops of Sevier. In this manner the fight continued for upward of an hour, until the enemy, harassed on all sides by the fire of the riflemen, which was rapidly thinning their ranks, were thrown into confusion, and began to retreat along the ridge. Ferguson, shouting to his men: "Crush the damned rebels to the earth," prepared for one final charge, and fell at the head of his regulars pierced by 7 bullets, dying, according to tradition, by the hand of Col. Williams, who was also slain. His men, disheartened by his fall, surrendered to the number of nearly 800, 240 having fallen. Only 200 escaped. The Americans lost only 20 men killed, although a large number were wounded. After the battle 10 of the prisoners notorious for their crimes were hanged, having first been regularly tried and condemned by their captors. This was one of the most brilliant victories of the war, and exercised an important influence in precipitating the downfall of British power in the South. The 75th anniversary of the battle was commemorated by a celebration on the ground, at which an oration was delivered by the Hon. S. T. Preston.

KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD (KING), viscount, an English archaeologist, born Nov. 16, 1795, died in Dublin, Feb. 27, 1837. He is distinguished for his great work entitled "Antiquities of Mexico, comprising Facsimiles of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics, together with the Monuments of New Spain by M. Dupaix, with their respective Scales of Measurement, and accompanying Descriptions; the whole illustrated by many valuable inedited MSS." (9 vols. fol., London, 1830-'48). The 8th and 9th volumes were published after his death, which took place from a fever caught in a debtors' prison, where he had been temporarily confined for resistance to an attempted imposition. The first 7 volumes are estimated to have cost upward of \$300,000. The work is chiefly valuable for its generally faithful reproduction, in facsimile, of such Mexican hieroglyphical or painted records and rituals as were known to exist in the libraries and private collections of Europe. These, however, are often carelessly arranged, and the pages so confused as to be utterly unintelligible except to advanced students in American archaeology. Most of the original speculations of Lord Kingsborough are exceedingly loose and crude, and mainly directed to the establishment of the hypothesis of the Jewish origin of the American Indians, or at least of the semi-civilized nations of Mexico and Central America. The 9th volume, containing the relation of Don Alva Ixtlixochitl, is imperfect, closing abruptly without finishing the relation. Since the publication of the work of Lord Kingsborough a large number of additional Mexican MSS. or paintings have come to light, including a considerable part of those collected by Boturini, and supposed to have been lost. It has also been found, by careful collation, that the facsimiles of the work are not always critically correct. Still, it must be regarded as by far the most important contribution to American archaeology that has yet been made, and the basis on which the study of Mexican history and antiquities must proceed.

KINGSLEY, CALVIN, D.D., an American clergyman, born in Annsville, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1812. He was graduated at Alleghany college, Penn., in 1841, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was elected professor of mathematics in Alleghany college. In 1842 he was appointed to Meadville station, still holding his connection with the college. The following year was spent mainly in securing an endowment fund for the institution. In 1844 he was stationed in Erie, Penn., and at the close of his term as pastor returned to the college, and remained for a number of years a member of its faculty. The year 1855 was spent in raising funds for the endowment of the biblical department in the college, and the year following he was elected by the general conference editor of the "Western Christian Advocate." He is the author of a work on the "Resurrection of the Human Body."

KINGSLEY, CHARLES, an English clergyman, novelist, and poet, born in Holne, Devonshire, June 17, 1819. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Kingsley, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and formerly vicar of Holne, and springs from a family long established in Cheshire. Of his lineal ancestors one was a colonel in the parliamentary service, whose younger brother, emigrating to America, established there a branch of the family, which still flourishes; and another, Gen. Kingsley, commanded a brigade at the battle of Minden. The martial qualities and vigor of character which family tradition ascribes to these ancestors have been frequently manifested by their descendant, though in a different sphere of action. His childhood was passed at Holne vicarage, in a neighborhood abounding in interesting natural features, and in traditional and historical associations, and so fertile and beautiful as to have gained the name of the "garden of England." In his 14th year he was placed under the care of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, at Ottery St. John, and at the age of 20 was sent to King's college, London, whence in 1840 he removed to Magdalen college, Cambridge. At the university he won distinction with ease, becoming a prizeman in his freshman year, and appearing, when he took his bachelor's degree in 1842, as a first class in classics, and a senior optime in mathematics. After a few months' study of the law he entered the church, and in 1844 was presented to the living of Eversley in Hampshire, of which parish he had previously been curate, and where he has resided down to the present time, combining the faithful and energetic discharge of his duties as a parish priest with literary labors which have gained him a wide-spread reputation. About the time of his presentation he was married to a daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, for many years a liberal member of parliament for Truro and Great Marlow. From the commencement of his labors in the ministry he had been impressed with the necessity of translating Christianity into the every-day life of the people, and making it the most effective means of social amelioration; and his "Twenty-five Village Sermons" (12mo., 1844), addressed to the rustic people who form the bulk of his parishioners, are characterized by great earnestness in the development of this idea, and by a fearless adherence to truth also, which won the sympathies of those for whose benefit they were intended, if they startled and even offended his rich and titled neighbors. His "Saint's Tragedy" (12mo., 1848), a dramatic poem founded on the history of Elizabeth of Hungary, the landgravine of Thuringia, and which contained the author's protest against a species of morbid asceticism which was beginning to affect the English church, attracted attention not less from its literary merits than from its supposed enunciation of the doctrines of what was known as "Christian socialism." The latter impression was not a little strengthened in the public mind by the fact that the work was ushered

into the world by a preface from the Rev. Mr. Maurice, with whom the author had recently allied himself in that theological movement known as the "Broad Church" party, and in whose schemes for ameliorating the physical and moral condition of the working classes he heartily concurred. As early as during his career at the university his sympathies had been excited by what seemed the unnecessary oppressions and privations of the laboring classes, and the revelations subsequently made by Mr. Henry Mayhew in his remarkable series of papers on "London Labor and the Poor" aroused him to immediate action in their behalf. Considering it a duty he owed to his sacred office to inquire into the truth of these revelations, he coöperated with Mr. Maurice and others, under the lead of that gentleman, in arranging a series of interviews with artisans and laborers, the result of which was the establishment among the latter of companies for the purpose of undertaking work in common and sharing the proceeds, the plan of coöperative associations seeming the most effective means of breaking down the system of competitive labor under which the workmen remained in degradation and poverty. The condition of the tailors being particularly deplorable, an experimental organization, called the "Working Tailors' Association," was formed, to which funds were lent through the exertions of the friends of the measure at an interest of 4 per cent. The scheme succeeded, and other associations more or less successful followed, in the establishment of which Maurice and Kingsley participated, insisting, however, that these and all other schemes for social improvement must be based on the truths of the Christian religion to insure their success. Under the influence of these investigations he published in 1850 his first and best known work of fiction, "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," a novel having a tailor for its hero, and dealing with the social and political abuses of the day with a vigor and earnestness which gained for the author the title of the "chartist parson," and fully identified him with the theories of the "Christian socialists." In it he aimed to show that while socialism in the French sense of that word was impossible in England, the problem of human misery growing in the midst of human well-being was pressing for a solution, and must be met; that the socialism of England was simply the plea of the suffering individual man to be considered in the arrangement of society; and that this socialism only demanded that every man should have an opportunity to make himself what duty and his conscience should point out to him. In a pamphlet published just before "Alton Locke" appeared, entitled "Cheap Clothes and Nasty," Mr. Kingsley had urged that public hygiene and political economy demanded that no individual man should be condemned from his birth to physical disease and moral despair. The story of "Alton Locke" was an elaboration of this plea clothed in the splendor of romance and weighty with the ern-

phasis of tragedy. In like manner Mr. Kingsley's doctrines of "muscular Christianity," which have made so positive a mark upon the thought of the time, and which had their literary apotheosis in his romance, "Westward Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir A. Leigh, Knt." (3 vols. 8vo., 1855), have nothing in common with the creed of the German "rehabilitationists," but simply express his belief that a religious soul can be truly developed only in a healthy body. His prose publications, in addition to those mentioned, include "Yeast, a Problem" (8vo., 1851), "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face" (2 vols. 8vo., 1858), a vivid historical and philosophical romance of the 5th century, both of which originally appeared in "Fraser's Magazine;" "Sermons on National Subjects preached in a Village Church" (2 vols. 12mo., 1853); "Phaëthon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers" (8vo., 1852), a philosophical dialogue; "Alexandria and her Schools" (8vo., 1854), the substance of 4 lectures delivered in Edinburgh; "Sermons for the Times" (1855); "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore," a charming little treatise on marine zoology and botany, expanded from an article on natural history originally published in the "North British Review;" "The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales" (1856); "Two Years Ago" (1856); "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Times;" "Good News of God" (1859); and a variety of miscellaneous sermons and magazine articles. In all these works the author's imaginative power and philosophical grasp of thought are made subservient to a pervading argument in favor of the intellectual and social omnipotence of Christianity. As a lyric poet Mr. Kingsley has attained a high rank by a number of pieces scattered through his prose writings and contributed to various periodicals. A collection of them, including the "Saint's Tragedy," was published in America in 1856 (12mo., Boston), and republished in London in the succeeding year, followed in 1858 by a volume containing "Andromeda," a hexameter poem, and other pieces. —HENRY, brother of the preceding, born in Holne in 1824. He studied at Oriel college, Oxford, and subsequently passed many years in Australia. Returning to England in 1858, he published there a striking novel entitled "The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," which conveys some very impressive views of life in the southern continent.

KINGSLEY, JAMES LUCK, LL.D., an American scholar, born in Windham, Conn., Aug. 28, 1778, died in New Haven, Aug. 31, 1852. After having been for a short time a student in Williams college, he entered in 1797 the sophomore class in Yale college, where he was graduated in 1799. During the two years following he was occupied in teaching, first in Wethersfield, and afterward in his native town. In 1801 he was appointed a tutor in Yale college, and in 1805 received the newly established professorship of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages in the same institution. He was re-

lieved of a portion of his duties in 1831, when a separate professorship of Greek was instituted, and of another portion in 1835, when a professorship of sacred literature was founded. In Latin he continued to instruct until his resignation in 1851. From 1805 to 1824 Mr. Kingsley was also librarian of the college. By his pupils throughout the country, 3 generations of whom came under his instruction, he is remembered with affection, and many stories are current among them of the exactness of his knowledge and the keenness of his wit. He published a few Latin text books, a historical discourse on the 200th anniversary of the founding of New Haven, a history of Yale college in the "American Quarterly Register," and a life of Ezra Stiles in Sparks's "American Biography."

KINGSTON, a township and the capital of Ulster co., N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson river, 90 m. N. from New York and 55 m. S. from Albany; pop. in 1855, 13,974. It is the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and communicates with Rhinebeck, a station on the Hudson river railroad on the opposite side of the river, by a ferry. Steamboats connect it with New York, Albany, and intermediate places. It has a large business in coal, stone, and ice by canal and river, and contains an extensive lime factory, a cement factory, 18 churches (2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Jewish, 1 Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 3 Reformed Dutch, and 1 Roman Catholic), and a number of schools and academies. Kingston village, on Rondout creek, 2 m. from the Hudson, contains the county buildings, 8 churches, several seminaries, 3 banks, a savings bank, and 4 newspaper offices, and is an active business place; pop. in 1855, 3,971. The principal other villages in the township are Rondout at the mouth of Esopus creek, the seat of most of the river trade, and Eddyville on Rondout creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Kingston.—The earliest permanent settlement in the place was made soon after 1665. The first state convention of New York adjourned from Fishkill to Kingston in Feb. 1777. In September following the state legislature met here, but on Oct. 17 a British force under Sir Henry Clinton plundered the village and burned every house but one. The legislature had dispersed on their approach, and the public records were removed to the back settlements. The first constitution of the state of New York was framed at Kingston.

KINGSTON, a city of Frontenac co., Canada West, capital of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, and formerly capital of the province, situated at the head of the St. Lawrence river, where it issues from Lake Ontario, and at the mouth of Cataragui creek, in lat. 44° 8' N., long. 78° 40' W., 198 m. S. W. from Montreal, and 165 m. E. N. E. from Toronto; pop. in 1852, 11,585; in 1858, 13,000. The harbor is deep and commodious, and is protected by Wolfe and Garden islands, which lie opposite the city at a distance of 3 m. On the W. is the entrance to the bay of Quinté,

and on the E. the terminus of the Rideau canal. Haldimand cove, E. of the city between Point Frederic or Navy Point and Point Henry, is the seat of a royal dockyard. On both these promontories there are fortifications which command the whole harbor. Fort Henry is the principal work of defence; there are also several martello towers near it, and as a military post Kingston is the strongest place in Canada after Quebec. The city is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. Most of the houses are built of blue limestone, which is quarried in the vicinity. Water is supplied partly from the river and partly from wells, some of which are impregnated with mineral substances, and the city is lighted with gas. There are many fine public buildings, among which are the city hall, constructed of hewn stone, and containing, beside the municipal offices, the post office, reading rooms, council room, and a market; the court house, the gaol, and several benevolent and literary institutions. Among the last are Queen's college (Presbyterian), and Regiopolis college (Roman Catholic), each of which receives from government £500 a year; Queen's college school, a mechanics' institute, a house of industry, a general hospital, an asylum for criminal lunatics in connection with the penitentiary, the Hôtel Dieu hospital and orphan asylum, a female academy and free school under the charge of the ladies of the congregation of Our Lady, &c. The provincial penitentiary is situated on the outskirts of the city. There are 13 churches, including a Roman Catholic cathedral. The commercial bank of Canada has its head office here, and 8 other banks have branches. The periodical press comprises 2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers. The principal manufactures are portable steam engines, locomotives, boilers, agricultural implements, iron work, soap and candles, and leather. The Victoria iron works give employment to 75 men, and manufacture 3 tons of bar iron daily. There are also several breweries and distilleries, and various establishments connected with ship building, rigging, &c. Ship building formerly employed a considerable part of the industry of the city, and vessels of the largest class for river, lake, and ocean navigation were constructed here; but of late this branch of business has declined, the railroads interfering with the lake trade. There is a marine railway on which to haul out vessels that are to be repaired. The commerce of Kingston is protected by a board of trade. It is carried on by the lake, the Rideau canal, and the grand trunk railway, which passes within 2 m. of the city, with a branch running into the streets. The imports entered for consumption in 1858 amounted to \$1,754,794 (but this included a considerable amount entered under the reciprocity treaty and reexported), and the exports of domestic produce to \$378,071.—Kingston is one of the oldest settlements in Canada West, having been founded in 1784, and incorporated in 1838. It occupies the site

of Fort Frontenac, built in 1672 by Governor-General Frontenac.

KINGSTON, the principal seaport of the British colony of Jamaica, connected by railway with Spanish Town, situated in the county of Surry, on the S. side of the island; pop. about 82,000, of whom nearly 25,000 are colored. It is built on the N. of a fine landlocked harbor, 6 m. long and 2 m. wide, with a narrow entrance defended by forts, and forming a safe anchorage in which the largest navy might ride. The city is regularly laid out, in the form of a parallelogram, with streets 66 feet wide, built along an inclined plane rising from the sea by gradual ascent to the Liguarea hills, the highest of the Blue mountain range, about 6 m. distant. The space of ground between the hills and the sea is highly cultivated, and studded with residences, among which are the extensive barracks of Up Park, and the Admiral's Pen, or shore residence of the admiral commanding the West India squadron. Most of the houses are of brick, 2 stories high, with verandahs and gardens; but the streets are unpaved. The principal buildings are the Protestant churches, several Roman Catholic chapels and synagogues, a theatre, hospital, penitentiary and poorhouse, market house, Athenæum, free school, society of arts, commercial subscription rooms, &c. Most of the commerce of Jamaica passes through this port. The number of vessels arrived there in 1859 was 402, including 253 British and 87 American. The principal exports are sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, pimento, and coffee. From its situation it enjoys the sea breezes which blow regularly during part of most days in the year, with a land breeze at night. The thermometer ranges from 76° to 96°. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 councilmen, and a recorder. It returns 3 members to the colonial house of assembly. Kingston was founded in 1692, immediately after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake. Port Royal was rebuilt at the extremity of a long neck of land called "the Palisades," which forms the S. shore of the harbor, and is the naval station.

KINGSTON, ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, duchess of, an English peeress, born in 1720, died near Paris, Aug. 28, 1788. Her father, Col. Chudleigh, governor of Chelsea college, died when she was very young, leaving his family in narrow circumstances. As she grew up, her beauty and vivacity attracted much attention; and in her 18th year, by the influence of Mr. Pulteney, afterward earl of Bath, she was appointed a maid of honor to the princess of Wales, the mother of George III. At the princess's court at Leicester house she became one of the reigning toasts of the day, and among her numerous admirers was the duke of Hamilton, whose proposals of marriage she accepted, with the understanding that the nuptials should be celebrated on his return from a visit to the continent. During his absence Capt. Hervey, grandson of the earl of Bristol, became enam-

ored of her, and by the assistance of her aunt, Mrs. Hanmer, who intercepted the letters addressed by the duke to Miss Chudleigh, succeeded in alienating her affections from his rival and in persuading her to be privately married to himself. The day after the marriage, which took place Aug. 5, 1744, she conceived so violent a dislike for her husband that she resolved never to see him again. The duke of Hamilton soon after returned to England, and was naturally astonished that his claim to her hand should be rejected. To escape his reproaches, and those of her mother, who was a stranger to her marriage, at her apparently unreasonable rejection of this and other advantageous offers, she visited the continent, where she pursued a career of scandalous dissipation. During a residence at Berlin Frederic the Great paid her marked attentions, and at Dresden the electress loaded her with presents. Returning to England, she resumed her duties at the court, and became one of the leaders in the fashionable profligacy of the age. The marriage with Capt. Hervey, however, perpetually annoyed her, and in order to destroy all evidences of it she contrived to tear the leaf out of the parish register in which it was recorded. The death of her husband's grandfather, the earl of Bristol, having improved his prospects of succeeding to the earldom, she obtained the restoration of the leaf. Meanwhile the duke of Kingston, ignorant of her marriage, solicited her hand; and having prevailed on her husband to allow a divorce by mutual consent to be pronounced at doctors' commons, she was married a 2d time, March 8, 1769. The duke died 4 years afterward, leaving her in possession of a princely fortune on the condition that she should not again marry. Forthwith she plunged into a course of licentiousness, the censure excited by which constrained her to leave the country for a time. She sailed for Italy in her own yacht, and while living in Rome in great magnificence learned that the family of the duke of Kingston were about to establish against her a charge of bigamy on the ground that her first marriage had been declared void by an incompetent tribunal. Her banker, who was in the interest of her adversaries, refused to advance her money to leave the country, whereupon she proceeded to his residence, pistol in hand, and extorted it from him. Upon arriving in England she found public opinion strongly against her. Foote satirized her in his "Trip to Calais," under the name of "Kitty Crocodile," which however she found means to have prohibited. But, with a vindictiveness which nothing could appease, she caused some outrageous charges to be trumped up against him, the mortification attending which so affected him that he died soon after. On April 15, 1776, the trial of the duchess came on in Westminster hall, which had been fitted up with great state for the purpose, and during the 5 days that it lasted attracted members of the royal family and throngs of distinguished persons. The duchess, attended

by numerous counsel, addressed the peers with great energy, but was declared guilty. Thereupon she pleaded the privilege of the peerage, having now virtually become the countess of Bristol, to which title her first husband had succeeded, and thus escaped the punishment of burning on the hand, with which Dunning had threatened her. She retained her fortune, however, and the utmost efforts of her opponents were powerless to affect the validity of the late duke's will. Thenceforth she became a voluntary exile from England, visiting various European courts, and among others that of Catharine II. of Russia, who received her with great kindness. She ended her days at her chateau in the neighborhood of Paris.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a municipal borough, town, and parish of Surrey, England, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the mouth of the Ewell, 10 m. W. S. W. from London; pop. of the borough in 1851, 12,144. It extends about 1½ m. along the river, is irregularly built, and contains several interesting edifices, among which are an ancient cruciform church and a handsome new town hall. There are several endowed schools. A Roman town or station was built on the site now occupied by Kingston, and various traces of it, such as coins and other antiquities, have been brought to light. A great ecclesiastical council was held here by Egbert in 888, and many Saxon kings were crowned here.

KINGSTOWN, a seaport and watering place of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on Dublin bay, 7 m. by railway S. E. from Dublin; pop. in 1851, 10,458. It possesses, in the words of the tidal commissioners' official report, "one of the most splendid artificial ports in the United Kingdom." The harbor of refuge, begun in 1816, from designs by Rennie, consists of 2 piers and a breakwater, the E. pier being 3,500 feet long, and the W. 4,950 feet, with an entrance 850 feet wide, and enclosing an area of 250 acres, with a depth of water of from 15 to 27 feet; it cost £750,000. A revolving light marks the entrance in lat. 53° 18' N., long. 6° 8' W. Kingstown is the mail packet station for communication with Dublin and Holyhead. Over 2,000 ships enter and leave the harbor annually.

KINIC ACID, also called cinchonic and quinic acid, is obtained in combination with lime in evaporating the infusion of Peruvian bark to a solid consistence, and treating the extract with alcohol. The salt is insoluble in alcohol, but when dissolved in water crystals are obtained by evaporation. These, being separated and redissolved, may be decomposed by addition of oxalic or sulphuric acid, and after separating the lime salt the kinic acid may be itself crystallized in transparent, colorless, rhomboidal plates. These have a sour taste, and readily dissolve in water or alcohol. Their composition is expressed by the formula $C_{11}H_{11}O_{11}HO$. By combining the acid with cinchonin or quinine it is restored to the saline condition in which it existed in the bark, and may thus be applied in medicine in concentrated form more

nearly representing the peculiar character of the bark than in the ordinary combinations of the alkaloid with sulphuric or other mineral acid. Kinic acid by its presence serves to distinguish genuine barks. The method of testing is to boil $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bark with a little lime, and, after pouring off and concentrating the liquor, to commence distilling it in a retort with a mixture of half its weight of sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. If kinic acid is present, a volatile substance called kinone or chinone, of yellow color and peculiar odor, the vapor of which is very irritating to the eyes, comes over with the first portions, and is instantly recognized. The spurious barks having no kinic acid do not afford kinone.

KINKEL, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a German poet and patriot, born in Obercassel, Aug. 11, 1815. He was at first devoted to theology and afterward to the study of philosophy, and particularly of the history of art, holding professorships in each branch at the university of Bonn (1837-'48). He has written lyrical poems which have passed through many editions, several books on the fine arts, especially Christian art, and other miscellaneous works. Implicated in the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849, during which time he had taken part in the organization of societies for the laboring classes and in military operations against the German governments, he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and was confined in the fortress of Spandau. In 1850 he effected his escape with the assistance of some devoted friends, particularly of Karl Schurz, since noted as an orator in Wisconsin. He fled to England, and, after spending some time in the United States, returned to the former country, where he now resides, engaged in teaching, lecturing, and journalistic labors. He married the divorced wife of the publisher Mathieu of Cologne, a Roman Catholic lady, whose maiden name was Johanna Mockel. She shared her husband's political views, and took an active part in some of his literary labors. She was an accomplished musician and writer on music and other subjects. Her health became impaired by over-exertion in laboring for the support of her family, and she lost her life in 1859 by falling or throwing herself out of a window. Parts of a novel left by her were published by her husband in 1859.

KINNEY, a S. W. co. of Texas, separated from Mexico by the Rio Grande, and drained by numerous small tributaries of that river; area, 2,400 sq. m. It has a level and well timbered surface. The soil is best suited to grazing. Capital, Brackett. It was formed from Bexar county in 1850.

KINO. See GUM.

KINROSS, the smallest county in Scotland, bounded E. and S. by Fifeshire and W. and N. by Perthshire; area, 72 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 8,924. Loch Leven, covering an area of 3,300 acres, and abounding in fish, occupies the centre of the county. The remainder of the surface is level and well cultivated. Its minerals are coal, lime-

stone, and iron. The chief towns are Kinross and Milnathort, with other manufacturing villages employed in the production of plaids, shawls, &c. Kinross-shire and Clackmannanshire together send one member to parliament.

KIP, WILLIAM INGRAHAM, D.D., an American clergyman and author, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in California, born in New York, Oct. 8, 1811. He was graduated at Yale college in 1831, and, after devoting some time to the study of the law, entered the general theological seminary of the Episcopal church in New York, and was ordained a deacon in 1835. In 1838 he was called to the rectorship of St. Peter's church in Albany, which position he retained until his consecration in 1853 as missionary bishop of California, where he has since resided, in the active discharge of his episcopal duties. As an author he is well known to a large circle of readers by a variety of popular religious treatises, including "The Lenten Fast," "The Double Witness of the Church," both of which have passed through many editions; "Recantation, or the Confessions of a Convert to Romanism;" "Early Jesuit Missions in North America;" "Early Conflicts of Christianity;" and a series suggested by a visit to Italy in 1844-'5, consisting of "Christmas Holidays in Rome," "Domestic and Religious Life in Italy," and "The Catacombs of Rome," the latter a work of considerable interest founded on personal observations and explorations. He has also been a frequent contributor to periodicals connected with the Episcopal church.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, D.D., an English dissenting clergyman and author, born in Nottingham in 1725, died in London in 1795. He was educated at Northampton, in the theological seminary of Dr. Doddridge, and, after discharging the duties of pastor for some years to the Unitarian congregations of Boston in Lincolnshire and Dorking in Surrey, he removed in 1753 to London, where he became minister of the Unitarian chapel of Prince's street, Westminster. In 1763 he succeeded Dr. Jennings as classical and philosophical master of Coward's theological academy, and for a brief period acted in the same capacity at the new Unitarian institution at Hackney. His most important works are his edition of the "Biographia Britannica," which he commenced in 1777, and of which he published 5 vols.; and a "Life of Captain James Cook" (3 vols. 8vo., 1788). He also edited the works of Dr. Nathaniel Lardner and Dr. Doddridge.

KIRBY, WILLIAM, an English naturalist, born in Winesham, Suffolk, Sept. 19, 1759, died in Barham, July 4, 1850. He was graduated at Caius college, Cambridge, in 1781, and in the succeeding year took orders, and was appointed to the curacy of Barham. At the end of 14 years, he became the rector of the parish, a position which he filled during the remainder of his life. At the outset of his career he entertained strong opinions against the doctrines of the French revolutionists, and employed his pen in the support of government; but he soon re-

signed political controversy for natural history. Becoming interested in entomology, he joined the Linnean society upon its formation in 1788, and became a frequent contributor to its "Transactions." In 1803 appeared his *Monographia Apium Anglia* (2 vols., Ipswich), the first scientific English work of its class. Several years later he joined his friend Mr. Spence, of Hull, in a project for preparing a popular treatise on entomology, the result of which was the publication in 1815 of the 1st volume of "Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology," of which the 2d volume appeared in 1817, and the 3d and 4th in 1826. The work has gone through many editions, that of 1856 being the latest, and is one of the most pleasing and instructive of its class ever written. Rather more than half of it was contributed by Mr. Kirby. In 1830 he produced a Bridgewater treatise on the "Habits and Instincts of Animals with reference to Natural Theology," and he subsequently wrote the description of insects in Sir John Richardson's *Fauna Boreali-Americana*, beside several minor works. He was a member of the chief scientific bodies of Europe and the United States. His biography was written by the Rev. John Freeman (London, 1852).

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, a learned German, born in Geiss, Hesse-Cassel, May 2, 1602, died in Rome, Nov. 28, 1680. He was educated at the university of Würzburg, where he afterward taught philosophy and the oriental languages. On the outbreak of the 30 years' war he retired to France, and passed 2 years in the Jesuits' college at Avignon. He then went to Rome, and in 1637 was appointed by the pope to attend Cardinal Frederic of Saxony to Malta. He was afterward for 8 years professor of mathematics in Rome. His most important works are: *Prodromus Copticus sive Aegyptiacus* (Rome, 1686); *Lingua Aegyptiaca Restituta* (1644); and *Latium* (Amsterdam, 1671), with valuable maps and plans. He was a voluminous writer on mathematical and physical science, and his *Mundus Subterraneus* (1662) comprises all the geological knowledge of the day.

KIRGHEEZ, KIRGHIA, or KIROVIA, STEPPES OF THE, a tract of W. Asia, lying partly in the N. of Toorkistan and partly in the Russian governments of Orenburg and Omsk, between lat. 44° and 55° N., long. 58° and 82° E., bounded N. by Tobolsk and parts of Omsk, E. by Soongaria or the country of the Eleuths, S. by the Khanates of Khokan and Khiva, and W. by the Caspian sea and the Ural river; area estimated at 800,000 sq. m.; pop. at 2,260,000. These limits include the steppes of Ishim and Irtysh, through which flow the rivers of the same names. The surface consists chiefly of barren plains, broken here and there by mountain ridges and diversified by salt lakes, some of which are of great size. Lakes Balkash, Issikul, Kurgaljin, Sumy, and Thamy are the largest. Some of the land is arable, and a rude sort of agriculture is carried on near the rivers; millet, rye, and barley are the principal pro-

ductions. The Kara-su, the Sihon and its tributaries, the Turgai, Tchui, Tobol, Ishim, and Irtysh are the most considerable rivers. There are several copper mines, which are worked by the Russians. The climate is variable, and hurricanes are frequent and violent.—The Kirgheez are divided into the Little, Great, and Middle hordes, which are politically independent of each other. Most of them are nominally subject to Russia, and the dignity of khan has for some years been disallowed among them as a title of authority. They belong to the Turkish race, but their physiognomy betrays a large admixture of more eastern blood. They resemble the Usbecks, speak the same language, and profess to be related to them. Their stature is under the middle size, their countenance disagreeable, their eyes deep set and elongated, and their cheeks large and bloated; the women are rather pretty and delicately formed. The men, though not muscular, are hardy and vigorous. Their chief occupation is tending sheep, goats, horses, and camels. They have a few domestic manufactures, but on the whole are one of the most barbarous races of Asia, and the efforts of the Russian government to gather them into towns and teach them the arts of civilization have met with no success. A large share of the outdoor as well as domestic labor is left to the women. The dress of the men consists of one or more loose frocks, wide trousers, colored boots, a girdle, and a conical felt hat in summer or a furred cap in winter. That of the women is nearly the same. The more wealthy wear silks, sometimes finely embroidered. Their dwellings, called *yurts*, consist of huts made of willow trellis work covered with a kind of sheeting of wool and camels' hair. Mutton, horse flesh, tea, and sour mares' milk are the principal articles of diet. The Kirgheez are the chief slave catchers of the steppes, and a brother sometimes sells his sisters into servitude in order to avoid the expense of their support. The slaves are sent to Khiva, Bokhara, and other Turkoman states. The religion of the hordes is a corrupt form of Mohammedanism.—See Atkinson's "Oriental and Western Siberia."

KIRK, EDWARD NORRIS, D.D., an American Congregational clergyman, born in New York, Aug. 14, 1802. He was graduated at the college in Princeton, N. J., in 1820, and soon afterward entered a law office in New York, where he continued for 18 months. He then became a member of the theological school at Princeton, and after 4 years of study was appointed agent of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. In 1828 he was invited to take charge of a pulpit in Albany, N. Y., for a few months. At the expiration of this engagement a new church was organized, and he remained its pastor for 8 years. In 1837 he resigned his charge and sailed for Europe. In Paris and London he was urged to remain as a permanent pastor; but having been appointed secretary of the foreign evangelical

society, he returned in 1839. His new office required him to present to American Protestants the claim of Catholic countries upon their missionary zeal. In the summer of 1842 he accepted a call to become the pastor of a new Congregational church in Boston. The edifice known as the Mount Vernon church was completed early in 1844, and there Dr. Kirk still continues to preach. In 1846 he visited Europe again, and 10 years later he went abroad a third time at the request of the American and foreign Christian union, to inaugurate a regular system of religious worship for American Protestants in Paris. This commission he fulfilled by securing the erection of the American chapel. After a hasty visit to Palestine he returned to his home in Boston. Dr. Kirk has published two or three volumes of sermons, and, aside from his duties as a preacher and pastor, he is engaged in various literary and benevolent enterprises.

KIRKBRIDE, THOMAS S., M.D., an American physician, born near Morrisville, Bucks co., Penn., July 31, 1809. His ancestors were members of the society of Friends (to which he also belongs), and came to America with William Penn. He received the degree of M.D. from the university of Pennsylvania in March, 1832, and was appointed resident physician of the Friends' lunatic asylum at Frankford, Penn. A year later he was elected resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, in which he continued two years, when he began general practice in Philadelphia. In Oct. 1840, he was elected superintendent of the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, a new institution opened in January following. He has published "Rules and Regulations of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane" (1850), which has been a text book and guide in the regulations of new hospitals; and a work "On the Construction, Organization, and General Management of Hospitals for the Insane" (1854). He has also been a frequent contributor to the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," and the "American Journal of Insanity." In 1858 he proposed the erection of a new hospital, and the separation of the sexes in two distinct buildings. To carry out his plan he raised \$350,000 among his friends in Philadelphia and vicinity, and the new hospital, which is devoted to male patients, the old one being occupied by females, is now completed and paid for.

KIRKCALDY, a parliamentary burgh and seaport of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 12 m. N. from Edinburgh, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth; pop. in 1851, 10,475. It extends E. and W. along the shore for nearly 2 m. The most important manufacture is linen, which gives employment to nearly 5,000 spindles and 7 bleach fields, and amounts in annual value to about £200,000. Several free schools have been founded in the towns of this part of Fifeshire through the munificence of Mr. Robert Philp, a merchant of Kirkcaldy, who died in 1829, and left over £70,000 for this purpose. The burgh unites with Burntisland, King-

horn, and Dysart in returning one member to parliament.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a S. W. co. of Scotland, bordering on Solway frith, which separates it from the English co. of Cumberland; area, 954 sq. m.; pop. in 1851, 43,121. With the co. of Wigtown, which adjoins it on the W., and part of Ayr and Lanark, it forms the district of Galloway. Most of the surface is hilly, and the N. W. part is mountainous; there are also several high peaks in the S. The principal summits are Blacklary in the N. (2,890 feet high), Cairnsmoor in the S. W. (2,597), and Criffel in the S. E. (1,831). The principal rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Small lakes are numerous. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the soil is capable of cultivation, and when properly manured is very fertile. Cattle of the famous Galloway breed are largely exported. The small Galloway horses were formerly reared here, but have been almost wholly replaced by a larger breed. The county is noted for excellent honey. Kirkcudbright is commonly called a stewartry instead of a shire, and has an officer termed a steward, whose duties correspond to those of a sheriff in other counties. It sends one member to parliament.

KIRKLAND, CAROLINE MATILDA (STANSBURY), an American authoress, born in the city of New York. After the death of her father, who was a bookseller and publisher in New York, the family removed to Geneva, N. Y., where Miss Stansbury was married to Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton college, who subsequently established a seminary in Goshen, on Seneca lake. A few years later he emigrated with his family to Michigan, whence after a residence of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years they removed in 1843 to New York, where Mrs. Kirkland has for the most part since resided. Previous to this she had published "A New Home—Who'll follow?" (Boston, 1839), a record of her own experiences of western life, and the substance of which had originally appeared in private letters; and "Forest Life" (1842). These, as well as her next work, "Western Clearings" (1846), appeared under the assumed name of "Mrs. Mary Clavers." Upon settling in New York she undertook the education of a number of young ladies, whom she received into her house; and in 1847, after the death of her husband, she resumed her literary labors by assuming the editorship of the "Union Magazine," with which she remained connected for 18 months. In 1848 she visited Europe, and on her return published "Holidays Abroad, or Europe from the West" (2 vols. 12mo., 1849). Among her other works are: "The Evening Book, or Fireside Talk on Morals and Manners, with Sketches of Western Life" (1852); "A Book for the Home Circle" (1853); the letterpress to "The Book of Home Beauty," a volume containing portraits of 12 American ladies; and "Personal Memoirs of George Washington" (12mo., illustrated, 1858). She has also published "An Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser," prefixed to the first book of the "Faery Queen" (1846).

KIRKLAND, JOHN THORNTON, D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, president of Harvard college, born at Little Falls, N. Y., in 1770, died in Boston, April 26, 1840. He was the son of Samuel Kirkland, a famous missionary among the Indians, was graduated at Harvard college in 1789, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Summer street, Boston, in 1794. There he remained until he was elected president of Harvard college in 1810. He held this office until he was enfeebled by a severe attack of paralysis, when he resigned it, in 1828. He was averse to literary effort, nor was he a man of profound learning; and although a writer of great and acknowledged excellence, he could never be induced to undertake the labor necessary for an extensive work. At various times, however, he published a number of occasional pamphlets, and some biographies. Of these, his life of his intimate friend Fisher Ames (1809) was perhaps the most valuable. He exerted a very great influence during his life, by the force of his intellect and character. He impressed himself strongly upon all with whom he came in contact; and during his presidency the college flourished, both in its internal condition and in its external relations. The characteristic which made him one of the most conspicuous and influential persons of his day in a large circle of society, was the union of extraordinary intellectual force and faculty with the most simple and unassuming manners, and a warm, affectionate, universal, and unflinching kindness. He saved nothing from an abundant income, and gave more than he spent. It was perhaps his fault that, as president of the college, he had no system and few rules. For himself he did not need them; and they might have hampered a sagacity which was abundantly able to meet every exigency as it arose. He left no work which can give an adequate impression of his extraordinary abilities. His fame, which now rests mainly on memory, will soon have no other foundation than tradition.

KIRSCHWASSER (Ger. *Kirsche*, cherry, and *Wasser*, water), an alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented mash of small and sweet black cherries. In the ordinary rude way of preparing it, it is a rank liquor containing hydrocyanic acid derived from the cherry stones. A superior kind is made in the Black Forest from fruit more carefully selected and treated.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, an Irish chemist and naturalist, born in the county of Galway about the middle of the 18th century, died in Dublin in 1812. He was educated at Trinity college, and at the Jesuits' college of St. Omer in France. In 1779 he went to England, and settled near London, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry and geology. Having been admitted a member of the royal society, he read several valuable papers before that body, for which he was awarded the Copley medal in 1781. Returning to Ireland in 1789, he was chosen president of the royal Irish academy, and of the Dublin society and afterward be-

came a member of the principal learned societies of Europe. He was a frequent contributor to the "Transactions" of the various scientific societies of Dublin and London, and wrote several independent works, the most important of which are his "Essay on Phlogiston and the Composition of Acids," in which he labors to reconcile the chemistry of the alchemists with that of modern times; his "Elements of Mineralogy;" and his "Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters."

KISFALUDY, KÁROLY, a Hungarian dramatist, born in Tété, in the county of Raab, Feb. 6, 1788, died in Pesth, Nov. 21, 1830. At an early age he entered the Austrian army, served in Italy and in the campaign of 1809 in Germany, but quitted the service in the following year in order to marry. He failed, however, in this purpose, and repaired in grief to Vienna, where he turned to profit his proficiency in painting, while zealously devoting himself to the study of modern literature. Having returned to his native country, he suddenly rose in 1819 to immense popularity by a series of national dramas and comedies written in rapid succession for the Hungarian stage in Pesth, and received with patriotic enthusiasm. Among these were: *A tatárok Magyarországon* ("The Tartars in Hungary"), *Zách Klára* ("Clara Zách"), *A kérok* ("The Suitors"), and *A pártütök* ("The Rebels"). These were followed by a number of more elaborate works, including an excellent comedy, *Mátyás déák* ("The Student Matthias"), and various other contributions, in verse and prose, to the literature of his country. Regarded as the father of the national drama, he was chiefly admired for his humorous delineations of popular Hungarian peculiarities. The *Kisfaludy Társaság*, a useful literary society, was founded to commemorate his name.—SÁNDOR, elder brother of the preceding, born in Sümeg, Sept. 22, 1772, died there, Oct. 28, 1844. He studied at Raab and Presburg, was an enthusiastic spectator at the memorable diet of 1791 held in the latter city, entered the Austrian army in 1793, served in the wars of Italy, and, on the surrender of the citadel of Milan to the French, was sent as prisoner to Vacluse. Here he was inspired by the remembrance of Petrarch and Laura to sing his own love, at that time unhappy, for the beautiful Rosalia Szegedy, in short songs, which he enlarged after his exchange. He was then sent to a regiment in southern Germany, in which he was the only Hungarian. He subsequently served in the campaign of Switzerland, and fought in the battle of Zürich (1799). In 1800 he returned to Hungary, married his Rosalia, and settled on his paternal estate, where he remained till his death, engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially the cultivation of the vine, but for about 25 years also continuing to write poetry. Of his numerous works, which include some historical and other dramas, only the lyrical poems and ballads (*Regék*) belong to the classical productions of Hungarian poetry. The former, under the title of *Himfy szerelmei* ("The Love

of Himfy"), in 2 parts, *Kesergő szerelem* and *Boldog szerelem* ("Unhappy and Happy Love"), were received on their appearance at the beginning of this century with an unbounded admiration, which in part is attributable to their intrinsic merits, but in part also to the ardor for national literary regeneration, which at that period absorbed the Hungarian public. Some of Kisfaludy's poems have been translated into English by John Bowring. The complete works of both brothers have been edited by Schedel (Toldy).

KISHENEV, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of Bessarabia, situated on the Buik, a tributary of the Dniester, 49 m. N. W. from Odessa; lat. 47° 8' N., long. 28° 50' E.; pop. 43,000. It contains several churches, an ecclesiastical college, gymnasium, and library, and manufactories of wool, leather, and soap.

KISS, August, a German sculptor, born in Pless, Prussian Silesia, Oct. 11, 1802. He received his early education in Gleiwitz, and at the age of 20 became a pupil of Rauch at the academy of Berlin. His earliest productions were bas-reliefs for churches and other public buildings, groups of nymphs and tritons for fountains or gardens, and the ordinary classical subjects, executed partly from Rauch's designs and partly from his own. The group of the "Amazon and the Tiger," of which the model was finished in 1839, first brought him into notice, and so great was the admiration which it attracted that a public subscription was raised to have it cast in bronze. A zinc cast, bronzed after the original, which was in the great exhibition of London in 1851, and in that of New York in 1858, has made the work familiar to the public in England and America. His colossal group of "St. George and the Dragon," exhibited in the French exposition of 1855, was subjected to rather severe criticism. Among his other principal works are a statue of Frederic the Great at Breslau, two of Frederic William III., and "St. Michael overthrowing the Dragon." He is a member of the academy of arts in Berlin, and professor of sculpture in the royal academy. One of his most recent works is a colossal tiger's head in bronze, killing a serpent, so placed that the animal appears to be emerging from a cavern on the roadside near Carlsbad.

KISSELEFF, PAVL, a Russian statesman, born in Moscow in 1788. He entered the army in 1806, served in the campaign of 1812-'13, and attracted the attention of the emperor Alexander, whose adjutant he became in 1814, and whom he accompanied to the congress of Vienna. In 1817 he became lieutenant-general, and in 1819 commander of the general staff. After the termination of the Turkish war of 1828-'9, in which he had taken an active though not very conspicuous part, he was intrusted with the command of the Russian garrisons and the civil administration in Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1834 he returned to St. Petersburg with the rank of a general of infantry, and was employed in planning reforms for the better government of the crown lands. A new ministerial office

was created in 1838, devoted exclusively to that branch of administration; Kisseleff was placed at its head, and in 1839 he was made a count. He prevailed upon the emperor to establish an extensive educational system in the crown lands, and the number of schools increased from 40 with 1,500 pupils in 1838, to 2,934, attended by 150,969 boys and 19,496 girls, in 1855. Poor houses, savings and loan banks, industrial and agricultural schools, were gradually established; and the great increase of prosperity which has since taken place is owing in great part to the influence of Kisseleff. He continued to preside over the crown lands until Nov. 1856, when he was appointed ambassador in Paris, a post which he still occupies (1860). He is separated from his wife, a daughter of Count Felix Potocki, who remains enthusiastically devoted to the cause of Poland. — **NICOLAI**, brother of the preceding, born in 1800, has been in the diplomatic service of Russia for many years, chiefly in Paris, where he represented his government until the outbreak of the Crimean war (1854). Since that time he has officiated as ambassador in Rome.

KISSINGEN, a German watering place in the Bavarian circle of Lower Franconia, pleasantly situated on the Saale, 32 m. N. from Würzburg; pop. 1,600. It is walled, and has very extensive baths with 8 saline springs, much recommended for chronic diseases, gout, and complaints of the stomach. The annual number of visitors is about 4,000, and 400,000 or 500,000 bottles of the water are said to be yearly exported. In the vicinity of Kissingen are salt works, which are supplied by Artesian wells.

KISTNAH, or **КРИШНА**, a large river of S. India, which rises in the W. Ghauts, at Mahabulishwar, and after a S. E. course of about 800 m. discharges its waters by many mouths into the bay of Bengal, near Masulipatam. Its principal tributaries are the Wurna, Malpurba, Gutpurba, Beemah, and Toombuddra. The Kistnah is subject to two periodical risings annually. The first and greatest is caused by the heavy rains of the S. W. monsoon, the other by those of the N. E. monsoon. The banks of this river are in general so high as to prevent the use of its waters for fertilizing purposes; but an attempt is now being made to adapt it for irrigation by means of an embankment thrown across its channel at the head of the delta. The cost of this great work is estimated at £150,000. At Boburlanka, in lat. 16° 5' N., long. 80° 56' E., it divides into two main branches, which diverge from each other in their progress to the sea, and form an extensive delta, intersected by less considerable branches. The Kistnah, on account of the rapid declivity and rocky nature of its water-way, can hardly be anywhere navigated even by small craft; it is usually crossed in large circular baskets, made of bamboo, and covered with hides. It is richer in gems than any other Indian river, diamonds, chalcodones, onyxes, &c., being frequently found in its sediment in the dry season.

KIT-OAT CLUB, a convivial association es-

published in London about the time of the revolution. As its leading members were mostly whigs, it quickly assumed a political character, and came to be regarded as the head-quarters of the friends of the Hanoverian succession. It was held in Shire lane, at the house of Christopher (alias Kit) Cat, who supplied its votaries with mutton pies. Addison, Steele, Walpole, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Marlborough belonged to it. The club was dissolved about 1720. The memoirs of the celebrated members of the Kit-Cat club, illustrated with 48 portraits three quarters in length (whence the term Kit-Cat portraits) from the original paintings by Sir G. Kneller, were published in London in 1821.

KITCHINER, WILLIAM, an English physician and author, born in London about 1775, died there in 1837. He was educated at Eton. His literary works are of a very miscellaneous character. They embrace treatises on gastronomy, health, the eye, telescopes, and music, together with a collection of the "Loyal and National Songs of England." The "Cook's Oracle" is perhaps the most important of his productions.

KITE, an instrument chiefly used by boys as a toy, but also sometimes applied to objects of utility and scientific interest. It is intended to be taken up into the air by the wind to the extent of the string by which it is held, and which serves to draw it back. It consists of a light frame, sometimes of three sticks crossing each other in the centre, their ends connected by a tightly drawn cord, and the whole covered over with paper; or it is made in shape like a strained cross bow, a bow being attached to one end of a lath, and a string passing around the other extremity connecting the two ends of the bow. The kite is suspended by a string fastened to two points on the vertical piece of the frame, and to the loop thus made the end of the long twine is secured, balancing the kite near its centre of gravity. In order to hold it in proper position for the wind to act upon it to the best advantage, which is when it lies at an angle of about $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with the horizon, a weight is suspended from the lower end in the form of bits of paper tied to a string; this is called the tail. As the face of the kite is presented to the breeze it mounts obliquely upward on the principle of a vessel sailing close to the wind, the string holding the one in place, as the other is prevented from falling to leeward by the resistance of the water. It was by means of the kite that Dr. Franklin in America and Romas in France raised a conductor into the clouds, and by means of the electric spark obtained determined the identity of lightning and electricity.—In the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," vol. xli., is an account of the kite contrived by Capt. Dansey for effecting a communication between a stranded ship and the shore to leeward. This kite is of linen cloth, with the loop by which it is suspended so arranged, that its upper end may be detached by a "messenger," which is a light disk with a hole in the centre slipped upon the lower end of the line. This runs up the

line to the kite, and freeing the upper end of the loop, the kite turns over and pitches straight down head first. A person to leeward may replace the loop and send the kite up again with a messenger presenting little surface to the wind arranged so as to run down the line to the persons holding the lower end. The kite Capt. Dansey used in his experiments was made with $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. weight of linen; the spars, one of which was armed with iron spikes in the head for the purpose of mooring it in the ground as it came down, weighed $6\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and the tail, measuring 5 times the length of the kite, was made with 8 lbs. of rope and 14 lbs. of elm plank. It ran out 1,100 yards of line $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in circumference, and at another time 860 yards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope, weighing 60 lbs. Capt. Dansey received a gold medal from the society for his invention.

KITE, the common name of many birds of prey belonging to the sub-family *milvina*, characterized by moderate size, slender figure, short and weak bill with hooked and acute tip and sinuated margins, nostrils basal and lateral, wings long and pointed, tail long, tarsi slender and rather short, toes moderate, broad, and padded. Many of the genera need only be mentioned here; among them, according to Gray, are *baza* (Hodgs.), from India, its archipelago, and Australia; *aviciida* (Swains.), from W. Africa; *pernis* (Cuv.) including the old world honey buzzards (see **BUZZARD**), of which *P. apivorus* (Selb.) is a well known European representative; *cymindis* (Cuv.) and *gampsonyz* (Vigors), from tropical America.—Among the American kites belongs the genus *nauclerus* (Vigors), with long pointed wings and deeply forked tail. The swallow-tailed kite (*N. furcatus*, Linn.) is about 2 feet long, with an extent of wings of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the back, wings, and tail are black, with a metallic lustre, purple on the wing coverts; head, neck, under wing coverts, base of secondaries, and lower parts white; tarsi and toes greenish blue; bill horn color. This species is found in the southern Atlantic states, and in the interior from Texas to Wisconsin; it is accidental in Europe. The flight of this bird is exceedingly graceful and rapid. Flocks of 15 or 20 are often seen; they arrive in the gulf states early in April, probably from Mexico and Central America, and disappear in September; they are shy, on the wing during most of the day, and at night resting on the highest trees; they feed during flight, and in calm weather soar to an immense height in pursuit of large insects; the gait on the ground is very awkward. The nest resembles that of the crow, and is usually placed in the top of a tall tree; the eggs, 4 to 6, are greenish white, with irregular brown blotches at the larger end.—In the genus *elanus* (Sav.), found in the warmer parts of the globe, belongs the white-tailed or black-shouldered kite (*E. leucurus*, Vieill.); the length is about 16 inches and the extent of wings about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in the female; the wings are long and pointed, but the tail is moderate and emarginated; the head, tail, and under parts are white; above light

ashy, with an oblong black patch on the shoulders formed by the lesser wing coverts; inferior wing coverts white, with a smaller black patch; the middle tail feathers are light ashy; bill dark; tarsi and toes yellow. It is found in the southern and western states, and in South America; rarely seen north of South Carolina on the Atlantic coast, it occurs considerably further north on the Pacific. It flies very high, and is not easily approached in its favorite marshy retreats; it feeds on small birds and large insects, especially orthoptera, and is very bold in their pursuit. The Mississippi kite (*ictinia Mississipiensis*, Wilson), of the southern states, Texas, and New Mexico, a smaller species, has been described under BZZARD. A species of the genus *rostrhamus* (Lesson), generally South American, has been found breeding in Florida; this is the black kite (*R. sociabilis*, Vieill.), remarkable for its slender and much hooked bill; it is about 16 inches long, of a black color, with base of tail and its under coverts white; the young birds are more brownish and yellow; it preys principally on reptiles, and perches on the loftiest trees.—Of the kites of the old world, the best known is the common *milvus regalis* (Briss.) of Europe, of a reddish brown color above, with blackish longitudinal streaks, and the lower parts light brownish red with narrower streaks; the female is about 26 inches long, with an extent of wings of 5½ feet. The flight is remarkably powerful and elegant; the food consists of small quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, insects, carrion, and even fish. It is found in Europe, N. Africa, and W. Asia, in almost all regions, both wild and inhabited; it sometimes steals a young chicken when the hen is off her guard, but dares not make a direct attack in her presence. It is said that in the time of Henry VIII. the streets of London were infested by a great number of kites, which fed upon the offal therein deposited; they became very tame, and their services as scavengers were so highly esteemed that it was forbidden by law to kill them. The black kite (*M. niger*, Briss.), of S. Europe and N. Africa, is a smaller species, and performs the office of scavenger in many of the towns of N. E. Africa; it is very bold, attacking chickens and ducks even in the presence of their owners, seeming to have no fear of man. The Govinda kite (*M. cheela*, Lath.) is very numerous in Calcutta, feeding upon the garbage cast into the streets, in the most crowded thoroughfares, seizing its food on the wing.

KITANNING, the capital of Armstrong co., Penn.; pop. in 1859, about 2,000. It is situated on a broad alluvial plain on the left bank of the Alleghany river, on the site of an old Indian village of the same name, which was taken and burned Aug. 8, 1757, by Col. (afterward Gen.) Armstrong. The river is crossed by a bridge of 916 feet span. In the hills skirting and opposite the town are found, nearly horizontal, one stratum of canal and 5 of bituminous coal, and 2 each of iron ore and limestone; also pure fire clay and good building stone. The

village has a large rolling mill, 8 founderies, a steam flouring mill, large iron works, 20 blast furnaces, 2 coal oil factories, several salt wells, a bank, town hall, academy, and 6 churches. It is the seat of the university of Kittanning.

KITTIWAKE. See GULL.

KITTO, JOHN, D.D., an English biblical scholar, born in Plymouth, Dec. 4, 1804, died in Cannstadt, Germany, Nov. 25, 1854. He was the son of a mason, and for some time worked at that trade; but having received a fall which disabled him and destroyed his hearing for life, he was compelled to enter the workhouse of Plymouth, whence he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In consequence of the cruelty of his master his indentures were cancelled, and he went back to the workhouse. It was now discovered that he had made considerable proficiency in study, and a fund was raised to assist him. He soon after published by subscription a small volume of miscellaneous writings. Next he went to Exeter to learn the profession of a dentist; and thence to London, where he was employed in the printing office of the church missionary society. Two years later he went to the society's establishment at Malta, and subsequently he visited Bagdad as a private tutor to the sons of a former friend and patron. There he resided 3 years, and acquired an intimate acquaintance with oriental life. Soon after returning to London, he was introduced to Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, who engaged him first as assistant in preparing serials for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," and afterward in the compilation of other works. His connection with Mr. Knight continued while his health remained unbroken; but having been seized with paralysis, he retired in 1854 to Cannstadt, where he died. In 1844 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Giessen; and in consideration of his services to the cause of religion and literature, the British government granted him in 1850 an annuity of £100. His principal works are: an edition of the Scriptures called the "Pictorial Bible" (1835-'8; 2d ed. enlarged, 4 vols. royal 8vo., 1847-'9); "Uncle Oliver's Travels" (2 vols. 12mo., 1838); "Pictorial History of Palestine" (2 vols. royal 8vo., 1839-'40); "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature" (2 vols. 8vo., 1845-'50); "The Lost Senses: Deafness and Blindness" (12mo., 1845); "Physical Geography of the Holy Land" (2 vols. 18mo., 1848); "Daily Bible Illustrations" (8 vols. small 8vo., 1849-'53). In 1848 he established the "Journal of Sacred Literature," which he edited till 1853. His memoirs have been written by J. E. Ryland (Edinburgh, 1856).

KIWI-KIWI, the New Zealand name of the *apteryx*, a struthious bird, of the singular family which contains the living cassowary, emu, mooruk, and ostrich, and the extinct *apornis*, *dinornis*, and *dodo*. The beak resembles that of a long-billed wader, being slender, with the base covered with a bony cere, the upper mandible the longer and containing the openings of the nostrils near the tip; the base of the bill

is furnished with long, slender black bristles intermixed with the feathers, and projecting in all directions; the wings are 2 small crooked appendages, extending about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the sides of the chest, and terminated by a curved, obtuse, horny claw 3 lines long, having 9 quill plumes differing but little from those of the body; the tail is not apparent; the tarsi are as long as the middle toe, covered with variously sized scales, and very robust as in gallinaceous birds; there are 8 anterior toes, free and covered with scales, and a very short hind toe, all armed with strong and rather sharp claws. The plumage is loose as in other terrestrial birds which have no power of flight, resembling that of the emu in size, structure, and color, but wanting the accessory plumelet; the skin is very tough, a line thick along the back, and there is a large amount of fat between it and the muscles, especially on the back, abdomen, and root of neck; the head is broad and but slightly depressed. The genus *apteryx* was established by Shaw in 1812 from a stuffed skin, and was at that time supposed to have become extinct like the dodo; but in 1888-8 other specimens arrived, which are described by Mr. Yarrell in vol. i. of the "Transactions of the Zoological Society of London," and by Prof. Owen in vols. ii. and iii. of the same work. Three species are described. *A. australis* (Shaw) is about 80 inches long from tip of bill to end of toes, 19 inches to end of coccyx, and weighs about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; the bill varies in length from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the longest belonging to the females, another anomaly in this bird; the bill is 1 inch wide at the gape and 7 lines high; the color is grayish brown, darkest on the back. *A. Mantelli* (Bartlett), described in 1850, is about 28 inches long, with a bill of 4 inches; the color is dark rufous brown, darkest on the back. *A. Oenani* (Gould), described in 1847, is the largest species, and is said to be about 3 feet high; the upper parts are transversely barred with blackish brown and fulvous, and the plumage is exceedingly dense and hair-like, resembling more the covering of a mammal than a bird; the bill is an inch shorter, more slender, and more curved; the wings are exceedingly rudimentary.—In the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society" for Jan. 1852, Prof. Owen describes an egg of the apteryx, which was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, of a long oval form, and of a dirty grayish white color in part due to a decomposed chick within, and the shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of a line thick; the egg of the apteryx, about 18 inches long, of a capacity of $10\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, 6 times that of the ostrich or 148 times that of a hen's egg, is, relatively to the size of the bird (which was about twice that of the largest ostrich), smaller than that of the apteryx; the large size of the unhatched young, and the possession within the egg of the remarkable characters of feet, wings, and beak of the adult, show that the young apteryx must be able to provide for itself very soon if not immediately after leaving the egg. The bill of the apteryx is moderately strong, as

the bird is said to be in the habit of resting the head upon it against the ground, and to thrust it into the soil in search of food; it is struthious in structure, and grallatorial only in its length and slenderness. The tongue is short, but larger than in other struthious birds; the oesophagus narrow, the proventriculus and stomach small, and the latter less muscular than in the vegetable-feeding *struthionida*; the intestines are long, and the cæca moderate. There is no trace of extension of air cells, as in birds of flight, into the interspaces of the abdominal viscera, and the diaphragm is well developed and pierced only for the oesophagus and vessels; the lungs are bird-like, and also the organs of circulation, except in the more membranous character of the right auriculo-ventricular valve; the larynx and trachea are struthious. The bones are not perforated for the admission of air, but are tough and compact like those of lizards; the skull is smooth and elevated; the orbits small, and the ethmoid bone very large, corresponding with the feeble vision and acute smell of a bird of nocturnal habits. The spine is strong, especially in the neck, which has 15 vertebrae; the sternum small and without keel, the clavicles absent, and the bones of the wing atrophied; the femur and metatarsus are longer than in others of the family, more as in gallinaceous birds; the ribs are broad, with free bony appendages; the brain cavity is larger than in the diurnal *struthionida*. The thick skin is provided with a distinct and extensive system of cutaneous muscles, to shake off loose earth from the plumage while burrowing for its retreat or nest, taking origin from the bones. The muscles of the back corresponding to the 2d layer in man are more distinct and of greater relative size than in any other bird; the pectorals are feebly developed in accordance with the rudimentary wings; the muscles of the legs are powerful, especially the flexors and extensors, for scratching, running, and burrowing. These birds are found in New Zealand, particularly in regions covered with extensive and thick beds of ferns, in which they hide when alarmed; they are nocturnal in their habits, feeding upon snails, insects, worms, and the large soft-bodied lepidopterous larvæ; they run swiftly, and defend themselves vigorously with the feet; the nest is made either at the base of a hollow tree, or in deep holes which they excavate in the ground. The natives pursue them for their skins, which from their strength are highly valued for making dresses.—Though a living specimen has been seen at the zoological gardens in London, the apteryx is probably nearly extinct; the apteryx is supposed to be extinct, though some believe that it may yet exist in the unexplored regions of Madagascar; the dodo has been lost within the memory of man; and the dinornis doubtless antedated the historic period.

KLAGENFURTH, a town of Austria, capital of the duchy of Carinthia, 40 m. N. from Laybach; pop. 14,200. It has manufactories of woollens, silks, and muslins. It is supposed to

occupy nearly the site of the Roman Tiburnia, but it first became a place of interest and importance in the 16th century, when it was fortified by the emperor Maximilian I. Görgey, the Hungarian general, has been confined at Klagenfurt since his surrender in 1849.

KLAMATH, a N. W. co. of Oal., bordering on the Pacific, bounded N. by Klamath river, and traversed by Trinity river; area, about 8,000 sq. m.; pop. in 1858 estimated at 4,480. The surface is mostly mountainous, and in some places is covered with dense forests of redwood, cedar, spruce, and fir. The valleys are fertile, and the hilly districts afford good pasturage. Gold mining is prosecuted to a large extent near Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon rivers, at Gold Bluff, and in the vicinity of the beach. The agricultural products in 1858 were 37,500 bushels of wheat, 40,000 of oats, and 500 of barley. Capital, Orleans Bar. The Klamath Indian reserve, 25,000 acres in extent, is situated partly in this and partly in Del Norte co.

KLAMATH, or **TLAMATH**, a river of California. It rises in Klamath lake in the S. part of Oregon, and flows S. across the California frontier, just before reaching which it receives the outlet of Rhett or Lower Klamath lake. Its course thence is W. N. W., and afterward S. W., until it is joined by Trinity river on its left bank, when it makes a sharp bend to the N. W., and preserves that direction until it falls into the Pacific about lat. $41^{\circ} 80' N$. There is a bar at its mouth which can be crossed at high water by ships of the line, and at low water by small boats only. Its waters abound in salmon and other fish, and there are valuable gold diggings on its banks. Its length is about 250 m. The town of Klamath is situated on its right bank, a few miles above its mouth.

KLAPKA, **GRÖRGEY**, a Hungarian general, born in Temesvár, April 7, 1820. He studied in Szegedin, Karán-Sebes, and at the school of artillery in Vienna, entered the Hungarian noble life guards of the emperor Ferdinand, and in 1847 was appointed officer in a border regiment. He soon after quitted the service in order to travel. At the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 he offered his services to the new government of his country, and was made captain and sent to the seat of war in the south of Hungary. Recalled in September, he was engaged in some important works of fortification, but soon after returned to the army of the south, where he acted as chief of the staff of Gen. Kiss. At the beginning of 1849 he was enabled to render more essential services to the cause of Hungary, being placed at the head of the army of the north, which under Gen. Mészáros had been defeated by Count Schlick in the neighborhood of Kaschau. He rallied and organized the scattered troops, and took up a position near the Theiss, and not only effectually defended the line of that river, which covered Debreczin, the new seat of the revolutionary government, but also gained decisive advantages over the Austrians in the engagements of Tarczal (Jan. 22),

Keresztur-on-the-Bodrog (28), and Tokaj (31). Görgey simultaneously approaching from the Zips, Klapka pursued his retreating enemy, who evacuated Kaschau, and saved his army by a skilful march. The two enemies met again in the battle of Kápolna (Feb. 26, 27), in which Klapka commanded the right wing of the Hungarian army under Dembinaki. When the latter army retreated behind the Theiss, he was conspicuous among the officers who by their declarations obliged the government to dismiss the Polish commander-in-chief; and when Görgey, the principal cause of the change, finally became his successor, Klapka, who had been promoted to the rank of general, received the command of his 1st corps, partaking in the 5 great battles of the April campaign (at Bicska, Izsaszeg, Waitzen, Nagy-Sarló, and Ács), all of which ended in the defeat of the Austrians. In the following month he had the management of the war department in the newly created ministry; and when Görgey, after the conquest of Buda, resumed the offensive in June, he took command of the fortress of Comorn and of the troops on the right bank of the Danube, and in vain tried to dissuade Görgey from his disastrous plan of operations on the line of the Waag. After several bloody battles both were compelled to retreat; the position at Raab was subsequently lost, and after various engagements around Comorn, Görgey retired toward the Theiss, leaving Klapka with an army of about 18,000 in the fortress. His sortie of Aug. 8, which was one of the most signal deeds of the revolutionary war, almost annihilated the Austrian army of observation before Comorn. He advanced to Raab, and was preparing an invasion of the enemy's territory when the news from the Theiss suddenly destroyed all hope of further advantages. He retired to Comorn, which, after all the other troops in the country had laid down their arms, he surrendered on Oct. 4, on conditions favorable to the garrison, though afterward not strictly observed. Leaving Hungary, he was received in Germany with demonstrations of popular sympathy, and lived for some time in Hamburg, whence he repaired to London, Paris, and afterward to Switzerland. On the outbreak of the war against Russia he went to Constantinople, and after his return became a citizen of Geneva in 1855. In 1859 he was intrusted by the Sardinian government with the organization of a Hungarian legion, and several thousands of volunteers had already been enlisted when the peace of Villafranca suddenly put an end to his new military activity. Klapka is the author of "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary" (Leipsic, 1850; English translation, 2 vols., London, 1850), in which he treats chiefly of the operations around Comorn, and of his relations to Kossuth and Görgey; of a history of "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania" (3 vols., Leipsic, 1851); of "The War in the East," &c. (Geneva, 1855; English ed., London, 1855), and various minor historical writings.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HEINRICH, a German chemist, born in Wernigerode, Dec. 1, 1743, died in Berlin, Jan. 1, 1817. After being engaged for some years in Berlin as a practical chemist, he became an apothecary in 1780, and in 1787 was appointed professor of chemistry in the school of artillery. He was among the first who labored industriously in the classification of minerals by means of scientific analysis. He first found zirconium in a mineral from Ceylon, and his discovery of titanium, uranium, and tellurium will always connect his name with those metals. He first proved that potassium was found in volcanic products and in white garnets, and made known molybdate of lead and sulphate of strontium.—HEINRICH JULIUS VON, a German traveller and orientalist, son of the preceding, born in Berlin, Oct. 11, 1783, died in Paris, Aug. 27, 1835. Until the age of 15 he applied himself to chemistry and natural science; but at that time the perusal of books of travel in the East, written by philologists and scholars, determined him to devote himself to oriental languages. After two years spent at the university of Halle, he went in 1802 to Dresden, where he devoted 8 months to the oriental MSS. of its library. Here he began the publication of the *Asiatisches Magazin*. The Russian government having determined in 1805 to send an embassy to Peking, Klaproth, who had already learned the Manchu, joined the expedition. He did not reach Peking, but remained 6 months at Irkootsk, studying several Asiatic tongues. From this place he explored alone, in 1806, a wide range of the northern Chinese frontier, returning to St. Petersburg in 1807, where he was received with great honor, and again sent on a mission to the then almost unknown mountain regions of the Caucasus. The results of his researches were so little favorable to the hope that Russia could readily acquire dominion over the country, that it was with the greatest difficulty that Klaproth obtained in 1810 permission to publish an account of his expedition. The annoyances which he experienced on this occasion determined him to quit Russia. Two years later (1812) he obtained, but not without great difficulty, leave to depart. In 1814 he visited Italy, and finally came with the allied army to Paris, where he passed the remainder of his life. His principal works are: *Reise in den Kaukasus*, &c. (2 vols., Berlin, 1812-'14); *Supplément au dictionnaire Chinois-Latin du Père Basile de Glemont* (Paris, 1819); *Asia Polyglotta, ou classification des peuples de l'Asie*, &c. (1823-'9); *Tableaux historiques de l'Asie*, &c. (1824-'6); *Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie* (3 vols., 1824-'8); *Tableau historique, &c., du Caucase* (1827); *Vocabulaire Latin, Persan et Coréen* (1828); *Examen critique des travaux de M. Champollion jeune* (1832). He left in MS. an extensive work, *Nouveau Mithridate, ou classification systématique de toutes les langues connues*, which contains a grammatical sketch of most known languages, with a polyglot vocabulary of the

five grand divisions of the world. An English translation by F. Shoberl of his "Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia, performed in 1807-'8," appeared in London in 1814.

KLAUSENBURG (Hun. *Kolozsár*), the capital of the Austrian province of Transylvania, situated on the Szamos near its source; pop. 25,500, chiefly Magyars. It has a fortified but partly decayed castle, and consists of two towns, the old and new, and 6 suburbs. It has Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, and Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic gymnasium and seminary, a Unitarian college, a Greek Catholic school, a Franciscan convent, and several benevolent institutions. Toward the close of 1859 a national museum was founded there. Klausenburg contains the only Unitarian college on the continent of Europe, attended in 1860 by about 250 students. It is an important centre of the trade between Transylvania and the neighboring counties of Hungary. It has also manufactories of porcelain. It was a colony of the Romans, and ancient coins and relics are frequently found in the vicinity. Matthias Corvinus was born there, and it has often figured in Hungarian history. During the late Hungarian revolution it was taken by Gen. Bem, Dec. 25, 1848.

KLAUSTHAL. See CLAUUSTHAL.

KLÉBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French soldier, born in Strasbourg, March 6, 1753, assassinated in Cairo, Egypt, June 14, 1800. His father, a mason, died when he was a child, and he was educated by a country clergyman, his relative, who sent him to Paris to study architecture under Chalgrin; but at the end of two years he returned to his native city. Two foreign gentlemen, whom he had protected from insult at a café, took him to Germany and placed him in the military school at Munich. The Austrian general Kaunitz, being impressed with his proficiency, appointed him sub-lieutenant in his own regiment, and for several years Kléber served with the imperial troops. He resigned in 1788, and returning to Alsace, succeeded in obtaining the office of inspector of public buildings in the town of Belfort. In 1792 he enlisted as a private in the regiment of Haut-Rhin. He soon became adjutant, distinguished himself during the siege of Mentz, and was raised to the rank of adjutant-general. Notwithstanding this, he was put under arrest on the surrender of that city, and taken to Paris, where he fully vindicated his conduct and that of the whole garrison. He was then made a brigadier-general, sent to La Vendée with the first division of the "army of Mentz," fought heroically against the royalists, defeated them at Chollet, Oct. 17, 1793, and in concert with Marceau gained a victory at Savennay, Dec. 23. The indignation he then manifested at the cruelties ordered by the commissioners of the convention, caused him to be cashiered; but he was recalled to service in 1794, raised to the rank of general of division, and sent to the army of the north under Jourdan. He shared in the victory at Fleurus, June

26, 1794, and in the conquest of the Austrian Netherlands. In 1795 he blockaded Mentz, and directed several bold operations on the banks of the Rhine. In the following campaign he defeated the Austrian division under the prince of Würtemberg at the crossing of the Sieg, June 1, 1796, and nearly destroyed the same, 4 days later, at the battle of Altenkirchen. Nevertheless, he was dismissed and retired to Chaillot, in the vicinity of Paris, where he devoted his leisure to preparing his *Mémoires*. In 1798 he joined Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, and received a wound on the head at the storming of Alexandria, where he remained in the capacity of governor. He accompanied the expedition to Syria, led the advance division, crossed the desert, took Gaza and Jaffa, won the victory of Mount Tabor, and on the raising of the siege of Acre covered the retreat of the exhausted army. When Bonaparte returned to France, he confided to Kléber the command of the army. The new commander, who never had had any confidence in the possibility of holding Egypt, listened to proposals of peace, and signed the treaty of El Arish with Sir Sidney Smith, by which the French were allowed to leave Egypt with their arms and baggage. Kléber hastened to deliver some of the fortresses he held to the Turks, but was notified by Lord Keith that the treaty had not been ratified by the English government, and that the French army must lay down their arms and give themselves up as prisoners of war. On the reception of this news, Kléber's energies were roused to the utmost; he published the letter of the English admiral in his order of the day, merely adding this sentence: "Soldiers, such a letter can be answered but by victories; be ready for battle!" He marched forward to attack the Turkish army, which was 10 times more numerous than his own, won, March 20, 1800, the brilliant victory of Heliopolis, retook Cairo and several other cities that had risen in insurrection, and found himself again the undisputed master of Egypt. He now succeeded in conciliating Murad Bey, and was about to conclude peace with the Turks, when he was murdered while walking in his garden at Cairo, by a young fanatic named Solymán. Kléber's remains were brought to Marseilles on the evacuation of Egypt by the French army, and placed in the chateau d'If. In 1818 they were removed to his native city, where they were placed under a monument on the principal square, over which a bronze statue was inaugurated, June 14, 1840.

KLEIST, EWALD CHRISTIAN VON, a German poet, born in Zeblin, Pomerania, March 3, 1715, died in Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Aug. 24, 1759. After studying at Königsberg, he entered successively the Danish and the Prussian military service, was appointed lieutenant under Prince Henry by Frederic the Great, and after distinguishing himself for valor was fatally wounded in the battle of Kunersdorf. He devoted his leisure during his campaigns to writing poetry,

chiefly of a descriptive and picturesque character, and while in garrison at Leipsic in 1757 was intimately associated with Gellert and Weisse. His finest poem is *Der Frühling* (1749). An edition of his complete works was published at Berlin in 1803 (2 vols.; 2d ed. 1825). A new edition of his collected works, revised by Julian Schmidt, appeared in Berlin in 1859.

KLEIST, HEINRICH VON, a German poet, born in Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Oct. 10, 1776, died near Potsdam, Nov. 21, 1811. After making the campaign of the Rhine against France, he studied law at Erlangen, travelled in France and Switzerland, and resided in Dresden in 1802, and subsequently in Berlin and in Königsberg. After the battle of Jena he lamented in his poems the misfortunes of his country and his own imprisonment during the French occupation of Berlin. On the declaration of war by Austria against France in 1809, he hastened full of hope toward Vienna, but heard of the conclusion of peace on his way. This and other grievous disappointments induced him two years later to commit suicide at the Heilige See, in company with a friend, the wife of a Berlin merchant. He was one of the most able of the German romantic school of poets, and is placed at their head by Gervinus, who calls him "the political Werther of his age."

KLENZE, LEO VON, a German architect, born in Hildesheim, Hanover, in 1784. He early manifested a strong predilection for architecture, which his father, thinking the unsettled condition of Germany an obstacle to the successful pursuit of this art, endeavored in vain to dissuade him from adopting as a profession. Having spent some time at the polytechnic school in Paris, and in Sicily, where he acquired a taste for Greek architecture, he established himself in Munich after the general peace, and was appointed through the crown prince, afterward King Louis, court architect. In 1816 he was commissioned to prepare the plans for the celebrated Walhalla, near Munich, which, however, was not commenced until 1830, and not inaugurated until 1842. It is modelled on the plan of the Parthenon, and is one of the most imposing structures ever erected after the antique type. Previous to the commencement of this work Klenze designed in 1820 the Glyptothek, or gallery of sculpture, the Pinakothek, or picture gallery, and other public buildings in Munich. He became the friend and adviser of his patron, the crown prince, and upon the elevation of the latter to the throne in 1825 was appointed president of the council. His works, which are found in some of the chief cities of Europe, embrace a great variety of orders or modifications of architectural orders, the Greek being the prevailing one. In the antique he has been most successful. He has published a number of essays and aphorisms on art, including a treatise, illustrated by designs, in which he endeavors to prove that the Grecian style of architecture is alone adapted to ecclesiastical structures.

KLICPERA, WENCESLAW, a Bohemian dramatist, born in Chlumetz about 1792, died in Prague, Sept. 15, 1859. He was one of the most fertile and gifted dramatists of Bohemia, and has often been called the Czech Shakespeare.

KLINGER, FRIEDRICH MAXIMILIAN VON, a German poet, born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 19, 1758, died in St. Petersburg, Feb. 25, 1831. He was educated at Giessen, began to write for the stage at Weimar and Leipsic, was sub-lieutenant in the volunteer corps of Walter in the war of the Bavarian succession, and went from Weimar to St. Petersburg in 1780, where he became colonel under Catharine, major-general and director of the corps of cadets under Paul, and in 1811 lieutenant-general under Alexander. He was in active service nearly 40 years. On German literature he has exercised a powerful influence by the vehemence of his genius. Schlosser the historian places Klinger by the side of Goethe as among the first to follow the suggestion of Lessing by emancipating the German drama from the trammels of the French school, and deriving inspiration from Shakespeare. He was the most conspicuous representative of that excited period of German literature called "storm and pressure period," which in fact took its name from one of his most extravagant dramas, entitled *Sturm und Drang* ("Storm and Pressure," 1775). Of his romances, the most esteemed are *Der Weltmann und der Dichter*, a series of dialogues designed to present the antagonism between the real and the ideal worlds, and *Faust's Leben, Thaten und Hellenfahrt* (St. Petersburg, 1791). An edition of his select works was published at Stuttgart (13 vols., 1842).

KLIPSPRINGER (Dutch, cliff springer), a S. African field antelope, the *oreotragus saltatrix* (Bodd). The male is about 3½ feet long, and 22 inches high at the shoulder; the head is short and broad, with a tapering nose and large bald muffle; the horns, which exist only in the males, are about 5 inches long, slender, vertical, nearly parallel, acute, with a few rings at the base; the tear bag is arched and transverse; the ears are pointed, nearly as high as the horns; the eyes are full, lively, and dark hazel; the hoofs are small, square, and compressed, with large and blunt false hoofs; the tail very short. The body and limbs are robust; the hair is thick, wavy, erect, and quill-like, forming a natural pad to protect the body from bruises and falls in their dangerous retreats; the mammae are two. The color of the hair is grayish, brown at the end, with a short yellow tip, giving the general hue as a brown grizzled with yellow; the lower parts are whitish, and the edge of the ears and feet above the hoofs black; the color varies in intensity according to season. The females resemble the males, except in the absence of horns. These animals live in pairs. They possess the climbing propensities and sure-footedness of the goats, living among rocks inaccessible to man and dogs, and springing like the chamois from one pre-

cipice to another with great agility and rarely failing accuracy. They used to be abundant in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, but have been so hunted that they are now driven to the mountainous regions of the interior; their venison is considered the best in the country, and their elastic hair is in great demand for stuffing saddles.

KLOPSTOCK, FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB, a German poet, born in Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724, died in Hamburg, March 14, 1803. He was born in a small house at the foot of the castle hill in the *Schlossplatz*, recognizable by the two pillars which support its porch. His father was a public functionary in comfortable circumstances; his mother a woman of great piety and beauty of character. His boyhood was spent amid the invigorating influences of the country, which retained a strong hold upon him during the rest of his life. He was very fond of athletic exercises, especially of skating. He attended the gymnasium of his native town, and in 1740 entered the seminary of Schulpforte. At that early age he was already possessed by the ambition of producing a great epic. The stirring incidents of the life of Henry the Fowler captivated for a time his imagination, as shown by some odes written by him in honor of that prince; but after his attendance at the university of Jena (1745), religious enthusiasm led to the conception of his "Messiah." In 1746 he went to Leipsic, then the resort of many literary men, who, after their secession from the pedantic school of Gottsched, had formed in 1740 a poetical union and established an independent literary journal published in Bremen. Klopstock, in his ode entitled "Wingolf," distinguishes Gellert, Rabener, Hagedorn, Gleim, and many others of his literary associates of Leipsic, who as early as 1747 had recognized him as a poet able to inaugurate a new era in German poetry. The first 3 cantos of his "Messiah" were published in 1748, in the 4th and 5th numbers of the 4th volume of the Bremen "Literary Journal," and the poem was eventually regarded as an epic equal to those of Dante, Milton, and Tasso, especially by the religious and female portion of the community. Gottsched, however, ridiculed what he called Klopstock's "seraphic spirit of fanaticism," and his strictures on his dogmatism, his effeminate and morbid tenderness, and his religious sentimentality were afterward confirmed by Lessing, although in a milder and more dignified spirit. Foremost among his admirers was Bodmer of Zürich, the opponent of Gottsched, the translator of Milton, and the head of a school of poets and religionists. From 1748 to 1750 Klopstock was employed as a teacher in the family of his relative Weiss in Langensalza, where he met the sister of his friend Schmidt, whom he celebrates in his odes as his beloved Fanny, but who did not reciprocate his affection. In the summer of 1750 he went with his friend Sulzer to Zürich, which he left in the following year, in compliance with an invitation from the Danish prime minister

Bernstorff, who offered him a pension of \$300, in order to enable him to devote himself exclusively to the completion of his epic. On his way to Copenhagen he fell in love with Margaretha (Meta) Moller, the daughter of a Hamburg merchant, whom he celebrates under the name of Oidli. On his arrival in the Danish capital he was received with marked distinction, and introduced to the king, whom he accompanied on a journey to Holstein, on which occasion he spent some time with Meta, who became his wife in 1754. She died in 1758, in her 31st year. The loveliness of her character is apparent in her correspondence with Richardson, the English novelist, with Cramer, an intimate friend of Klopstock, and with her husband. (See "Memoirs of Frederic and Margaret Klopstock," English translation, by Elizabeth Smith, London, 1808; and her correspondence with Richardson, 1818). Klopstock resided now alternately in Brunswick, Quedlinburg, and Blankenburg, until 1763, when he returned to Copenhagen. In 1771, on his friend Bernstorff's withdrawal from the ministry, he went to Hamburg with the rank of a councillor of the Danish legation. In the latter part of his life (1792) he contracted a second marriage with Johanna Elisabeth von Dimpfel, whose first husband had been a nobleman named Windhem. He lived in Hamburg until his death, occasionally visiting literary friends in various parts of Germany. A pension was conferred upon him by the prince of Baden, and honorary citizenship by the French revolutionists. His death was looked upon as a national calamity. His funeral (March 22, 1803) was celebrated with the pomp and solemnity generally accorded in Germany only to royal personages. He was buried in the churchyard in the village of Ottensen, near Hamburg, by the side of his Meta. The remains of his 2d wife, who died in 1821, rest in the same cemetery.—The last 2 vols. of his "Messiah" and the greater portion of his odes appeared from 1769 to 1773. He wrote various grammatical and philological works and sacred dramas, or rather dramatic poems, chiefly turning upon characters of the Old Testament, as "The Death of Adam," "Solomon," and "David;" also several patriotic dramas (*Bardieten*), in commemoration of the national hero Hermann. Novalis (Hardenberg) says that Klopstock's works resemble translations from some unknown poet, prepared by a skilful but unpoetical philologist. Goethe remarked in his conversations with Eckermann, that German literature was greatly indebted to Klopstock, who was in advance of his times, but that the times had since advanced beyond Klopstock. Goethe in his autobiography also records his personal impression of Klopstock: "He was of small stature, but well built. His manners were grave and decorous, but free from pedantry. His address was intelligent and pleasing. On the whole, one might have taken him for a diplomatist. He carried himself with the self-conscious dignity of a person who has a great

moral mission to fulfil. He conversed with facility on various subjects, but rather avoided speaking of poetry and literary matters." Among the various editions of his works is that of Leipzig (12 vols. 18mo., 1823), the 11th volume of which contains the posthumous writings of his first wife. Among the English translations of the "Messiah" is one into prose by Mrs. and Mr. Collyer, and the most recent metrical translation appeared in London in 1825-'6. The "Death of Adam" and "Solomon" were also translated into English, as well as his "Odes," the latter by W. Nind (London, 1848).—See also Miss Bengier, "Klopstock and his Friends" (London, 1814); Mörikofer, *Klopstock in Zürich* (Zürich, 1851); and a French essay on him by Dietz (Paris, 1859).

KMETY, or KMETTY, GRÓRY, a Hungarian general, born near Rima-Szombat, in the county of Gömör, in 1810. He became an orphan at the age of 6, and being destined for an ecclesiastical career, studied at the Protestant schools of Eperies and Presburg. In consequence of a disappointment he entered the Austrian army, and was an officer at the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. He ardently espoused the cause of his country, and by his valor and proficiency in military science rose to the rank of general, cooperated for some time with Görgey, and distinguished himself by the victory of Csorna (June 18, 1849), in which the Austrian lieutenant field marshal Vyss lost his brigade and life. He separated from the main body of the army of the Danube after the loss of Raab (July 28), joined the army of the south, and subsequently fought under Dembinski in the disastrous battle of Temesvár (Aug. 9). One of the last defenders of Hungary on the battle field, he soon after fled with Kossuth and Bem to Turkey, adopted together with the latter the Mohammedan religion, was made pasha under the name of Ismail, and during the Russian war distinguished himself by his eminent services and personal bravery in the defence of Kars against Muravieff (1855). When the town was compelled by famine to surrender, he withdrew to Erzroom, and has since maintained his position in the Turkish service.

KNAPP, ALBERT, a German poet, born in Württemberg in 1798. After becoming pastor of Stuttgart, he applied himself to poetry, especially to the composition of hymns, which are esteemed the best written in Germany in his time. He published a small volume of them annually between 1833 and 1853, under the title of *Christoterpe*. Among his other publications are three collections of poems (Stuttgart, 1829, 1834, and 1843), and *Evangelischer Liederschatz für Kirche und Haus* (1837; 2d ed. 1850), a valuable collection from the liturgies and hymns of every Christian century, to which his *Christen-Lieder* (1841) was a supplement.

KNAPP, GEORG CHRISTIAN, a German theologian, born in Halle, Sept. 17, 1753, died there, Oct. 14, 1825. He was educated in the orphan school at Halle, founded by Francke, of which

his father was director, and in the universities of Halle and Göttingen. In 1777 he became extraordinary, and in 1782 ordinary professor of theology at Halle, in which office he remained till his death; and he was also associated with Niemeyer as director of the charitable establishments founded by Francke. As a theologian he maintained a system of rational supernaturalism, seeking to harmonize revelation with the theoretical and the practical reason. His *Vorlesungen über die Christliche Glaubenslehre* has been translated into English, with additions, by Leonard Woods, jr., D.D.

KNAPP, SAMUEL LORENZO, an American author, born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1784, died in Hopkinton, July 8, 1838. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1804, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. He made his first appearance as an author in "Travels of Ali Bey" (18mo., Boston, 1818), a work purporting to give an eastern traveller's experiences of society in Boston and Cambridge. It was followed in 1821 by "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers and Statesmen and Men of Letters;" and in 1828 the author, having previously been connected as editor or contributor with several literary journals, established himself in New York in the practice of his profession. Among his remaining works are: "Lectures on American Literature" (New York, 1829); "Sketches of Public Characters" (12mo., New York, 1830); "American Biography" (1833), consisting of original biographical sketches of distinguished Americans, full of anecdote, and constituting a valuable addition to this department of literature; and "Female Biography of different Ages and Nations" (12mo.). He was also the author of a variety of occasional public addresses.

KNELLER, SIR GODFREY, an English portrait painter, born in Lübeck, Germany, in 1648, died in London in Oct. 1723. He was instructed in painting by Rembrandt and Ferdinand Bol in Amsterdam, and afterward in Rome by Carlo Maratti and Bernini, and gained some reputation in Italy, particularly in Venice, for historical compositions. He arrived in London in 1674, and, having obtained an introduction to the king through the duke of Monmouth, was permitted to paint the royal likeness. The manner in which this was executed procured him abundant employment. Upon the death of Sir Peter Lely he was appointed court painter to Charles II., an honor confirmed by each successive sovereign during the life of the artist. He was knighted by William III., and painted the beauties of his court (which however are considered much inferior to Sir Peter Lely's beauties of the court of Charles II.), and was made a baronet by George I. He painted not less than 10 sovereigns, and an immense number of lesser celebrities. So numerous were his commissions that he was frequently only able to finish the faces of his portraits, leaving the draperies and accessories to be painted by others. He was

a covetous man, and acquired considerable wealth. His portraits possess greater value as likenesses of historical personages than as works of art. He is said to have left at his death 500 unfinished portraits on which he had received half the price in advance.

KNIAZIEWICZ, KAROL, a Polish general, born in Courland, May 4, 1762, died in Paris, May 9, 1842. He was educated at the military school of Warsaw, entered the army at the age of 16, and in the war which preceded the 2d partition of Poland he fought bravely against the Russians, especially in the battle of Dubienka (1792). When, simultaneously with Kosciuszko, Madalinski raised the banner of independence in 1794, Kniaziewicz was among the first to join him, distinguished himself in the relief of Warsaw, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded under the dictator in the battle of Maciejowice, the unfortunate issue of which made both captives, and sealed the fate of the revolution. After a few years' imprisonment in Kiev, he was restored to liberty by the czar Paul on his accession to the throne, and hastened to join Dombrowski in Italy, where he received the command of the 1st Polish legion. With this he performed prodigies of valor in the war of 1798, especially at Calvi, Terracina, Gaëta, which he captured, and at the taking of Naples. He subsequently fought at the head of another Polish legion in Germany; but when Napoleon disappointed the hopes of the Polish patriots by the dissolution of their legions, and even sent the bulk of these troops to perish in the expedition against Hayti, he resigned and retired to an estate in Lithuania. In 1812 he again entered the French army, serving under Prince Poniatowski in the Russian campaign. He distinguished himself in the battles on the Moskva, at Viazma, and during the disastrous passage of the Beresina, where he was wounded. After the war, refusing to serve under Alexander, he lived in Dresden. His participation in a secret society, which aimed at the restoration of Polish independence, led to a demand of extradition on the part of the czar Nicholas, which was not consented to by the king of Saxony, though he was subjected to a trial by Russian commissaries in the fortress of Königstein. His age preventing him from taking part in the revolutionary war of 1831, he endeavored in vain to serve his country as a diplomatist at Berlin and Paris. The promises of Gen. Sebastiani, the French minister of foreign affairs, which he received as ambassador, only served to hasten the final downfall of Poland. He remained an exile in Paris, where his name is inscribed on the triumphal *arc de l'étoile*.

KNIAZNIN, FRANCISZEK DYONIZY, a Polish poet, born in the ancient palatinate of Vitebsk, Oct. 4, 1750, died at Konskawola, near Pulawy, Aug. 25, 1807. He studied at the college of the Jesuits in Vitebsk, entered that order, and after its suppression repaired to Warsaw, where he found employment in the Zaluksi library, and

eventually became secretary to Prince Adam Czartoryski. An unfortunate passion for the eldest daughter of his patron, however, and the tragic events which brought about the fall of his country, plunged Kniaznin into deep melancholy, which passed into derangement toward the close of his life. His works, of which there are various collections, comprise songs, idyls, fables, several larger poems, and translations. Some of his lyrics belong to the most charming productions of that kind in the Polish literature of his time.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, an English publisher and author, born in Windsor in 1791. His father was a bookseller at Windsor, and he succeeded to the business. His first publication, which he edited in conjunction with Mr. E. H. Locker, was "The Plain Englishman," a periodical (3 vols., 1820-'22). At Windsor, in 1823, he commenced "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," and continued it in 1824 in London, whither he then removed. This work, in 3 vols. 8vo., contains the earliest literary productions of Macaulay, Praed, Moultrie, and others. In 1827-'8 he published a continuation of "The London Magazine," in which a few years earlier had appeared Carlyle's "Life of Schiller," and De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater." Soon afterward he became connected with the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, as their publisher and agent, and immediately undertook a series of valuable works, under the sanction of the society, but generally at his own risk and expense. Foremost were the "Penny Magazine," in 8 series (1832-'45), which at one time enjoyed a circulation of nearly 200,000 copies weekly; the "British Almanac," and "Companion to the Almanac," begun in 1828 and still continued; the "Penny Cyclopædia" (30 vols. small fol., 1833-'56), since condensed as the "National Cyclopædia," the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," to which he contributed a volume on "The Elephant" (1831); the "Pictorial History of England," by Craik and Macfarlane, with its continuation entitled "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," by Mr. Knight and Miss Martineau (1840-'50); and the "Gallery of Portraits of Distinguished Men." Several of the above works were edited by Mr. Knight, and all enjoyed much of his supervision. He has also edited the "Pictorial Bible" (4 vols. 4to., 1838); the "Pictorial Book of Common Prayer" (1838); the "Store of Knowledge" (8vo., 1841); "London Pictorially Illustrated" (6 vols. 8vo., 1841-'4; abridged into the "Cyclopædia of London," 1851); "Old England, a Pictorial Museum of National Antiquities" (2 vols. fol., 1845); the "Weekly Volume," a series extending to 126 vols. (18mo., 1843-'5); "Half Hours with the Best Authors" (4 vols. 8vo., 1847-'8); "The Land we Live in" (4 vols. 8vo., 1848); "Cyclopædia of the Industry of All Nations" (1851); "Half Hours of English History" (2 vols., 1853); "Geography of the British Empire" (2 vols. 8vo., 1853), &c. He has won a

position as a Shakespearean scholar by his "Pictorial Shakspeare," including a biography and a "History of Opinion, with Doubtful Plays and Index" (8 vols. 8vo., 1839-'41; library edition, 12 vols. 18mo., 1842-'4; national edition, with biography and "Studies," 8 vols. 8vo., 1851-'53); "Plays and Poems, with Glossarial Notes" (7th ed., 1 vol. 8vo., 1857); "Companion Shakspeare" (8 vols. 12mo., 1855-'7), &c. In 1854, having purchased the plates of the "Penny Cyclopædia," Mr. Knight began the "English Cyclopædia," based upon that work, but greatly enlarged and modified, which is to be completed in 20 vols. 4to. His own writings more especially are: "Results of Machinery" (1830), and "Rights of Industry, Capital, and Labor" (1831), amalgamated and enlarged under the title of "Knowledge is Power" (1855); "Life of Oaxton" (1844), enlarged under the title of "The Old Printer and the Modern Press" (1854); "Varieties" (1844); "New Lamps for Old: Remarks on Mr. Collier's Discovery of the Annotations on Shakspeare" (1851); "Once upon a Time" (1854), a collection of his miscellaneous works; and "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty," pamphlets which confessedly have largely contributed to the repeal of the English duty upon paper, as proposed in Mr. Gladstone's budget of 1860. In 1856 appeared the first volume of "The Popular History of England, an Illustrated History of Society and Government from the Earliest Period to our own Times." This work, the most important of Mr. Knight's writings, is to be completed within the present year (1860) in 8 vols. 8vo., bringing the British annals down to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Mr. Knight's whole life has been one of useful and intellectual labor, and it is not too much to say that he is the founder of that description of literature, cheap but good, which has exercised a very beneficial influence on the minds of his countrymen during the last 30 years. His success as a man of business has not been equal to his enterprise. His labors, however, have recently been rewarded by the appointment, through the influence of Lord Brougham, of publisher of the "London Gazette," almost a sinecure, at £1,200 a year.

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, an English author, born at Wormsley Grange, Herefordshire, in 1750, died in London, April 24, 1824. Being a sickly child, he was not put to school, nor allowed to study either Latin or Greek at home. In 1764, however, upon the death of his father, he was sent to a grammar school, and in the course of a few years obtained a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, the latter language becoming thenceforth one of his chief studies. Visiting Italy about 1770, he derived from the contemplation of its monuments of art, ancient and modern, an absorbing taste for the fine arts, and particularly for Greek sculpture. Upon attaining his majority he came into possession of a large property, and from 1780 to 1806 held a

seat in parliament, during the last 20 years as member for the borough of Ludlow, in which he owned a large estate. In 1814 he was appointed a trustee of the British museum, to which institution his unique collection of antiquities, consisting chiefly of ancient bronzes and Greek coins, and valued at £50,000, was bequeathed. His admiration of Greek art having directed his attention to those subjects which illustrate it, he published in 1786 "An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus lately existing at Isernia, in the Kingdom of Naples; to which is added a Discourse on the Worship of Priapus, and its connection with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients" (4to.). This work was privately printed, and was attacked on the score of its indelicacy, notwithstanding the author's object was simply to elucidate an obscure point in Greek mythology. In 1791 appeared his "Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet" (4to.), in which he broached some opinions of questionable value on the use of the digamma, and also exposed the forgery of certain inscriptions claimed to have been found by Fourmont in Laconia, and which had deceived Winckelmann, Heyne, and some of the best scholars of the age. He next attempted poetry, and published in 1794 a didactic poem entitled "Landscape," followed by "The Progress of Civil Society" (4to., 1796), "A Monody on the Death of the Right Honorable C. J. Fox" (8vo., 1806-'7), and "Alfred, a Romance in Rhyme" (8vo., 1828), no one of which rises above mediocrity. In 1805 appeared his "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste" (8vo.), a work characterized by refinement and acuteness of thought, and which proved the most popular of all his publications. His edition of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, with prolegomena, in which he attempted to restore the digamma, and to relieve the text of the interpolations of later rhapsodists and poets, is now considered of little authority. He was at different times engaged in literary controversies having reference to Greek literature, art, and archaeology, and was an occasional contributor to the "Classical Journal," "Archæologia," &c. The prefaces and descriptions of "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture selected from different Collections of Great Britain by the Society of Dilettanti" (fol., 1809-'85) were also written by him.—THOMAS ANDREW, brother of the preceding, a vegetable physiologist, born Oct. 10, 1758, died in London, May 11, 1838. He was graduated at Balliol college, Oxford, and subsequently devoted much time to experiments in vegetable and animal physiology. Some suggestions as to be means of propagating fruit trees, communicated to the royal society in 1795, brought him into great repute as a vegetable physiologist. In 1797 he published "A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry," in which the same subject is further developed; and in 1811, "Pomona Herefordensis, or Natural History of the old Cider and Perry Fruits of the

County of Hereford." He was a frequent contributor to the "Transactions" of the horticultural society, of which he was for many years president, and to his efforts the rapid progress of horticulture in England during the present century is in a great measure to be ascribed. After his death appeared a collection of his physiological and horticultural papers (8vo., London, 1841).

KNIGHTHOOD. See CHIVALRY.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, a designation given to representatives in the British house of commons of counties at large, as distinguished from those of cities and towns ranking as counties. The origin of county representation is disputed. Traces of it are found at various periods as early as the reign of John; it certainly existed in 1265 (49th of Henry III.), when Simon de Montfort summoned a parliament in the king's name.

KNIPPERDOLLING, BERNHARD, one of the leaders of the Anabaptists in Münster, born near the end of the 15th century, executed Jan. 23, 1536. Exiled for several years from his native town, he adopted in Sweden the doctrines of the Anabaptists. On his return to Münster, he united with Rothmann and Matthyszoon, and being wealthy was able by the favors which he granted to unite the poorer inhabitants against the rich. He was imprisoned, but released by his partisans, and succeeded in banishing the nobility, clergy, and many of the most influential citizens from the city. A council was chosen in 1534, in which the Anabaptists were predominant, and they immediately filled all public offices with their adherents, made Knipperdolling first burgomaster, and proclaimed an equality of estates, polygamy, and community of goods. All who refused to coöperate with them were driven from the city or slain. Knipperdolling was subsequently proclaimed stadtholder, and John of Leyden king, it being prophesied that the latter should be victorious over all the princes and princedoms of the earth. The city was surprised by a Catholic army in 1535, and captured after a contest in which 5,000 men perished. Knipperdolling was taken prisoner, and put to death with fearful torture, which he endured with extreme inflexibility. The iron cages in which his body and the bodies of his fellow sufferers were suspended still hang from the tower of St. Lambert's church.

KNOBLECHER, IGNAZ, a German traveller, and Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of central Africa, born in Laybach about 1815. He was educated at the Propaganda in Rome with a view to devoting himself to the African mission, and after having been ordained went to Syria, where he passed a year in the study of Arabic. Thence he removed to Khartoom in Sennar, on the Nile; and in 1849 was ordered to ascend that river and establish a mission among some negro tribes near the equator. Accompanied by another priest, Father Angelo Vinco, he set out, Nov. 13, with the trading party which annually goes up the Nile, and on Jan. 14, 1850, reached the rapids in lat. 4° 49' N., the furthest point

yet reached by any expedition. Father Knob-lecher, however, succeeded in stemming the rapids, and on the 16th reached the village of Logwek, in lat. $4^{\circ} 10'$. Climbing a solitary granite peak 600 feet high, from which the village is named, he traced the course of the river toward the S. W. until it was lost from sight between the mountains Rego and Kidi. Beyond these, on the verge of the horizon, rose a range of hills scarcely visible in the distance, which probably lie under the parallel of 3° N. The width of the river was here 650 feet, and its depth from 5 to 8 feet, although it was the dry season. After a stay of one day at Logwek, Dr. Knob-lecher was forced to return with the trading party to Khartoom, the jealous merchants having inspired the natives with such a dread of the missionaries, that the chiefs would not allow them to remain, lest they should bewitch the country. He examined the Bahr el-Ghazal or Gazelle river, which Berghaus maintains to be the true Nile, and found it an unimportant stream with a scarcely perceptible current; he regards the White Nile as undoubtedly the true river. Dr. Knob-lecher soon afterward visited Europe, and while in Germany published an account of his explorations. Returning to Africa, he fixed his residence at Khartoom, and, having received the appointment of vicar apostolic, now exercises the government of the church in central Africa.

KNOT, the European name of a sandpiper of the genus *tringa* (Linn.), one of the few birds common to the old and new worlds; other names are the ash-colored, red-breasted, gray-backed, and robin snipe; it is the *T. canutus* (Linn.). The length is about 10 inches, the extent of wings 20, the bill $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the weight 6 ounces; it is the largest of the genus in the United States. The color of the summer plumage is light gray above, with black and pale reddish spots; rump and upper tail coverts white, with narrow bands and crescents of black; below light brownish red, with under tail coverts, thighs, sides, and under wing coverts white, spotted and barred with brownish black; quills brownish black, with white shafts; tail brownish cinereous, each feather white edged. In winter the upper parts are darker, with brownish black edgings; below dull ashy white, lightest on abdomen, with numerous longitudinal dark brown lines and spots on the breast and neck. The knot is found throughout eastern North America and Europe. It is a very active bird, nimbly running and wading along the edge of the waves on sandy beaches, searching for minute shell fish and marine worms; the flight is swift, and large flocks perform very beautiful and rapid aerial evolutions. The flesh of the young and fat birds is considered a delicacy.

KNOUT, properly Knut, the Russian word for whip, and the name of the severest judicial punishment inflicted in Russia. The culprit is bound to two stakes, and receives on his bare back the specified number of lashes from a whip of plaited thongs interwoven with wire; 100 to

120 lashes are considered equivalent to a sentence of death. The whipping is inflicted by the hands of a convict respited from Siberia and kept in prison for that purpose. Should a culprit survive this punishment, he is banished for life to Siberia. Formerly the nose was slit, the ears were cut off, and the letter V, for *Vor* (rogue), was branded on the forehead; but this aggravation was abolished by Alexander I. The nobility are legally exempt from the knout, but the privilege has not always been respected. Although the punishment is still in use in the Russian army, it is now rarely resorted to, excepting in the infliction of a limited number of blows, usually from 3 to 10, and more with the view of disgracing than injuring the soldier.

KNOWLES, JAMES DAVIS, an American clergyman and author, born in Providence, R. I., in July, 1798, died in New York, May 9, 1838. His father, Edward Knowles, a respectable mechanic of Providence, apprenticed him at the age of 12 to a printer, with whom he remained till after he had attained his majority. From his scanty wages he not only clothed himself and purchased books, but laid up something for the express purpose of an education to which he looked forward. While but a lad he studied French without a teacher, and learned to read it with facility. When he entered college he knew more of Latin than is known by most American graduates on taking college honors. He had a keen relish for elegant literature, and early exhibited in his compositions great purity of style. Immediately on becoming of age he became co-editor with the late Prof. Goddard of the "Rhode Island American." Here he pursued his studies, and indulged his literary tastes, occasionally amusing his leisure hours with writing poetry. The stanzas which he added to Gray's "Elegy," to supply what he deemed its melancholy deficiency in respect to religious sentiment, furnish a remarkable specimen of imitative verse. While editor he added the study of Greek to that of Latin and French, and at a later period he made respectable progress in Hebrew and German. At the age of 22 he was received into the communion of the first Baptist church in Providence, and appeared as a candidate for the ministry. He entered the sophomore class of Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1822, and edited at the same time a weekly religious newspaper, called the "Columbian Star." He was graduated in 1824, and immediately appointed tutor, but soon abandoned this position, and in Dec. 1825, was ordained pastor of a church in Boston. In 1832 he was called to the chair of pastoral duties and sacred rhetoric in the Newton theological institution. In 1836 he founded the "Christian Review," a quarterly journal of the Baptist denomination. Visiting New York in the latter part of April, 1838, to attend the anniversaries of his denomination, he took the small pox, and died in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Knowles's principal works are, a "Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson" (57th thousand, Boston,

1857), and a "Memoir of Roger Williams, Founder of Rhode Island" (Boston, 1834).

KNOWLES, JAMES SHKRIDAN, a British dramatist, born in Cork, Ireland, in 1784, the son of James Knowles, a lecturer on elocution. In 1792 the family removed to London, and 4 years later young Knowles produced his first play, a juvenile performance in which he and a number of young amateurs took part. Soon after he made the acquaintance of William Hazlitt, whose conversation and advice were of great service in developing and directing his dramatic tastes. To Charles Lamb he was also indebted for many useful hints. At the age of 22 he determined to make the stage his profession, and, against the earnest persuasions of his friends, made his debut in the Crow street theatre, Dublin, of which city he was then a resident. For about 10 years he led an unsettled life, sometimes as an actor, sometimes as a teacher of elocution, and with but moderate success in either occupation. He wrote nothing for the stage particularly worthy of mention until 1815, when his "Caius Gracchus" was produced in Belfast with great success. His next play, however, "Virginia," in which Macready sustained the leading part at Drury Lane, first made him generally known to the dramatic public; and thenceforth for many years he was one of the leading playwrights in England. His "Beggars of Bethnal Green," "Hunchback," and "Wife" followed; and in the two latter, which are still popular on the stage, the author appeared in leading characters. He now assumed the twofold character of actor and author, and after engagements in various parts of the United Kingdom made a successful tour in the United States. On his return to England he produced "The Love Chase," "Woman's Wit," "The Maid of Mariendorpt," "Love," "Old Maids," "John of Procida," "The Rose of Aragon," and "The Secretary," all of which enjoyed a fair degree of success, while some are still standard acting plays. His health began to fail after this, and in 1849 a pension of £200 was procured for him, it being represented that the profits of his dramatic writings had never equalled this sum per annum. Of late years Mr. Knowles has abandoned the stage for the pulpit, and is known as a zealous and eloquent preacher of the Baptist denomination. Two polemical works, "The Rock of Rome," and "The Idol Demolished by its own Priest," testify to the energy with which he employs his pen in this new calling. He is also the author of two novels, "George Lovel" and "Henry Fortescue," which are much inferior in merit to his plays. By the latter, which are written on the model of the Elizabethan dramatists, he is almost exclusively known. They have been collected and published in England in 3 vols. (London, 1841-'3).

KNOX, the name of 7 counties in the United States. I. A N. W. co. of Texas, near the head of Brazos river, by which stream and the Big Wichita it is drained; area, about 1,200 sq. m. Most of the surface is hilly and broken, but in

the S. part there is an undulating mezquit prairie. Gypsum is so abundant as to render the water of most of the streams unfit for drinking, and the Wichita and Brazos are contaminated by deposits of salt near their sources. Timber is not abundant; the principal varieties are mezquit and cedar. The soil is a red loam suitable for pasturage and grain. The county was organized during the legislative session of 1857-'8. II. An E. co. of Tenn., watered by Clinch, Holston, and French Broad rivers; area, 575 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 18,755, of whom 2,198 were slaves. The surface is mountainous, being crossed by Copper ridge, Chestnut ridge, and Bay's mountain. Iron ore, limestone, and marble are abundant, and the soil of the lowlands is fertile. The productions in 1850 were 861,708 bushels of Indian corn, 256,890 of oats, 27,867 of sweet potatoes, 20,231 lbs. of tobacco, and 176,916 of butter. There were 57 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 7 tanneries, 4 newspaper offices, 40 churches, and 2,500 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Knoxville. III. A S. E. co. of Ky., bordering on Tenn. and traversed by Cumberland river; area, 600 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 7,050, of whom 612 were slaves. It abounds in iron ore, coal, and limestone, and has a mountainous surface. The productions in 1850 were 290,965 bushels of Indian corn, 2,526 of wheat, 48,341 of oats, 16,869 lbs. of tobacco, 18,766 of wool, and 9,834 of flax. There were 8 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 18 churches, and 975 pupils attending schools. Capital, Barbourville. IV. A central co. of Ohio, drained by Vernon and Walhonding rivers and the N. fork of Licking river; area, 525 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 28,873. The surface is undulating, and the soil, particularly in the W. part, is remarkably fertile. The productions in 1850 were 723,729 bushels of Indian corn, 289,177 of wheat, 206,144 of oats, 231,318 lbs. of wool, 65,200 of tobacco, and 493,877 of butter. There were 25 grist mills, 23 saw mills, 9 woollen factories, 8 tanneries, 6 newspaper offices, 64 churches, and 6,815 pupils attending public schools. The Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark, and the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg railroads connect at Mount Vernon, the capital. V. A S. W. co. of Ind., bordering on Ill., bounded W. by the Wabash river, S. by White river, and E. by the W. fork of the latter stream; area, 513 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 11,084. It has a level surface, occupied in the W. part by prairies, and contains beds of coal. The soil is very fertile. The productions in 1850 were 720,725 bushels of Indian corn, 27,187 of wheat, 51,010 of oats, 2,783 tons of hay, and 21,941 lbs. of wool. There were 12 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 newspaper office, 22 churches, and 1,600 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Vincennes. VI. A N. W. co. of Ill., drained by Spoon river; area, 729 sq. m.; pop. in 1855, 22,700. It has an undulating surface, diversified with prairies and woodlands, a fertile soil well watered by creeks, and extensive beds of coal. The productions in 1850 were 1,370,361

bushels of Indian corn, 201,481 of wheat, 227,718 of oats, 13,164 tons of hay, and 67,849 lbs. of wool. There were 10 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 8 newspaper offices, 14 churches, and 2,448 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Knoxville. The Chicago and Burlington, Northern Cross, and Peoria and Oquawka railroads meet at the flourishing city of Galesburg in the W. part of the county. Galesburg (pop. in 1858, 7,000) has grown with great rapidity during the last few years, and is now the seat of considerable manufactures, and of Knox college, Knox female college, and Lombard university. In 1858 it contained 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flouring mills, a steam sash and door factory, a steam saw and planing mill, a large foundery and machine shop, a bank, and a number of hotels. It is well built, and has wide regular streets. VII. A N. E. co. of Mo., drained by the N., S., and Middle Fabius, and the N. fork of Salt river; area, 512 sq. m.; pop. in 1856, 5,484, of whom 266 were slaves. It has a nearly level surface diversified with woods and prairies, and a fertile soil. The productions in 1850 were 216,027 bushels of Indian corn, 20,906 of wheat, 26,689 of oats, and 1,878 tons of hay. There were 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 church, and 124 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Edina.

KNOX, HENRY, an American general and statesman, commander of the artillery during the revolution and secretary of war under Washington, born in Boston, July 25, 1750, died in Thomaston, Me., Oct. 25, 1806. He was of Scotch and Irish Presbyterian stock, and his father came from St. Eustatius, one of the British West India islands. He received the common school education of his time in Boston, and was remarked as a youth of fine abilities and generous disposition, fond of the heroic examples of former ages, and, according to Dr. Eliot, who was nearly his contemporary, giving constant promise of future eminence. Of a robust and athletic frame and an enterprising and resolute character, he was foremost in the contests between the North and South ends, to the latter of which he belonged; and Mr. Tudor relates that once, in the frolicsome celebration of Pope's night, the wheel of the carriage which sustained the cumbersome pageant having given way, he substituted his own shoulder and bore the vehicle without interruption through the fray. He had the mishap to mutilate one of his hands in a shooting excursion upon the islands, a defect which he was accustomed to cover up by the folds of a handkerchief, and which in Stuart's full-length portrait in Faneuil hall is skilfully avoided by the resting of the arm on a cannon. He was brought up to the business of a bookseller, and had a thriving trade, his shop being a favorite resort of cultivated persons. On the day of the Boston massacre he accosted Capt. Preston, and earnestly urged him not to fire on the crowd. He was a member of the famous artillery company of Major Adino Paddock, which afterward furnished a large proportion of the ablest officers of the

Massachusetts artillery. He was also an officer in the corps of grenadiers commanded by Major Dawes, which attracted the attention and won the applause of the British officers. By availing himself not only of the practical advantages about him but of his opportunities for obtaining and perusing military books, he became an adept in military science. Among those who frequented his store was Miss Lucy Fluker, an attractive daughter of the provincial secretary. The result was her marriage with the young bookseller, which in consequence of the opposition of her friends wanted little of an elopement. They regarded her social prospects as ruined by wedding one who had embraced the cause of the rebellion, but after the revolution she became a principal ornament of the first social circle in America. Shortly before the battle of Bunker hill he managed with some difficulty to escape the guards of Gen. Gage with his wife, and to make his way to Cambridge with his sword carefully concealed in the folds of her dress, thus eluding the requisition for every citizen to surrender his arms before leaving the town. He was actively engaged in the battle of Bunker hill as a volunteer aid to Gen. Ward, reconnoitring the movements between the heights and the headquarters; and upon his reports Ward issued his orders. He soon attracted the attention of Washington by his skill as an engineer in planning and constructing the fortifications that were thrown up, and by his aptness as an artilleryman. Attached to the regiment of artillery which had been formed under the veteran Gridley, he was soon raised to its command, in accordance with the recommendation of Washington, by the unanimous voice of the whole corps, and with the full consent of Gridley, who was deemed too old for active service. He was next employed on a mission to the forts in the region of the lakes in quest of cannon and ordnance stores. He successfully struggled with all kinds of difficulties in the dead of winter, and returned to camp early in 1776 with a long train of sledges drawn by oxen and bearing more than 50 cannon, mortars, and howitzers, which proved of great service in the siege and bombardment of Boston. The next movement of his corps was with the main body of the army to New York, where he had his quarters at the Battery close by those of Washington. There he took the management of all the artillery, constantly attending to its distribution and details, crossing daily with Washington to the encampment on Long island to superintend the duties of his department on that side, and during the retreat was prominently engaged in the removal of the troops and weighty materials further up the North river. He was almost the last officer to leave the city, remaining so late that he escaped capture only by seizing a boat and making his way by water. His arrival at Harlem, where great anxiety was felt for his safety, was greeted with a shout of welcome, and an embrace from Washington. He was one of the officers who witnessed with Washington the at-

tack upon Fort Washington, arriving too late to avert the catastrophe. In the subsequent weary progress through New Jersey he explored the upper region of that state, marking suitable sites for the position of the army in the coming emergencies of the campaign. He attended to the artillery in the crossing of the Delaware, and also rendered valuable services by his stentorian voice, giving orders that were heard above the tempest. He and Greene were for following up the victory at Trenton by marching directly upon New Brunswick and anticipating the advance of the enemy, but were overruled by the prudence of Washington. His well directed cannonade repulsed Cornwallis in repeated attempts to pass the Assunpink (Jan. 2, 1777). He shared in the night march which succeeded, and in the brilliant action at Princeton on the following day. At this critical period it was by the advice of Knox, who had been advanced by congress to the rank of brigadier-general of the artillery, that Washington selected the position of his final winter encampment on the high grounds in the vicinity of Morristown. He was sent to Massachusetts to expedite the raising of a battalion of artillery, and became the organ of communication with the executive council of the state concerning the military events of that year. On his return he was employed with Gen. Greene (May 12) on a visit of inspection to the forts and passes of the highlands, to guard against the designs of the enemy in that quarter, and to prevent the interruption of communication with the eastern states. His standing in the service was for a moment disturbed by the ambition of the foreign officer Ducoudray to obtain the command of the artillery. An urgent remonstrance was presented, and Washington offered a testimonial to the worth of Knox as "a man of great military reading, sound judgment, and clear perceptions," who, "combating almost innumerable difficulties, had placed his department on a footing of the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the public." The chivalric career of Ducoudray was brought to an untimely close by the plunge of his high-mettled steed into the Schuylkill, while hastening as a volunteer to the battle of Brandywine. In that battle the fire of the artillery against Knyphausen at Ohad's ford was maintained with vigor from morning till evening; and though the day was adverse and several pieces were lost, Knox always spoke of the action with pride. The failure at Germantown was partly attributed to his tenacious adherence to the military maxim never to leave an enemy's fort in the rear, causing the pursuit to be abandoned at Chew's garrisoned house. There were other reasons, however, against pressing the advance in the fog and confusion, while superior and fresh forces were coming up from Philadelphia. After the fall of Fort Mifflin, Nov. 15, 1777, he was sent with De Kalb and St. Clair to provide for the security of Red Bank. He passed the winter at Valley Forge, laboring to improve the discipline and efficiency of the army, and was prominently en-

gaged in the hot and long-drawn battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, reconnoitring in front while Oswald was using his pieces to check the enemy, rallying the retreat with his powerful voice, and bringing up the rear with a brisk battery planted in the night, and served by his brigade-adjutant Du Plessis. In the general order after the battle Washington had "the satisfaction to inform Gen. Knox and his officers that the enemy had done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could be better served than theirs." After the arrival of the French fleet and troops under Rochambeau, Knox accompanied Washington and Lafayette to meet him at Hartford, to mark out their future plans of cooperation, and returned by way of West Point, where he learned the astounding discovery of Arnold's treason and flight. He sat on the court martial for the trial of André. De Chastellux, who visited the American camp in 1780, has particularly described the delightful impression produced personally by Knox. In the ensuing winter he was again sent to Boston and to the legislatures and executives of the New England states to urge them to expedite their preparations of men and means for the next campaign. He was present at the second interview between Washington and Rochambeau at Weathersfield to concert measures to be taken against New York and the movement of the army southward to Yorktown; and his skill in forwarding the heavy cannon, ordnance stores, and ammunition, caused Washington to report to the president of congress: "The resources of his genius supplied the defect of means." On the arrival of the French fleet under De Grasse in the Chesapeake, Knox was one of the generals who accompanied Washington on board of the flag ship, to make arrangements for an immediate and combined attack upon Cornwallis. His station at Yorktown during the heaviest part of the cannonade was in the grand battery by the side of Washington. He was now advanced by congress to the rank of major-general, and was commissioned with Gouverneur Morris to arrange the exchange of prisoners and settlement of expenses, and with Heath for the purpose of a general cartel. He was efficient in allaying the discontent of the army at the prospect of its dissolution without pay or security, was head of the committee appointed to memorialize congress on the subject, and proposed the patriotic resolutions in answer to the address of Washington at the Newburg meeting, March 15, 1783. Hamilton indicated him at this crisis as especially possessing the confidence of the army. He was placed in command at West Point after the announcement of the cessation of hostilities, and on him devolved the delicate task of disbandment. From him came the suggestion of the society of the Cincinnati, to perpetuate the friendships formed during the war. Its first draft remains in his handwriting, and he was its secretary-general while Washington was its president. He was appointed to arrange the surrender of New York with Sir

Guy Carleton, and rode by the side of Washington in making the grand entry on the day of its evacuation by the British. At the farewell interview between Washington and the other principal officers he was the first to receive the affectionate embrace of the commander-in-chief, with whom he had been constantly and intimately associated throughout the war. After the peace he was a candidate with Greene and Lincoln for the secretaryship of war, in which office he succeeded the last in March, 1785. There was no separate department for the navy, and its duties therefore devolved chiefly on him. He was much occupied also with Indian affairs and the care of the western posts. He was a frequent correspondent and adviser of Washington, especially concerning the measures leading to the adoption of the federal constitution and matters pertaining to New England. He visited Massachusetts during Shays's rebellion, with Lincoln, to report to Washington its character and progress. He retained his department after the organization of the new government. To him and Col. Humphreys was assigned the task of prescribing the formalities of the republican court. By coinciding with the views of Hamilton on the general policy of the administration, he incurred the displeasure of Jefferson. The military school at West Point was projected when he first took command there, and constantly engaged his interest. The exigency of affairs with France and Algiers, and the defeats of Harmer and St. Clair by the north-western Indians, followed by the victory of Wayne, were among the later objects of his official attention. In Dec. 1795, following the example of Hamilton, he retired from the cabinet in order to attend to his private affairs. When Washington reluctantly accepted his resignation, he gave to him an affectionate and strongly expressed testimonial of the high worth of his services, which Knox lodged in the war office as a public deposit. He then removed to St. Georges in Maine for the improvement of an estate, derived partly in the right of his wife and partly by purchase, upon which he expended large amounts. There he exercised a magnificent hospitality. When in 1798 the army was reorganized at the prospect of war with France, his feelings were deeply wounded by the cabinet's reversal of President Adams's order of appointments, and the precedence assigned to Hamilton in the new military arrangements. His proposal was to serve as aide-de-camp to Washington. Gen. Knox was large in person, of a generous, buoyant, and social disposition, cordially appreciated and beloved by his friends, possessing unquestionable integrity, unsurpassed energy, and a mind liberally cultivated by study.

KNOX, JOHN, the leader of the Protestant reformation in Scotland, supposed to have been born in Gifford, Haddingtonshire, in 1505, died in Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1572. (The society of antiquaries of Scotland discussed the subject of his birthplace in Jan. 1858, when Mr. John Richardson of Haddington brought forward

evidence that he was born in Giffordgate, a suburb of Haddington, and not in Gifford, a village near that town. He was supported in this view by Mr. Laing, the editor of the reformer's works.) After receiving his preliminary education at the grammar school of Haddington, he was sent in 1521 to the university of Glasgow, where for several years he was instructed in the scholastic philosophy and theology, while the reforming opinions were spreading through the country. Noted as a master of dialectic subtleties, he was ordained prior to 1530, and became a teacher of philosophy at St. Andrew's. The study of the fathers, especially of Jerome and Augustine, had shaken his religious opinions as early as 1535, but it was not till 1542 that he became an avowed and marked reformer. At that time many persons of his acquaintance, "earls, barons, gentlemen, honest burgesses and craftsmen," had either secretly or openly embraced the new creed. The long period of silence, before in mature age he explained his views with singular zeal, decision, and completeness, has been regarded as proof that he was naturally of a prudent and peaceful disposition, and not a turbulent partisan. His reprehension of certain practices of the church caused him to retire from St. Andrew's to the south of Scotland, where he was declared a heretic, degraded from his office, and threatened by assassins. In default of more definite occupation, he became tutor to the sons of two noble families, listened to the reformed teachers, and occasionally preached to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. After the death of his friend George Wishart, he remained in retirement till, nearly a year after the murder of Cardinal Beaton, he took refuge with many other Protestants (1547) in the castle of St. Andrew's, which the regent was vainly attempting to reduce. There for the first time he became known as a powerful preacher against the papacy. The regent, reinforced by a French squadron, obliged the garrison to surrender. The terms of the capitulation were violated, and Knox with his comrades was transported to France, where he was imprisoned on the galleys for 19 months. He experienced extreme hardships, and on his release (1549) directed his course to England, where he was appointed to preach at Berwick and at Newcastle, and became one of the chaplains of Edward VI. For the boldness of his discourses he was several times called to account, but he was able to vindicate himself. A bishopric was offered to him, but he declined it from scruples as to the divine authority of the episcopal order. On the accession of Queen Mary he fled from England to Dieppe, and passed thence to Geneva, where, after taking part in the memorable troubles at Frankfort and after a short visit to Scotland, he became pastor (1556) of a small English congregation. The two years of his residence in Geneva, in the society of Calvin, Beza, and other learned men, were among the happiest of his life. "In other places," he wrote to a friend, "I confess Christ

to be truly preached; but manners and religion to be so sincerely reformed, I have not yet seen in any other place beside." While in Scotland he had been cited to appear before an assembly of the clergy to be held at Edinburgh, but his opponents avoided the discussion when they found him ready to meet it, supported by persons of influence. But after his return to Geneva the citation was renewed, and he was condemned to be burned as a heretic, and the sentence was executed on his effigy. Against this condemnation he published the "Appellation of John Knoxe." He also wrote a tract entitled the "First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women" (1558), a vehement attack on the political government of women, at a time when Mary of Guise was regent of Scotland and Mary Tudor queen of England, and the nearest in succession to both thrones were females. Invited by the Scottish Protestants to resume his labors in his native country, he landed at Leith in 1559, and rejoiced that he had come "even in the brunt of the battle." The queen regent, throwing off all disguise, had laid her plans for the forcible overthrow of the reformation. At a convention of the nobility and clergy in Edinburgh all the demands of the Protestants were refused. Several of the reforming preachers were summoned to appear at Stirling for trial, but by the dissimulation of the regent were prevented from attending and then outlawed for their failure. Knox hastened to meet them at Perth, where he preached against the idolatry of the mass and the veneration of images. At the conclusion of the service an encounter between a boy and a priest, who ventured to make the preparations for celebrating the mass, was the occasion of a violent insurrection. The images in the churches were demolished, the pictures torn from the walls and trampled under foot, the holy recesses invaded, and the "rascal multitude," as Knox calls them, did not stop till they had sacked and laid in ruins the houses of the Dominican and Franciscan friars and the Carthusian monastery. The queen regent advanced upon Perth with a considerable army, but, finding the Protestants well prepared for resistance, proposed terms of accommodation which were accepted. The Protestants, in order to consolidate their strength, formed a religious bond or covenant, and began to be distinguished as the congregation, and their leaders as the lords of the congregation. Iconoclasm was a prominent feature in the Scottish reformation. Events similar to those at Perth followed at Stirling, Lindores, Cupar, St. Andrew's, and other places. Knox had preached in the cathedral of St. Andrew's against the advice of his friends and the threats of the archbishop, and with such success that the magistrates united with the inhabitants in desolating the churches and monasteries, and in establishing the reformed worship. Meantime civil war raged throughout the kingdom between the regent, assisted by French troops, and the lords of the congregation, who im-

plored the succor of Elizabeth. In political as well as ecclesiastical affairs Knox was a conspicuous adviser, and took up his residence in Edinburgh after an extensive circuit through the southern and eastern counties. After a contest of 12 months, marked by many atrocities, the vigorous assistance rendered by Elizabeth, and the death of the queen regent while the English troops were investing Edinburgh, led to a truce and to the summons of the parliament to settle differences. Parliament assembled in Aug. 1560, and the reformed religion was established, and Roman Catholicism interdicted by law in Scotland. Knox retained the office of minister in the metropolis, and soon after the arrival of the young Queen Mary (Aug. 21, 1561) she summoned the influential and noted reformer to her presence. Six interviews are recorded between him and the queen, and the questions which she raised were discussed by him with an undaunted freedom and rigor, which once drove her to tears. She caused his arrest on a charge of treason in 1563, but all the councillors except the immediate dependents of the court voted for his acquittal. The vehemence of his public discourses led him into frequent difficulties. In 1562 he disputed publicly for 8 days with Abbot Quentin Kennedy at Maybole; in 1565 he quoted certain texts which gave offence to the king (Darnley), and was for a short time prohibited from preaching; he fled from Edinburgh when the queen returned from Dunbar after the death of Rizzio; and he preached a sermon at the coronation of the infant king at Stirling (July 29, 1567). Under the brief regency of Moray, the work of Knox seemed to be completed, and he thought of retiring to Geneva to end his days in peace. After the assassination of Moray, civil and religious confusion returned under the regency successively of Lennox and Mar. Weakened by a stroke of apoplexy in 1570, Knox yet reappeared in the pulpit, while Kirkaldy of Grange and others of his friends were forsaking the cause of the reformation, and while he differed from his brethren in the assembly about praying for the queen. So violent was the enmity excited by his animadversions, that, following the advice of his friends, he left Edinburgh for St. Andrew's, May 5, 1571. He returned in the following year, and his last energies were put forth in denunciations of the perpetrators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's.—The doctrines of Knox embraced a Calvinistic creed and a Presbyterian polity. The "Order of Geneva," a liturgy which he shared in preparing for the use of the church at Frankfort, and subsequently employed in his congregation at Geneva, was introduced into Scottish Protestant churches in 1565. His character was marked by a stern realism, which could be beguiled by no social pretensions, no conventional dignities, no pompous traditions. From this sprang his scornful bitterness and his insensibility to the social graces and refinements which Mary exhibited personally, and sought to transplant

from Paris to her native land. His preaching was distinguished for a headlong and vehement energy, which, as the English ambassador said, "put more life into him than 600 trumpets." Earnest and intense in every practical direction, his mind was not at all of a reflective or speculative cast, and as a thinker, save perhaps on political subjects, he takes no rank; his political views rather sprang from an instinctive sense than from the development of fundamental principles. The best known of his writings is the "Historie of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland" (1586; mutilated ed. by David Buchanan, London and Edinburgh, 1644; complete ed., Edinburgh, 1782). A collected edition of his works, edited by David Laing, is in progress in Edinburgh (6 vols., 1846-56). The principal biography of him is that by Thomas McCrie (1812; new ed., 1839).

KNOX, VICESIMUS, an English clergyman and author, born at Newington Green, Middlesex, Dec. 8, 1752, died in Tunbridge, Kent, Sept. 6, 1821. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford. In 1778 he was elected master of Tunbridge school, and continued for 38 years to preside over that institution. He then settled in London, where his preaching was much admired. He was a voluminous and popular writer, but has been best known as the editor of the compilation entitled "Elegant Extracts." His works, with a biographical preface, were published in London in 1824, in 7 vols. 8vo., including "Essays, Moral and Literary."

KNOXVILLE, a city of Tennessee and seat of justice of Knox co., situated on high ground on the right or N. bank of Holston river, 4 m. below the mouth of the French Broad river, and 185 m. E. from Nashville; pop. in 1850, 8,690; in 1860, about 8,000. The Holston is navigable to this point by steamboats, and the city is the place of junction of the E. Tennessee and Georgia and E. Tennessee and Virginia railroads; another road, now building, will connect it with Lexington, Ky., and various towns in North and South Carolina. It is the principal commercial place of E. Tennessee, and is rapidly growing in size and importance. It is the seat of the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, in which during the 2 years ending July 15, 1857, there were 80 pupils under instruction, and of the university of East Tennessee, founded in 1806. The medical department of the latter institution was established in 1856. Knoxville also contains 3 academies, 8 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 3 banks, a large car factory, a flouring mill, and an extensive manufactory of glass. Knoxville was settled in 1789, and received its name 2 years later in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, secretary of war under President Washington. In 1794 it became the capital of the territory, and it continued to be the seat of the territorial and afterward of the state government until the legislature was removed to Nashville in 1817. In 1794 the first steps were taken toward the establishment at Knoxville of Blount college, the parent of the present university.

KNYPHAUSEN, BARON, a lieutenant-general in the British service during the American war of independence, born in Alsace about 1730, died in Berlin in June, 1789. His father commanded a regiment under the duke of Marlborough, and his own military career commenced in the service of Frederic William I. of Prussia, the father of Frederic the Great. Subsequently he served in the several wars waged by the latter against Austria. In 1776 he received from the British government the command of 12,000 Waldeckers and Hessians hired to aid in repressing the insurrection in the American colonies, and arrived in New York in time to participate in the battle of Brooklyn, Aug. 1776. He was present at White Plains, and aided in the capture of Fort Washington in Nov. 1776, and in the defeat of the American forces at Brandywine in the succeeding year. In June, 1780, being then in temporary command of the British troops in New York, during the absence of Sir Henry Clinton, he made a descent into the Jerseys with 5,000 men, in the hope of rallying the disaffected Americans to the royal standard; but he accomplished little beyond sacking the village of Connecticut Farms. On the 28d he reentered the Jerseys with reinforcements, and attacked the detachment under Greene which occupied Springfield and the heights in the rear. But so skilful were the dispositions of the American general, that after an indecisive conflict the British again returned to Staten island, after burning the village of Springfield. He was a man of fine personal appearance, amiable and simple-minded.

KOALA, a marsupial animal of the phalanger family, and genus *phascogale* (De Blainville), the *P. cinereus* (Fisch.). The dental formula is: incisors $\frac{3}{1}$, canines $\frac{1}{1}$, premolars $\frac{1}{1}$, molars $\frac{4}{2}$ =30; the posterior upper incisors and canines are small, and the crowns of the molars have 4 tubercles. The body is stout; the head moderate, with a very short facial portion and naked muzzle; ears moderate and clothed with long hairs; eyes large and not protected by lashes; moustaches small and scanty. The toes of the fore feet are in 2 sets, one composed of the 2 inner (which are the shortest), and the other of the 3 outer, of which the central is the longest, and all have long, curved, and compressed claws; the two portions of the feet are slightly opposable; the 1st toe of the hind feet is very far back, large, and without a nail. The stomach is provided with a cardiac glandular apparatus, and the cæcum is 3 times as long as the animal; the pouch is well developed; the tail is wanting. The koala is about 2 feet long, 10 or 11 inches high, with a girth of 18 inches; the limbs are powerful, and the large hands and feet admirably adapted for climbing trees; the fur is dense, soft, and woolly, of a general ashy gray color, inclining to brown; hinder part of back dirty yellowish white, under parts dirty white, and inside of hind limbs rusty brown. It inhabits New South Wales, where the natives

hunt it for the flesh, pursuing it into the tops of the highest gum trees, in which it passes the day feeding on the tender shoots or sleeping; it descends the trees at night in search of roots, which it digs up with its powerful claws. On the ground it creeps slowly, and when climbing looks like a small bear; when angry it assumes a fierce look and utters a shrill cry. Koalas are found in pairs, and the mother carries her young one on her back when it has outgrown her pouch; they are very tenacious of life. An account of this so called native bear may be found in the London "Philosophical Transactions" for 1808, in which, however, the koala is confounded with the wombat, another Australian marsupial. The skull is remarkable for its oblong quadrate form, great width of nasal bones, length of zygomatic arches, auditory protuberances, and depth of rami of lower jaw.

KOCH, KARL HEINRICH EMANUEL, a German traveller and naturalist, born in Weimar in 1809. He studied the natural sciences and medicine at Würzburg and Jena, and undertook in 1836 a scientific journey through the southern provinces of Russia and the Caucasian isthmus, of which he published a narrative (3 vols., Stuttgart, 1842-'3). In a second journey in 1843-'4 he extended his researches through Turkey and Armenia to the Caspian sea, obtaining the materials for a new work, *Wanderungen im Oriente* (3 vols., Weimar, 1846-'7). On the outbreak of the eastern war, the 3d vol. was published separately under the title of *Die Krimm und Odessa* (Leipzig, 1854; translated by Korner, London, 1855.)

KOCHANOWSKI, JAN, a Polish poet, born in the palatinate of Sandomir in 1532, died in Lublin in 1584. He studied in Germany, France, and Italy, and after his return to Poland was employed by King Sigismund Augustus in various missions. He soon retired, however, to private life at his country seat of Czarnolas. His lyrical productions in both Polish and Latin, which belong to the finest of that age, gained him the appellation of the Polish Pindar. Among his writings are a translation of the Psalms in Polish verse, various satires, and a drama. The editions of his works are numerous.

KOCK, CHARLES PAUL DE, a French novelist and dramatist, born at Passy, near Paris, May 21, 1794. The son of a Dutch banker who had removed to France, and who died on the scaffold during the revolution, he was carelessly educated under his mother's supervision, and entered a banking house in the capacity of a clerk. In 1813 he printed at his own risk his first novel, *L'enfant de ma femme*, which was unsuccessful. He then produced a number of melodramas, vaudevilles, and comic operas, which brought him into notice. In the mean time he published several lively but not very decent tales and novels, which increased his popularity until he became a great favorite among the middle classes of France. His dramatic works number over 100.

KOEKKOEK, BERNARD CORNELIUS, a Dutch

landscape painter, born in Middelburg, Oct. 11, 1808, died in Nov. 1858. At the great exposition in Paris in 1855 he received a medal of the first class. For many years previous to his death he resided in Cleves, where he established a school of design.

KOEPPEN, ADOLPHUS LOUIS, a Danish lecturer and author, born in Copenhagen, Feb. 14, 1804. He was destined for a military career, but subsequently pursued a course of law studies, and in 1825 entered the royal board of commerce. In 1830-'31 he made a pedestrian tour over Europe; and in 1834, during a visit to Greece on account of his health, he received an invitation from King Otho to fill the professorship of history, archaeology, and modern languages at the royal military college of the Euelpides, then situated in the island of Ægina. In this position he remained 9 years, visiting in the interval many parts of Greece and Asia Minor. Being obliged in 1843, in consequence of the popular rising against the German system of government, to retire from his professorship, he returned to Denmark, and in 1846 came to the United States at the invitation of the historical society of Philadelphia, before which in the succeeding year he delivered a course of lectures on "Ancient and Modern Athens and Attica," which were repeated within the next few years in an enlarged form before the Lowell institute in Boston, the Smithsonian institution in Washington, the university of Virginia, Brown university, and other institutions. In 1850-'51 he delivered a course of lectures on the political, social, and literary history of the middle ages, in illustration of which he published in 1854 his "World in the Middle Ages" (2 vols. 12mo., New York), with an "Atlas of the Middle Ages." In the same year he accepted the professorship of history, æsthetics, and modern languages in Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Penn., which he still holds.

KOEPPEN, CARL FRIEDRICH, a German scholar, born in the latter part of the 18th century. For many years past he has been a teacher in the principal gymnasium of Berlin, and ranks next to the director of that institution. In 1848 he published a treatise on the rise and development of the idea of the *Jure Divino*—the divine right of kings. The impression was immediately exhausted, but the government has not allowed him to issue another edition, and has refused to raise his salary, although an increase has been granted to all his fellow instructors. In 1857 appeared his *Die Religion des Buddha und ihre Entstehung*. The various data in relation to the similarity of old and new superstitions are here brought together with great skill and scholarship into one well arranged and comprehensive work. His next important work, *Lamaische Hierarchie*, or the Lamaic system of religion as it exists in Tibet, Mongolia, and China, was published in 1859, and is regarded as a remarkable addition to that branch of study.

KOHL, JOHANN GEORG, a German traveller and author, born in Bremen, April 28, 1808. After studying law at Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich, and passing several years as private tutor in Courland, he travelled in Russia, and returned to Germany in 1838. His observations furnished the materials for 3 publications, which were so favorably received that he decided to devote his life to travel. He fixed his residence at Dresden, whence he made numerous excursions to England, Holland, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Dalmatia, Hungary, and other parts of Europe; and his narratives comprise 17 distinct works, most of them in 2 or 3 vols. each. He has also written some scientific treatises, as *Der Verkehr der Menschen in seiner Abhängigkeit zu der Erdoberfläche* (Dresden, 1841); *Der Rhein* (1851); *Die Donau* (1853); *Skizzen aus Natur- und Völkerleben* (1851); and a series of essays entitled *Aus meinen Hütten* (1852). He has long been collecting complete materials for a history of the voyages pertaining to the discovery of America. He pursued his researches while travelling for several years in the United States, and since his return to Germany has published two books, one on his travels in north-western America, and the other translated into English under the title of "Kitohi-Gami: Wanderings round Lake Superior" (London, 1860), and containing many of the traditions of the Ojibbeway Indians. He has also prepared a work on the history and geography of America, which has not yet appeared.—His wife, IDA KOHL, wrote in connection with him the *Englische Skizzen* (1845), and separately *Paris und die Franzosen* (1845).

KÖHNE, FREDERIC, an American merchant, of German extraction, born in Rheda, Prussia, March 30, 1757, died in Philadelphia, May 26, 1829. He emigrated in 1780 to the United States without money or resources, obtained a clerkship with a merchant in Charleston, S. C., subsequently entered into business on his own account, and at the age of 50 retired with a large fortune, passing the remainder of his life alternately in Charleston and Philadelphia. Nearly \$400,000 of his property was bequeathed to various societies connected with the Protestant Episcopal church, and to charitable institutions, and his surplus residuary estate was directed to be shared among the charitable institutions of South Carolina and Pennsylvania in such a manner that the colored population of each state might have the benefit of it.

KÖLOSEY, FERENCZ, a Hungarian author and orator, born in the county of Middle Szolnok, Transylvania, Aug. 8, 1790, died in Pesth, Aug. 24, 1838. He studied at the Protestant college of Debreczin, and, though deprived by an accident of one of his eyes, early distinguished himself by his literary attainments, became a zealous follower of Francis Kazinczy, and devoted himself especially to belles-lettres, writing for the "Transylvanian Museum." In 1809 he was appointed notary of the royal court at Pesth, and in 1826, together with his friend Paul

Szemere, started a literary periodical under the title of *Élet és literatura* ("Life and Literature"), which owed its popularity chiefly to his own critical contributions. Having been elected 3 years later notary of the county of Szatmár, and subsequently deputy of that county to the diet of Presburg of 1832-'6, he acquired new fame by his political activity as a member of the opposition, and as an orator became one of the favorites of the nation. When Baron Nicholas Wesselényi was arraigned for treason by the Austrian government, Kölcsey, prompted by friendship and patriotism, eagerly undertook his defence, but died suddenly soon after. His "Works," embracing songs, ballads, satires, short novels, critical writings, and some of his orations, were collected after his death, to which was added after the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 his "Diary during the Diet of 1832-'6." Critical acuteness, a peculiar vigor of diction in prose, and elegance in poetry, combined to elevate him to the first rank among Hungarian writers, and he ranks equally high as a patriot.

KOLLAR, JAN, a Slavic scholar and poet, born in N. W. Hungary in 1793, died in Vienna, Jan. 29, 1852. He studied at Presburg and Jena, took orders, and in 1819 became a preacher of an evangelical congregation at Pesth. Being a Slovak by birth, he became a champion of the national regeneration of his race, and the most zealous, if not the first, advocate of Pan-slavism, or of a union, literary and political, of all Slavic tribes. He developed this tendency in poetical works, written mostly in the Bohemian dialect, as well as in disquisitions on the antiquities of the Slavi. Among the former are his *Baene* ("Poems," 1821); *Slavý deers* ("The Daughter of Glory"), his most celebrated work; and *Narodnie spiewanky* (a collection of Slovakian "Popular Songs"); among the latter, *Rozprawy o imenach* ("Treatises on the Names" of the ancient Slavi); *Slawa bohyni* ("Goddess Slava"); "On the Literary Relation of the Slavic Tribes and Dialects" (in German); *Cestopis* ("A Journey" for antiquarian purposes to northern Italy); and "Ancient Slavic Italy," a work in German, which he left in manuscript. In 1849 he was made professor of archaeology at the university of Vienna.

KOLLER, FRANZ, baron von, an Austrian general, born in Münchengrätz, Bohemia, Nov. 27, 1767, died in Naples, Jan. 25, 1826. He entered the army in 1785, rose gradually to the rank of lieutenant field marshal, and in 1814 was one of the commissioners who accompanied Napoleon to Elba. At one time he changed uniforms with Napoleon in order to incur himself whatever injury or insult might be offered to the latter, and kept to the end of his life the gray coat of the emperor. In 1821 he commanded an army sent to Naples to repress the revolution. He cultivated literature and art, and left a collection of antique vases obtained in Naples, which was subsequently purchased by the king of Prussia for the museum of Berlin.

KÖLLIKER, ALBRECHT, a German physiologist,

ogist, born about 1818. He is distinguished in the scientific world for his microscopic researches into the economy of the human frame, and holds the position of professor of anatomy and physiology in the university of Würzburg. Among his earlier papers are those on the reproductive organs and fluid of invertebrate animals, published in Valentine's *Repertorium* for 1841; on the origin of the ovum in insects, and a comparison between the development of this organ in articulate animals and vertebrata (1842); on the development of the *cephalopoda* (1844); and on the contractile cells of the embryo of *planaria* (1846). In 1850-'52 appeared in two parts the first volume of an elaborate work on the "Microscopic Anatomy or Histology of the Human Body," in which were embodied the results of many years of observation with the microscope. As it was of too comprehensive a character for the use of students, he published in 1853 a complete manual on the subject, entitled *Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen* (8vo., 343 woodcuts), which has been translated into English and published by the Sydenham society. By this publication he has established his rank as one of the first of living histologists. Among his more recent papers are a number on the structure of the lower animals.

KOLLONTAJ, Hugo, a Polish statesman and author, born in the palatinate of Sandomir, April 1, 1750, died in Warsaw, Feb. 28, 1812. He studied at Pinczow and Cracow, chose the ecclesiastical career, visited Rome, and after his return became canon of the cathedral of Cracow. Soon after he was appointed a member of the committee of public education organized at Warsaw by Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland. He was subsequently active in reorganizing the university of Cracow, and in 1782 was elected its rector; but he lost the office two years afterward in consequence of his reformatory tendencies, which provoked the hostility of the party friendly to the ancient rule of the Jesuits. He returned to Warsaw, and his zeal, eloquence, knowledge, and ability soon made him one of the principal actors in the grand political drama which ended with the final fall of Poland in 1794. He rose to the dignity of vice-chancellor of the crown, which he held during the deliberations of the long diet, and was in every way active in bringing about the liberal constitution of May 3, 1791. When the confederation of Targovitz, which was formed against it by the defenders of the *liberum veto* and other constitutional privileges of the nobility, became triumphant with the aid of Russian bayonets, he retired to Dresden, and his estates were confiscated. He returned to Poland in 1794 to share the dangers in the rising under Kosciuszko, and was intrusted with the direction of the finances. After the fall of Warsaw, while seeking refuge in flight, he was arrested by the Austrians, and imprisoned in Olmütz, sharing the dungeons of that fortress with Lafayette, though separated from him, but was finally re-

leased at the intercession of the emperor Alexander I. in 1803. His possessions, however, were not restored to him, and he lived in retirement in Volhynia, until the creation of the duchy of Warsaw by Napoleon, in 1807, recalled him to the scenes of his former activity. He spent his last years alternately at Warsaw and Cracow. As a patriot Kollontaj ranks among the most admired and most abused of his nation. By his adversaries he was called the Robespierre of Poland. His writings, mostly anonymous, are marked by vigor, eloquence, and sublimity of ideas. Among them are: "Letters on School Reform;" "Letters to S. N. Malachowski, Marshal of the Diet, on the Reforms Necessary in the State;" "Remarks on the Hereditary Succession to the Throne;" "Speeches made at the Diet of Warsaw;" and "Political Law of the Polish Nation." After his death were published *Stan owiecznia* ("Condition of Public Education," Posen, 1842), and *Badania historyczne* ("Historical Researches," Cracow, 1844). The celebrated work on the "Formation and Fall of the Constitution of May 3, 1791," which appeared in German and French, was his only in part.

KOLÓWRAT, an ancient family of Bohemia, many members of which have held high positions in church and state. Its present representative, Count FRANZ ANTON, born Jan. 31, 1778, became a member of the Austrian cabinet in 1826, and favored a comparatively liberal policy, especially after the advent of Ferdinand to the throne. Since the revolution of 1848 he has retired from public affairs. He is the founder of the national museum in Prague, and has taken an active interest in the promotion of the material and intellectual welfare of his country. The national literature of Bohemia is especially indebted to him for great encouragement.

KONG, a mountain range of W. Africa, running E. and W. nearly parallel with the coast, on the N. frontier of Upper Guinea, and terminating on the Atlantic in a number of promontories, the principal of which are Capes Verga and Sierra Leone. Its E. termination is not defined. Mr. Du Chailu extends the name to the mountains which, connecting with those just described near the river Niger, extend southward, in a direction generally parallel to the coast of Lower Guinea, and send off several branches toward the sea. One of these ramifications extends from near Fernando Po island to the river Muni in lat. 1° 2' N., and then turning inland rejoins the main range; it is known as the Sierra del Crystal. Further inland, according to the traveller already mentioned, another offset called the Nkoomoo-Naboualee mountains runs E. and W. The Kong mountains are very imperfectly known. The W. division does not exceed 2,500 feet in average height, but in some places is believed to reach the limit of perpetual snow. Mt. Loma, on the S. W. frontier of Soodan, the supposed source of the Niger, is about 1,600 feet above the sea. Granite, marble, and limestone are the prevailing rocks.

KONIEH, KONIA, or COGNI (anc. *Iconium*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of the eyalet of Caramania, in lat. $37^{\circ} 54' N.$, long. $32^{\circ} 40' E.$, 27 m. E. by S. from Smyrna; pop. about 20,000. The stout walls which surround it were built from the ruins of the ancient city by the Seljookian sovereigns, and display some interesting Greek inscriptions and other relics, which were so arranged in the mason-work as to remain visible. Of more than 100 mosques which the city contains, 12 are large, and 2 are much admired for their magnificence. It has also several *medreses* or colleges, and the tomb of Hazret Mevlana, a Mussulman saint much revered throughout Turkey and the founder of the Mevlana dervishes. This tomb is a goal of pilgrimage for devotees; it is conspicuous by its bright green cylindrical tower and surmounted by a dome. Kouieh, however, is in a state of decay, and its houses are little more than huts of sun-dried bricks. Its only manufactures are carpets and blue and yellow leather, and its trade is inconsiderable.—The ancient Iconium, which is mentioned by Xenophon, Cicero, and Strabo, and in the history of the apostles, was the capital of Lycaonia, but rose to importance only after the taking of Nicæa by the crusaders. The Seljookian sovereigns of Roum made it their capital about the beginning of the 12th century; Frederic Barbarossa assaulted it in 1190; the sons of Genghis Khan subsequently became masters of it; and Bajazet II. made it the capital of Caramania in 1486. Ibrahim Pasha won here a decisive victory over the Turks in Dec. 1832.

KÖNIG, FRIEDRICH, a German inventor, born in Eisleben, April 17, 1775, died Jan. 17, 1833. He learned the business of a printer under Breitkopf in Leipzig, studied at the university of that city, and went in 1806 to London, where he invented an improved press. He obtained a contract for manufacturing two for the London "Times," and the machine was so successful that the number for Nov. 28, 1814, was worked by it at the rate of 1,100 impressions per hour. König afterward introduced, with the help of another German named Bauer, several improvements into this press. He also invented a machine for printing both sides of a sheet simultaneously, but this was so complicated and clumsy as to be useless. He established himself with Bauer at Oberzell, whence they sent presses to all parts of Europe.

KÖNIGSBERG, a fortified city of Prussia, capital of a government and circle of the same name, second capital of the kingdom, and formerly the capital of Prussia proper, situated on the river Pregel, 5 m. from its mouth, in lat. $54^{\circ} 24' 8'' N.$, long. $20^{\circ} 30' 2'' E.$, 350 m. by railway from Berlin; pop. in 1858, 80,000, of whom 2,500 were Roman Catholics, and 1,500 Jews. The city consists of the town proper and 4 suburbs, the former being subdivided into the Altstadt on the W., Löbenicht on the E., both lying high, and the Kneiphof, a swampy island in the Pregel. The city possesses 21 churches,

a synagogue, an exchange, a city hall, a theatre, 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, schools of all branches of fine arts, science, industry, and commerce, 6 hospitals, deaf, dumb, and blind asylums, with many other charitable institutions, and a public library of 150,000 volumes. The most imposing public building is the cathedral, an interesting Gothic structure, in which the religious service of the Reformed church was inaugurated in 1528. In a porch outside of the cathedral rest the remains of Kant, who was a native of Königsberg. The Schloss, or palace, now used for government offices, was once the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic order, by whom the city was founded in 1257, and also of the electors of Brandenburg. The university, founded in 1544 by the margrave Albert, and hence called the Albertine university, was in a prosperous condition in the 16th century, when the attendance of students, which is now only 800, was nearly 2,000. It has a library of 50,000 volumes, including several manuscripts of Luther's, 5 clinical schools, a botanic garden, and a celebrated observatory under the direction of Bessel until his death in 1846, and containing one of the finest meridian globes in the world, prepared by Reichenbach. The first rector of the university was Georg Sabinus, the son-in-law of Melancthon. It became celebrated as the place where the philosophy of Kant was first propounded. Beside Kant, the names of Hamann, Hippel, Herder, Fichte, Herbart, and Jacobi are associated with the institution. Its 800th anniversary was celebrated in 1844, and the foundation stone for new university buildings was laid Aug. 8, 1851. The city has been strongly fortified since 1843, on the plan of detached forts, and is destined by the government to become one of the greatest fortresses of Prussia. Pillau is its port. A considerable trade is carried on, mostly with Great Britain, the exports being breadstuffs, flax, hemp, oil seeds, bones, timber, &c.; the imports, colonial produce, iron, coal, cotton, and raw sugars. Its manufactures are textile fabrics, soap, leather, and starch. Sugar and silver refining, brewing, and distilling are carried on. Much amber was formerly found, but the production has fallen off. The sturgeon fishery is of importance. The annual entrances and clearances average collectively 2,400 vessels. The shipping owned by the port in 1859 comprised 21 sailing vessels, 2 ocean and 5 river steamers.

KÖNIGSMARK, PHILIP CHRISTOPHER, count of, a Swede famous for his adventures and tragical end, born about 1640, killed July 1, 1694. While a colonel in the Swedish service he came to the court of Hanover in 1692. The prince elector (subsequently George I. of England) had married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, a princess celebrated for her beauty. Alienated from her husband by his gloomy and jealous character, Sophia was naturally attracted by the friendship of Königsmark, whom she had known when young, and gladly availed herself of his offer to aid her to

fly from the court of Hanover, where she was most unkindly treated, to France. Their interviews were watched, and one evening on quitting her he was assassinated by order of the elector. Dr. Doran, in his "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover" (London, 1855), endeavors to exonerate the princess from a guilty love for the gallant Swede; but the fact of its existence is established by the letters which she exchanged with him, published in Leipsic in 1847. Their love story was dramatized by Michel Masson in 1856, under the title of *Aimer et mourir*.—MARIE AURORA, sister of the preceding, born probably in Stade in 1670, died in Quedlinburg, Feb. 16, 1728. She was an orphan, and went while yet a young girl to Dresden, hoping to recover by royal intervention her property, which was kept from her by Hamburg bankers. Frederic Augustus, the elector and future king of Poland, after a long courtship, obtained her as his mistress, and by him she became mother of the celebrated Maurice of Saxony. She died in poverty, leaving 52 crowns to her son. "Her beauty, her wit, her grace, united to very remarkable acquisitions in learning and science, induced Voltaire to term her the most celebrated woman of two centuries." She left in MS. a number of dramatic pieces and poems. The memorable incidents of her life were published in Leipsic in 1836, and a full biography in 1848.

KOODOO. See ANTELOPE.

KOOM, or KUM, a Persian town, capital of a government of the same name in the province of Central Irak, 80 m. from Teheran. It is important from its situation on the high road between the N. and S. extremities of the country, merchandise destined for the south from Kaabin and northward, or such as comes from the south to any of these parts, being conveyed by the more direct road between that town and Koom instead of being carried to Teheran. Anciently it was a place of great magnificence, and had a population of 100,000; the number in modern times has been as low as 6,000. Mr. Abbot, English consul at Teheran, who visited the place in 1849 and 1850, was told by the governor of Koom that the population was gradually increasing, the number then being 12,000, not including the many strangers and temporary residents, who swell it to 20,000. Portions of the town are in ruins, it having been destroyed by the Afghans when they invaded Persia in the early part of the 18th century. The bazaars are numerous and extensive, containing about 400 shops, of which nearly 40 are appropriated chiefly to the sale of Manchester goods. There are about 20 caravansaries, and manufactures of China ware of inferior quality, of pottery, and of jars for cooling water, which are much esteemed. The town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Choana, and to have been built in the year of the Hegira 203, from the ruins of 7 towns, which composed a small sovereignty under an Arabic prince.

KOOR, or KUR (anc. *Cyrus*), a river of the Russian province of Georgia, which rises in the Saghanloo mountains, in the Asiatic-Turkish province of Akhalzikh, near the confines of Erzerum. It flows N. E. into Georgia until it approaches the S. base of the Caucasus, when it turns E. S. E. and runs nearly parallel with that range to the Caspian sea, which it enters by 3 mouths 100 m. S. S. W. from Bakoo. Its length is about 830 m., and it is navigable 66 m. from its mouth by small vessels. Its banks are high, and except near its mouth well wooded. Its waters are yellowish and turbid, and the current, though smooth, is rapid. Its principal affluents are the Aras, Alazan, and Yora.

KOORDISTAN, or KURDISTAN ("the country of the Koords"), an extensive region of western Asia, comprised chiefly within the basin of the Tigris, between lat. 34° and 39° N., long. 42° and 47° E., and belonging partly to Turkey, partly to Persia; area about 40,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 3,000,000. Its limits are not well defined. Persian Koordistan is comprised chiefly in the province of Irak-Ajemea, and the Turkish in the eyalet or province of Koordistan. The geographical features of the northern and southern portions of the country are dissimilar. Mountain ranges from 3,000 to 13,000 feet in height, and many of the peaks covered with snow during 6 months in the year, occupy the north, breaking the surface into deep, narrow valleys, and rugged table-lands, of which the most extensive is the plateau of Ali-Bagh along the Armenian frontier. With the exception of 8 ranges of hills of no great altitude, the southern portion of the territory is low and level. The principal rivers are the Tigris, Zab Ala, Zab Asfel, and Dialeh, the first receiving the waters of all the others. There are several lakes, of which the most considerable are Van and Ooroomiah. The soil is exuberantly fertile. The climate ranges from extreme heat to extreme cold; the winters in N. Koordistan are very severe, and the summers in the S. localities are attended by an equally intense heat. The country has but little mineral wealth, although alum, sulphur, and iron are found, and there are a number of salt springs. Forests of oak, walnut, and other hard woods clothe the mountains; grains of all kinds, tobacco, flax, and hemp, with the usual fruits of temperate climates, thrive on the plains. Mulberry trees, for silkworms, are cultivated. Cotton is found to succeed in certain localities. A remarkable vegetable production is found here, answering in most respects to the manna which fed the children of Israel in the wilderness; it is collected from leaves of trees and occasionally from the ground, and is dried, pounded, and eaten as a sweetmeat. The gigantic rose is a floral production peculiar to the locality. Vegetables of all kinds, especially melons and cucumbers, grow to extraordinary size. Honey is produced largely. Medicinal plants, especially gall nuts of superior quality, are largely exported, *via* Iskanderoun and Smyrna. Agriculture employs

little attention or skill. Flocks and herds constitute the wealth of the inhabitants. The horses are small, but capable of great endurance, and are much in demand for the Turkish and Persian cavalry. They are worked under the saddle only, oxen being the beasts of draught. Camels are little used, owing to the broken nature of the ground. Sheep of a long-tailed breed, with wool of the most delicate fibre, comprise the bulk of the live stock. The principal wild animals are the panther, bear, lynx, jackal, hyæna, and fox. Many varieties of game abound.—Turkish Koordistan begins on the W. side of the great mountain range which stretches from Mount Ararat in a S. S. E. direction, and now divides the Turkish and Persian empires. The province is administered by a governor-general (in 1860, Mahmoud Pasha), whose seat is at the capital, Diarbekir. During the last 20 years the Turkish government has been slowly reducing the Koords to submission, in which they have been much aided by the dissensions among the native chiefs.—The inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Carduchi (see *CARDUCHI*), through whose territory Xenophon led the retreat of the 10,000. Their complexion is light, and their physiognomy animated. Sharp but delicate features, an ample and open forehead, deep-set, dark, and intelligent eyes, a finely out mouth shaded by a moustache, good teeth, small and handsomely shaped hands and feet, and a well proportioned frame, give to the Koords a remarkable elegance of person; while their active habits impart a strength of body which renders them physically one of the finest people of Asia. They are good horsemen, expert in the use of arms, adventurous and daring, inclined somewhat to brigandage, but hospitable. The young women are very beautiful, but the shrivelled look of age comes upon them when they have scarcely reached the period of mid-life. The national costume resembles that of the Turks. The men wear a cloak of black goats' hair, and a red cap around which is wound a silk shawl falling down upon the shoulders. Only the aged wear beards. The women, except a few of the highest rank, do not veil; they are treated with more respect than in most eastern countries; their principal source of amusement is music, while the diversions of the men consist almost entirely of warlike exercises and story telling. The cultivators form a totally distinct class from the warlike tribes, who look down upon them with contempt and use them brutally. The stationary part of the population live principally in small villages scattered over the hills, beside which however there are several considerable towns, the most important of which is Kermanshah. The tents of the wandering tribes are of black cloth divided into two apartments, one of which is set apart for the women. A fence of hurdles surrounds the tent, and the horses are picketed within the ring.—In religion the majority of the people profess to be Mohammedans of the sect of Omar, but their creed is tinged with remnants of

the old Manichæan and Magian systems, and they have many superstitious practices not sanctioned by the Koran. About 100,000 are Nestorian Christians, locally known as Kaldani, and governed by two patriarchs, one of whom has 5 suffragan bishops and the other 13. The episcopal dignity is hereditary, descending from uncle to nephew. Bishops are often consecrated at the age of 13. The inferior clergy are generally very ignorant, although what little learning there is among the Kaldani is confined to ecclesiastics. These Christians inhabit the valley of the Tigris and the mountains which skirt it on the E. They are independent and warlike. There is a church and priest in each of their villages.—The Koords have belonged successively to the Assyrian, old Persian, Parthian, new Persian, Saracenic, and Mogul empires. They are now nominally subject to Persia and Turkey, yet pay little or no obedience to either state, and until recently nominated their own beys and pashas.

KOORILE (or KURILE) ISLANDS, a chain of small islands in the Pacific ocean, extending from the S. extremity of Kamtchatka to Yesso, the northernmost of the Japanese islands; they lie between lat. 42° and 51° N., and long. 145° and 156° E., are 25 in number, and reach over a space of more than 700 m. in length; pop. about 1,400. They are divided into the Great Kooriles, which belong to Japan, and the Little Kooriles, which are subject to Russia. The largest of the former are Kunashir, Iturup, and Urup; of the latter, Lumshu, Paramushir, and Onekotan. The surface of these islands is very irregular; in some there are mountains whose summits tower over 8,000 feet above the level of the ocean. Alexander von Humboldt in his "Cosmos" says: "The range of the Koorile islands from the extreme point of Kamtchatka to Cape Broughton (the northernmost promontory of Yesso), in a longitudinal space of 720 geographical miles, exhibits from 8 to 10 volcanoes, still for the most part in a state of ignition. The northernmost of them, on the island of Alaid, known for its great eruptions in the years 1770 and 1793, is well worthy of being accurately measured, its height being calculated at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet." The shores are in general rocky and precipitous, and, in consequence of the violent currents which prevail around them, very difficult of access. Several of the Kooriles are uninhabited, and several uninhabitable for want of water; but many are fertile, well wooded, and produce game and fish in abundance. The climate is tempestuous, severe, and foggy. The vegetable productions are few and unimportant. The principal animals are bears, wolves, foxes, saibles, otters, seals, and fowl. The chief commerce is carried on with China and Japan. The minerals are iron, sulphur, and copper. The people are in general of low stature, dark complexion, and more hairy than the other races of E. Asia. Their habits are excessively filthy, but their disposition is honest and gentle. In manners and customs the

northern islanders resemble the Kamtschadales; the southern, who are termed Ainus, to some extent, the Japanese. (See AINUS.)

KOORSK, or KURSK, a government of European Russia, bounded N. by Orel, E. by Voronej, S. by Pultowa and Kharkov, and W. by Tchernigov; area, 17,318 sq. m.; pop. in 1856, 1,836,949. The surface is in general undulating, the climate mild and dry, and the soil fertile. The most valuable minerals are iron, limestone, and nitre. The manufactures consist of coarse cloths, leather, soap, spirits, and earthenware.—KOORSK, the capital, is situated on the Tuskara, a tributary of the Sem, 280 m. S.W. from Moscow; pop. about 81,000. It is a large town, with narrow, dirty, and ill paved streets, and no remarkable buildings. It carries on a considerable trade with St. Petersburg and Moscow, and is the seat of the civil and military governors of the province, and of the archbishop of Koorsk and Bielgorod.

KOPPEN, FRIEDRICH, a German philosopher, born in Lübeck, April 21, 1775. The son of a Protestant clergyman, he studied theology at Jena, where the lectures of Reinhold and Fichte interested him in philosophical speculations. He remained one year in Göttingen, where he wrote an *Abhandlung über Offenbarung, in Beziehung auf Kant'sche und Fichte'sche Philosophie* (1797), and afterward travelled in Switzerland. His friendship for Jacobi and sympathy with his doctrines occasioned his polemical work *Schelling's Lehre, oder das Ganze der Philosophie des absoluten Nichts* (1803). From 1804 to 1807 he was a Lutheran minister at Bremen, was afterward for 20 years professor of philosophy at Landshut, and in 1827 received the corresponding professorship at Erlangen. An earnest disciple of Jacobi, the special aim of his writings is to harmonize Christian and Platonic doctrines in philosophy. Among his principal works are: *Darstellung des Wesens der Philosophie* (1810); *Philosophie des Christenthums* (1818-'15); *Politik nach Platonischen Grundsätzen, mit Anwendung auf unsere Zeit* (1818); *Vertraute Briefe über Bücher und Welt* (1820-'28); and *Philosophie der Philosophie* (1840).

KORAN, or ALKORAN (the Koran, what is read, reading; from *qara*, he read, gathered), the sacred book of the Mohammedan religion, the code regulating all ethical, civil, political, criminal, and military concerns of the Moslems, and at the same time the chief literary treasure of the Arabic language. It is also honored by the following names: *D'ikr*, remembrance, admonition, praise, nobleness; *Furqân*, evident argument, distinction of good from evil, of truth from falsehood; *Al-Hudâ*, the true religion, right direction; *Kitâb* (*Kutub*), scripture, book, commentary (with the epithets *Allah*, of God, *'Asis*, excellent); *Qalam-Shorîf* (*calam-us nobilis*), sacred writing; *Mushaf*, code; *Tenzil* (descended), heavenly revelation. In size it is about equal to the New Testament. It is divided into 114 *sûras* or chapters, each having a title which states its argument, or beginning

with some word contained within the argument, or with an initial letter of such word, declaring also that it was revealed either at Mecca or at Medina, and indicating the number of verses in the chapter; these peculiarities vary, however, in different editions. This introduction is followed by the formula: *Bism-illahi er-rahmani er-rahimi*—"In the name of the God of pity and mercy." After these words, 29 *sûras* contain letters from which they are severally entitled; as for instance, the 50th is called *Sûra Kuf*; these letters are variously interpreted according to the Jewish Cabala. The *sûras* are divided into *âyats* (signs or miracles), since each contains something wonderful, or into verses. The number of these varies from 400 to 500 in each; those at the beginning of the book are long, those toward the end are short. For the purpose of recitation in the mosques the Koran is divided into 80 *adzâs* or parts, or into 60 *asabs* or sections, each of 4 portions; and the whole is daily read by 80 *moqrîs* or readers, appointed on account of their learning.—Mohammed began his revelations at the age of 40 (A. D. 610), and continued them during 23 years amid many vicissitudes. There is, therefore, very little connection between the *sûras*, or even between the verses of each *sûra*; as they were often promulgated merely by word of mouth, and recorded in the memory of his disciples, before being written down. Hence, according to the different occasions on which they were delivered, they contain dogmas, dialogues with Allah (God), narrations, praises of Allah and of Mohammed, rules of conduct for individuals and for society at large, admonitions, defences of the prophet's doctrines, promises, refutations of slanders, encouragements to the faithful, and threats, all without any systematic arrangement. The sources of these lucubrations were, beside the invention of Mohammed himself, the ancient traditions of the Arabs, the writings of the ancient Hebrews, the Talmud and Midrash of the later Jews, the Christian New Testament, together with the writings considered as apocryphal, the so-called *prot-evangelia*, and some tenets of the Magi. Many of these elements are modified in various ways; they are sometimes perverted altogether, and are especially affected by anachronisms. Details on these points may be found in the works of Geiger, *Was hat Mohammed aus dem Judenthum aufgenommen?* (Bonn, 1833), and Gerok, *Versuch einer Christologie des Koran* (Hamburg, 1839).—Concerning the mode in which the Koran was written, there are very different opinions among its votaries as well as among its adversaries. According to the former, the mission of the prophet was predicted in the Old Testament, which, they hold, was falsified by the Jews. The first Tenzil, written on the *Lauh* (broad table of wood or bone, shoulder blade with writing on it) *el Mahsuh* (the preferred), was brought from the 7th heaven to the lowest lunar heaven, in the "night the predestined" (*leilet el qadr*), by the archangel Gabriel, the

74th and 96th suras before the others. Afterward Mohammed received portions at different times, at Mecca and subsequently at Medina. A kind of Lord's prayer, being universal, forms the *Fatihah* (exordium, opening) or first sura. The several portions were either written down, at the prophet's dictation, on skins, the shoulder blades of sheep, or on palm leaves, or were merely remembered. Gabriel is said to have pointed out their arrangement, and the collection was preserved in the ark of the doctrine. Mohammed examined the Tenzil (written on the skin of the ram which Abraham had sacrificed instead of his son Isaac, bound in silk and adorned with gold and jewels from paradise) every year, and inspected it twice in the year of his demise. Such is the belief of the faithful, who however do not agree on all the traditions. It is claimed by various sects, but not proved, that several persons assisted Mohammed in writing *Al-kitāb-Allah*, viz.: Abdallah ben Selam and Verka, both rabbis; Emir ben el Hadjraim, a Greek slave; Haber and Yasir, swordsmiths at Mecca; Ayish, a bookseller; Kaish, a monk; Sergius, a Nestorian monk; Saïd ben Yanas ben Abd ez-Zalibi, a Nestorian abbot at Bassorah, and a friend of Mohammed from his youth; Selman, a baptized Magus, &c. Many *as'habs* or disciples of the prophet having been slain in the battle of Yemama, Abubekr (his father-in-law and the first caliph), acting by the advice of Ali, ordered Zeid ben T'abit to collect in writing all those portions of the revelation which the surviving hearers of the prophet remembered, and intrusted the whole of the work to Haffa, one of his widows. As the divergence in the copies of the Koran caused disputes, especially between the Moslems of Syria and Irak, Othman, the 8d caliph, aided by the *as'habs*, elaborated 7 new copies at Medina, and sent 6 of them to the cities of Mecca, Yemen, Damascus, Bahrein, Bassorah, and Cufa, burned the varying copies as apocryphal, and was hence surnamed *Jami el Koran*, collector of the Koran. Later there appeared other copies varying in the reading, division and number of verses, of which two of Medina, those of Mecca, Cufa, Bassorah, and the so called *Vulgata*, are especially worthy of notice. A Koranic Masora, similar to the rabbinic, counts 6,000 or 6,236 verses, 76,689 or 99,464 words, and 323,015 or 330,118 letters in the Koran. The most renowned interpreter of the Koran was Beidhavi, who lived in the 16th century.—The dialect of the Koran, being the purest *Koraisih al-lisānu* (Koran language), ennobled the Arabian language. The system of writing, derived from the Syrian, had been adopted in the towns of Hira and Anbari, and hence by the Koraisih tribe, shortly before the prophet, who called himself *Nabi Ommy*, illiterate prophet, because he learned to write late in life. The first copies of the Koran lacked diacritic signs, and hence arose various readings before Othman. Many words were differently read even during Mohammed's lifetime. There are no diacritic signs in many Cufic copies. When the Ko-

ran was diffused beyond the bounds of Arabia, it became necessary to add vowel signs. The diacritics were lines at first, written with pale black ink, and the vowels were marked in red. From the necessity of preserving the true reading among foreigners arose the Arabic grammar. The language of the Koran is peculiar in many respects; it is often abrupt, often rough, full of rare forms, has a poetic style, the last verses sometimes rhyming, is full of allusions to past and contemporary events; is highly allegorical, sometimes oracular and mystic; and contains many anacolutha, reticences, permutations, and insensible transitions, especially in the colloquies with Allah. Its graphic style is also inconsistent with strict rules, and more compendious than that used in common transactions. Superstitious veneration has opposed many improvements both in the phraseology and in the writing; hence have arisen various sects, and quarrels among interpreters and grammarians. We know of no original copy of Mecca or Medina. Soon, after the conquest of Irak, Mesopotamia, and Syria, the Koran was copied at Bassorah and Cufa, so beautifully that the older copies were soon forgotten. More slender characters were brought into common use at Bagdad, and much later were introduced into the Koran by the vizier Abu-Ali Mohammed ben Ali ben Hasan Ibn-Mokla, who, although he had copied it thrice, was condemned to the loss of his right hand. His style, on being improved, became the *Naskhi* or copy-script of modern times, in which the Koran is printed.—The reading of the Koran is regarded by Mohammedans as a most pious work in itself. It must be read with great precision, and those parts and passages at which the reader must incline or prostrate himself, or perform other ceremonies, are noted on the margin. Parts of it are employed as prayers, especially the *Fatihah*. The reading of some passages is used as a specific remedy in certain diseases or misfortunes, as the *'aitun* or enchantment. The copies of the holy book are kept with the greatest veneration, and their envelope often contains the inscription: "Let none but the pure touch it."—There are probably manuscript Korans of the age of Othman and Ali at Constantinople, Damascus, and Cairo; there are some portions dating from the 1st century of the Hegira at Copenhagen. There are printed editions by Alex. Paguini Brixiensis (Venice, 1509 or 1518, burnt by order of Clement VII.); Abr. Hinkelmann (Hamburg, 1694), the oldest now known; Mollah Usman Ismael (St. Petersburg, 1787), with valuable marginal notes; G. Flügel (Leipzig, 1835), revised by Redalob (1837 and 1843). The following are editions of the original with versions: *Muzih-i Koran*, with a Hindostanee interlinear version and notes, by Maulana Shah Abdel Kader, Calcutta, 1829-33; with an English version, Serampore, 1833, and Persian commentaries, Calcutta, 1837. There is an English translation by Alexander Ross (London, 1649); the best is by G. Sale (2 vols., London, 1734; often reprinted).—For the teach-

ings and dogmas of the Koran, see **MOHAMMEDANISM**.

KORDOFAN, a country of E. Africa, subject to the sovereign of Egypt, lying between lat 12° 30' and 15° 30' N., long. 29° 20' and 31° 30' E., bounded N. and W. by Nubia and Darfoor, E. by Sennaar, and S. by the Deir or Tuggala mountains; pop. estimated at 400,000. The surface is in general level, but in the S. W. and extreme N. it is rather mountainous. There are no permanent rivers, though several small lakes exist in different parts of the country. The climate is very unhealthy in the rainy season, and in the dry season intolerably hot; hurricanes are frequent. The soil is naturally fertile. In the wet season the earth is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, but during the drought every thing is burned up. The population of Kordofan consists of negroes, Arabs, and emigrants from Dongola. This country was conquered by Mehemet Ali in 1820. Capital, Obeid, or El Obeid.

KÖRNER, KARL THEODOR, commonly called Theodor, a German poet, born in Dresden, Sept. 23, 1791, killed in the engagement of Rosenberg, Aug. 26, 1813. His father intended him for scientific pursuits, and sent him to the mining academy of Freiberg; but he early displayed a strong taste for poetry, and pursued his studies in the universities of Leipsic, Berlin, and Vienna. Inspired by Schiller, who was an intimate friend of his father, he published in the latter city his dramas of *Toni* and *Hedwig* and the tragedies of *Zriny* and *Rosamunda*, the latter being a beautiful dramatization of the love story of Rosamund and Henry of England. In 1810 he published his first volume of poetry under the title of *Knospen*, or "Buds," and afterward was appointed secretary to the theatre in Vienna. The great German "war of freedom" against Napoleon inspired Körner not only to brave actions, but also to write poetry of a far better character and quality than any thing to be found in his earlier efforts. At Breslau he was enrolled among the "black huntsmen" of Lützow (March, 1813), with whom he entered Saxony. His great bravery soon gave him a reputation and the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Bautzen, but had barely recovered before he was again in action. It was during this exciting life that he wrote those patriotic songs which, accompanied by the music of Weber, have since become so well known to the world. During the night of Aug. 25, 1813, while waiting in a wood to attack a small detachment of French troops, he wrote his celebrated *Schwertlied*, or "Sword Song." At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, Lützow saw and attacked the French, who took refuge in the wood while Körner pursued them. Between the fires of his own men and the enemy he was mortally wounded. His friends gathered around him, but he was speechless, and died in a few minutes. His corpse was crowned with oak leaves and buried beneath an old oak, near the village of Wöbbelin. Near the spot is now placed a

fine monument of iron, designed by the architect Thormeyer, which has become a place of great resort for visitors. A selection of his battle songs was prepared by his father and published under the title of *Leier und Schwert* (Berlin, 1814; 8th ed. 1848). His complete works were published by the direction of his mother, and edited by Streckfuss (4 vols., Berlin, 1838; 4th ed. 1858). His "Life, written by his Father, with his Selections from his Poems, Tales, and Dramas," translated from the German by G. F. Richardson, appeared in London in 1845.

KOSCIUSKO, a N. co. of Ind., drained by Tippecanoe river; area, 567 sq. m.; pop. in 1850, 10,243. The surface is undulating and the soil mostly productive. The face of the country is diversified with several lakes and prairies. The productions in 1850 were 341,556 bushels of Indian corn, 117,918 of wheat, 78,092 of oats, 4,388 tons of hay, and 28,540 lbs. of wool. There were 6 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 newspaper offices, 9 churches, and 2,451 pupils attending public schools. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad passes through Warsaw, the capital.

KOSCIUSKO, MOUNT. See **AUSTRALIA**, vol. ii. p. 375.

KOSCIUSZKO, TADEUSZ (THADDEUS), a Polish patriot, born about 1755, died in Soleure, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1817. He was descended from a noble Lithuanian family. He studied with distinction at the military academy of Warsaw, was made an officer of the corps of cadets, and was one of four selected to travel at the expense of the state. Through the friendship of Prince Adam Czartoryski, who early perceived his merit, he remained several years in France, devoted to a variety of studies. On his return to Poland he entered the army, and soon rose to the rank of captain. An unhappy and unrequited passion for the daughter of the marshal of Lithuania, one of the highest Polish officers of state, induced him to leave home, and he embarked for America to offer his sword to the patriots. Several other Poles, who had fought in the civil wars of their own country, had already crossed the ocean for the same purpose. The number of foreign auxiliary officers had become indeed somewhat oppressively great, if we may judge from Washington's complaint to congress (Oct. 1776) of the number of French gentlemen whom, from their ignorance of English, he was unable to employ. The accomplished Kosciuszko, however, received almost immediately a commission as an officer of engineers, Oct. 18, 1776, and, without having yet become personally known to the commander-in-chief, who mentions him as a "gentleman of science and merit," repaired to his post with the troops under Gates. He planned the encampment and post of the army on the range of hills called Bemis heights, from which, after two well fought actions, Burgoyne found it impossible to dislodge the Americans, and from which he retreated accordingly to Saratoga. Kosci-

uszeko was subsequently the principal engineer in executing the works at West Point, and became one of the adjutants of Washington, under whom he served with distinction. From Franklin he received the most marked expressions of esteem and commendation. Finally he was honored with the public thanks of congress, and with the badge of the Cincinnati. At the end of the war he returned to Poland, where he lived several years in retirement. In 1789, when the Polish army was reorganized, he was appointed a major-general. He fought gallantly, in defence of the constitution of May 3, 1791, under Prince Poniatowski against the Russians, and particularly in the battle of Zielence (June 18, 1792), and in that of Dubienka (July 17). On the latter occasion, with but 4,000 men, he kept at bay 15,000 Russians for 6 hours. The post which he defended had been fortified in 24 hours. The patriots, however, were overwhelmed by enemies from without and by their aristocratic opponents within, who were finally joined by the weak king Stanislas Augustus himself. Russia and Prussia divided their spoils. Kosciuszko retired to Leipsic, where he received an invitation from the French government to become a citizen of France. He was bent, however, upon another effort for Poland. A rising of his countrymen was secretly planned, and Kosciuszko was unanimously elected their chief, his late commander, Prince Poniatowski, serving under him. Madalinski was the first to raise the banner of independence. Kosciuszko suddenly appeared at Cracow, March 24, 1794, issued a manifesto at once against the Russians, and, with a hastily collected host, armed mostly with scythes, advanced to meet the enemy. At Racławice (April 4) he routed with 5,000 men a Russian corps of twice that number, and returned in triumph to Cracow. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Warsaw rose against their Russian garrison, and, after a murderous conflict of 3 days, drove the survivors from the city. In various other parts the insurrection prospered with equal fortune, and the army of Kosciuszko received reinforcements from the Polish detachments which had been sent to the remote southern districts. Kosciuszko committed the conduct of government affairs to a national council organized by himself, and moved forward in quest of the imperial army. He unexpectedly found his march opposed by the king of Prussia, at the head of 40,000 men. Kosciuszko, whose force amounted to but 18,000, attacked him, June 6, 1794, at Szczekociny. From this place, after a long and bloody conflict, the Poles were compelled to fall back upon Warsaw, which during two months they held against continued and furious assaults. Cracow meanwhile was surrendered; and another Polish general lost a battle at Chelm. Disturbances arose also at Warsaw. The people murdered some disaffected Poles and a number of Russian prisoners, before Kosciuszko could interfere. He had one month before (May 29) renounced dictatorial power by the organization of a supreme national council,

into whose hands he consigned the extraordinary authority that had been conferred upon him. His power nevertheless, at least in the beleaguered city, was absolute; and in its exercise he rivalled his great American contemporary and late commander in the vigor and integrity of his conduct. The combined armies of Frederic William II. and Catharine, amounting to 50,000 men, after a succession of bloody conflicts, were compelled by the Polish chief to raise the siege. Austria came to the assistance of the baffled allies, and 150,000 enemies were now operating in the field. Against them Kosciuszko, with 20,000 regular troops and twice that number of undisciplined peasants, maintained himself until two Russian corps, under Suwaroff and Fersen, after ravaging Lithuania and defeating a Polish attack, effected a junction, and with overwhelming numbers came upon him at Maciejowice, Oct. 10. For many hours the Poles fought with unwavering fidelity. At length Kosciuszko, after repelling 3 distinct onsets, fell covered with wounds. In the act of falling from his horse, he uttered that well known prophetic lament: *Finis Polonia*. He was taken by the Russians, and consigned to a prison in St. Petersburg. The 8d partition and entire annihilation of Poland was the consequence of the disaster at Maciejowice, which was soon followed by the storming of Praga. Kosciuszko, in his single person, had sustained the fortunes of the republic. His imprisonment was rigorously continued during two years, until the death of Catharine, when the emperor Paul, with characteristic opposition to most of his mother's personal measures, at once gave Kosciuszko his liberty, and attempted to load him with presents and marks of favor. The high-spirited Pole was resolved to accept nothing but his freedom. The czar, on releasing his prisoner, offered him his own sword. "I have no need of a sword," said Kosciuszko; "I have no country to defend." No sooner had he crossed the Russian frontier than he sent back to the czar the patent of his pension, and every testimonial of Russian favor. Henceforth his life was passed in retirement. In 1797 he visited the United States, and was received with great honor and distinction. His means were straitened; and upon Washington's explaining to him the manner in which a claim upon American bounty was to be preferred, he sought and obtained the relief which he had spurned at the hands of a Russian, congress making him a grant of land, in addition to a pension which he had received since the close of the war. Taking up his abode thereafter in France, he lived chiefly at a country place near Fontainebleau, passing his time in agricultural pursuits. In 1806 Napoleon, about to invade Poland, desired to make use of the patriot; but Kosciuszko, without a guaranty of Polish freedom, and penetrating the design of the French emperor, refused to lend himself to his purposes. When the allies approached Paris in 1814, Kosciuszko observed a Polish regiment committing

acts of pillage. Rushing forward and seeking out the officers, he upbraided them angrily for their conduct. "Who is he who dares to speak thus?" they exclaimed. "I am Kosciuszko," he replied. For 20 years his name had been heard by them but as that of a hapless exile. The effect of his appearance now was electric. Throwing down their arms, the soldiers prostrated themselves at his feet, and supplicated Kosciuszko's pardon. The emperor Alexander, who, in an audience subsequently, held him long in conversation, made him the most flattering promises. Kosciuszko repaired to Vienna, but after the battle of Waterloo he was strangely neglected, and soon left the seat of the great European congress. In 1816 he went to live in Switzerland, making his home at Soleure, whence in the following year he sent a deed of manumission to all the serfs upon his Polish estate. His death was caused by a fall from his horse over a precipice. His remains were removed by the emperor Alexander to the cathedral church of Cracow, where they repose by the side of Poniatowski and Sobieski. Near Cracow there is a mound of earth 150 feet high, which was raised to his memory by the people, supplies of earth being brought in contribution to the mass from every great battle field upon which Polish soldiers had shed their blood.

KOSEGARTEN, JOHANN GOTTFRIED LUDWIG, son of the poet Ludwig Theobul Kosegarten, a German orientalist, born at Altenkirchen, Sept. 10, 1792. He went to Paris in 1812 to study the oriental languages under Chézy and Silvestre de Sacy. On his return to Germany in 1815 he was appointed to the chair of oriental literature at Jena, which he exchanged in 1824 for the corresponding chair at Greifswalde. His principal works are an edition of the *Moallaks* of the Arabian poet Amru ben Kelthum (Jena, 1819); a German translation of the Indian poem *Nala* (Jena, 1820), and of *Tuti namah*, a collection of Persian tales, made in collaboration with Iken (Stuttgart, 1822); an account of Aharon ben Elihu's commentary on the Caraitic Pentateuch (Jena, 1824); remarks on the Egyptian text of a papyrus in the Minutoli collection at Berlin (Greifswalde, 1824); editions of the Arabian annals of Taberi (Greifswalde, 1831), of the collection of songs entitled *Kitab al Aghani* (Greifswalde, 1840), and of Indian fables entitled *Pantshatantra* (Bonn, 1848); and some important works on the history of Pomerania.

KOSSUTH, a N. co. of Iowa, drained by a branch of Des Moines river; area, 576 sq. m.; pop. in 1859, 510. It has an undulating surface and a fertile soil. The productions in 1859 were 10,863 bushels of Indian corn, 277 of wheat, 800 of oats, 4,526 of potatoes, and 1,500 tons of hay.

KOSSUTH, LAJOS (LOUIS), late governor of Hungary, born in the village of Monok, county of Zemplén, April 27, 1802. His family, originally of Slavic descent, were members of the Lutheran confession and noble. His father, a

patriotic and public-spirited lawyer, gave his children a liberal education. Lajos, the only son, received his first classical instruction in the gymnasium of the Piarists at Ujhely, the capital of his native county, studied subsequently at Eperies, and finally passed through a course of legal and philosophical studies at the college of Patak. The spirit which animated this last institution has almost always been one of opposition to the rule of Austria; patriotic remembrances were attached to the place itself and its environs, once the possession of Francis Rákóczy, the leader in the last and most successful of the long struggles waged by the Hungarian patriots for civil and religious liberty in the 17th and at the beginning of the 18th century. The 8 years' strife under Rákóczy had exhausted the nation; the mild reigns of Charles VI. and his daughter Maria Theresa had lulled the spirit of independence into slumber. But the unconstitutional sway of Joseph II. had rekindled the fire of patriotism, and the wars of France carried revolutionary ideas into every quarter of Europe. When Kossuth, who had received from his parents an enthusiastic nature and liberal sentiments, reached the age of manhood, Spain, Italy, and Greece were struggling for freedom; Francis, the ruler of the empire in which Hungary was lost, was through his minister Metternich the arbiter of despotism in Europe; at no great distance from Patak, Ypsilante, the martyr of Hellenic liberty, pined in the dungeon of Munkács, and Hegyalja, to which both Ujhely and Patak belong, was a favorite resort of patriotic Poles who were secretly preparing to throw off the triple yoke of their country. Kossuth was well read in history, and spoke with almost equal fluency the Magyar, Slovak, German, French, and Latin tongues, the last of which was still in part the legal language of his country. The institutions of Hungary were purely aristocratic, and as regards the great bulk of the people in a high degree oppressive; but in their constitutional form, in the municipal autonomy of the counties, the periodicity of the diets and municipal assemblies, the freedom and publicity of debate, and the vast numbers of the nobility, they not only possessed essential guaranties against the bureaucratic absolutism of Vienna, but also vital germs of progress and future general freedom. Jealousy of the constitutional bulwarks, and a gradual extension of the constitutional franchise, formed the programme of the Hungarian progressives, in whose spirit Kossuth made his political début, shortly after leaving college, in the assembly of his native county, of which he was appointed an assessor (*áblabíró*). He soon became noted as a liberal, exceedingly popular with the lower classes, was patronized by many of the higher nobility, but disliked by others, and was successful in the legal profession, on which he relied for his maintenance, being for some time the legal and fiscal manager of the estates of the countess Szapáry in Zemplén. During the ravages of the cholera in 1831, and the outbreak of the peasantry which accompa-

nied them in that county, he displayed a remarkable activity, which augmented his popularity. He soon after repaired to Presburg as proxy of a magnate or member of the upper house of the diet, in which capacity he had a deliberative voice, but no vote, in the lower. Having tried unsuccessfully on one occasion to secure the attention of the house, he subsequently shared the silence of his fellow proxies, but his pen was actively and more effectively employed. The diet of 1832-'6, which in several ways ameliorated the condition of the peasantry, ranks among the more important assemblies of modern Hungary. Its debates, closely following the Polish tragedy of 1831, were watched with lively anxiety by the patriots, but their publicity was hindered by severe restrictions on the press. The opposition, at the suggestion of Kossuth, resorted to the extraordinary means of a written newspaper for the information of their constituents and the public at large, and intrusted him with the laborious task, which he performed with equal ardor, skill, and perseverance. The *Országgyűlési tudósítások* ("Parliamentary Communications"), extracts and comments, were dictated by him to a large number of copyists, and widely circulated in spite of the obstacles thrown in the way by the post office. The opposition party and its organ gained alike in popularity by this not always impartial diffusion of liberal ideas throughout the country. After the close of the diet, Kossuth endeavored to continue his activity by a lithographic paper, *Törvényhatósági tudósítások* ("Municipal Communications"), edited in Pesth, and destined to form a central organ and bond of union of the opposition in the county assemblies. The government, now freed from the jealous watchfulness of the diet, prohibited its publication. Kossuth, who received the prohibition in an unconstitutional way, resisted, putting himself under the protection of the county of Pesth. The government sent its prohibition to the latter. The assembly refused to obey, declaring all censorship unconstitutional, and its exercise a usurpation. Numerous other counties supported Kossuth with equal zeal. The government now resorted to open violence, and caused the young journalist with several other advocates of the popular cause, among them the fiery Transylvanian agitator Baron Nicholas Wesselényi, to be arrested by the soldiery. Kossuth was seized in the night at his summer residence in the mountains of Buda (May 2, 1837), tried, and finally condemned for treason to 4 years' imprisonment. A general outburst of indignation and an unprecedented agitation followed these acts. The liberals carried the elections for the diet of 1839-'40, and answered the government propositions, the principal of which were demands for subsidies in money and men, with a demand for the liberation of the prisoners. The Thiers ministry in France threatening a general movement in Europe, which was then agitated by the Egyptian question, the cabinet of Vienna was compelled to yield. One of the

prisoners, Lovassy, was mad; Wesselényi left his prison blind; Kossuth left that of Buda enfeebled in body, but with a mind enriched by earnest meditation on political questions. His liberation was hailed with loud demonstrations, but he had lost his father. In the house of his mother he made the acquaintance of Theresa Meszlényi, an accomplished young lady whom he afterward married, while her brother married his sister Susanna. The laws of 1840, enacted under the leadership in the house of deputies of Francis Deák of Zala, gave new vigor to the opposition; its tendencies became broader, its supporters more numerous. It was at this juncture that Landerer, a publisher of Pesth, having received from the government a license for the publication of a semi-weekly journal with the right of choosing its editor, invited Kossuth to assume its direction. The *Pesti hírlap* ("Pesth Journal") started Jan. 1, 1841, with fewer than 100 subscribers, but in a month they were numbered by thousands. Reform after reform was proposed, every abuse in institutions, laws, and practice was scrutinized and denounced, every question of general interest discussed. The national, moral, and material regeneration of the people, of the whole people, was the avowed aim; the existing constitution was to serve as a means; the aristocracy to have the lead. Turning to the latter in his programme, Kossuth exclaimed: "With you, if you choose; without you or against you, if it must be." The ability with which he managed to break his way through the difficulties created by Metternich's censors of the press was admirable. Not only the government and the conservatives of the higher nobility were alarmed; Count Stephen Széchenyi himself, a renowned patriot and moderate champion of reform, was the first to appear in the lists against the innovator, who ventured so far beyond the former programme of the opposition. In a book entitled *Kelet népe* ("People of the East"), he denounced him as a dangerous agrarian and demagogue. An admirer of the English constitution, Széchenyi was ready to bestow freedom on the people as a gift; Kossuth demanded it as a right, and threatened to extort it. Material progress and practical calculation were foremost in the views of the former, liberty and enthusiasm in those of the latter. Kossuth replied to Széchenyi in a *Felelet* ("Answer"). Baron Eötvös declared in his favor in the pamphlet *Pesti hírlap és Kelet népe*. The conservatives found an able advocate in Count Aurel Dessewffy, who began an acrimonious warfare against the agitator in the columns of the *Világ* ("Light"), which was continued after his death by his brother Count Emil Dessewffy in that paper, and subsequently in the *Budapesti híradó* ("Buda-Pesth Intelligencer"). Public opinion was decidedly in favor of Kossuth, and the *Pesti hírlap* not only became the regular organ of the opposition, which again carried the elections in 1843, but also the oracle of the younger portion of the nation. The diet of 1843-'4,

though deprived of the leading and organizing talents of Deák, had in Count Louis Batthyányi and Baron Eötvös, the leaders of the upper house, in Klauzál, Beöthy, Szentkirályi, Palóczy, Szemere, Bezerédy, Pázmándy, Ghiczy, and others, a number of bold and eloquent advocates of popular rights; and the whole tenor of the debates, though the conservatism of the majority of the house of magnates prevented much from being done, impelled the government to a series of new reactionary efforts. The autonomy of the counties was assailed. A difficulty with the publisher, which was not believed to be accidental, removed Kossuth from the editorship of the *Pesti hírlap*, which was transferred to Szalay (July 1, 1844). Kossuth received no license for another journal, and as the new editor of his former organ belonged to a branch of the opposition, the friends of centralization under the lead of Eötvös, to which he was most heartily opposed, he found no better medium for the occasional publication of his views than the *Hetilap* ("Weekly Paper"), a small industrial sheet. He was, however, far from yielding an easy triumph to the government. Not satisfied with the influence he exercised by his eloquence in the quarterly assemblies of the county of Pesth, which played a leading part in the debates of the nation, he sought a new arena for agitation in the yet unrestricted sphere of association. Hungary, separated from the other provinces of the Austrian empire by watchfully guarded barriers, was exhausted by a tariff calculated to keep it for ever in a state of colonial dependence on the German provinces, which, on their part, were protected by another tariff in their industrial developments against the competition of England, France, or Belgium. This system formed one of the chief grievances of the nation, and the orators of the diet of 1843-'4 had in vain exhausted all the powers of their oratory in denouncing it. Assisted by the most influential members of the opposition, among others by Counts Louis and Casimir Batthyányi, Kossuth now founded the *Védegylet* (protective union), an association whose members, men and women, bound themselves for 5 years to use exclusively home-made productions, whenever these could be had. Other societies, agricultural, commercial, and industrial, were practically to assist the protective union. The latter soon counted their members by hundreds of thousands, affiliated in all parts of the country. Kossuth was the animating spirit of the whole organization, which for various reasons, originating in part in the industrial condition of the country, and in part in the character of the people, proved less effective for its direct purpose, the development of home industry, than for the no less important end of keeping alive the national agitation. Most of the practical projects failed, among others that of constructing a railroad from the lower Danube to the Adriatic at Fiume, as a national channel for the exportation of Hungarian products, and for a direct communication with England.

After some time the protective union languished, and even the personal popularity of Kossuth seemed to be on the decrease, when the elections of 1847, coinciding with the movements in Switzerland, Italy, and elsewhere, precursory to the revolutions of the following year, gave a new turn to affairs. Kossuth appeared with Szentkirályi as a candidate for the county of Pesth. The efforts of the government party to prevent his election were immense, but fruitless; the influence of the Batthyányis and their friends prevailed. The programme of the opposition at the opening of the diet was bolder and more distinctly democratic than before. In order personally to combat his eloquent antagonist, Count Széchenyi, although entitled by his rank to a seat in the upper house, had himself elected to the lower for Wieselburg. A few sessions sufficed to establish Kossuth as a recognized leader of the house; his eloquence, surpassing knowledge of the history and statistics of his own and other countries, untiring energy, and perfect mastery of every question, made him irresistible. His attitude toward the government was now one of open hostility. The uncompromising opposition between the two parties seemed to condemn the diet to inaction, when the news of the Paris revolution of Feb. 1848 reached Presburg. Kossuth hesitated not a moment to take advantage of the state of affairs. The time of compromises between the rule of Metternich and the constitutionalism of Hungary was gone. In a speech delivered on March 8, he proposed an address to the king (the emperor Ferdinand), urging the restoration of Hungary to its former independence as a state, and the granting of a charter of liberty for the whole Austrian empire. The house of deputies accepted the propositions almost unanimously; the upper house wavered, but the people of Vienna, taking the matter into their own hands, decided the question on March 18. Metternich fled. Kossuth was received in the capital of the empire, whither he now carried his address, with the honors of a liberator, and Louis Batthyányi was intrusted by Ferdinand with the formation of an independent Hungarian ministry. Simultaneously Pesth had its day of revolution, March 15. Kossuth received the department of finance in the new ministry, which embraced the most distinguished representatives of the opposition movement since 1825, Széchenyi, the late adversary of Kossuth, Deák, Klauzál, Eötvös, and Szemere. The long urged measures of liberal reform were now carried in an amplified shape, and when on April 11, 1848, the last diet of Presburg closed its sessions, to make room for a national assembly in Pesth, the noble members might have boasted of having agitated and carried through the abolition of their own most essential prerogatives, and prepared for the advent of democracy. This great revolution was thus executed by peaceful and legal means; but a bloody conflict was to follow. Kossuth well knew it, and though anxious to avert it, made

ready for every emergency. Losing little time in enjoying the honors of his triumph, he devoted all his energies, as the leading spirit of the new government, to the organization and consolidation of its powers. The difficulties were enormous. The Hungarian troops were abroad, and foreigners under foreign officers garrisoned the fortresses and principal cities. The Slavic population of the south of Hungary, long agitated by Pan-Slavic tendencies fostered by Russia, and still more by the tools of the cabinet at Vienna, rose in insurrection against the new order of things. The new ban of Croatia, Jellachich, took arms ostensibly for the independence of his province, but in reality for the restoration of absolutism. The Wallachs and Saxons in Transylvania, which was to be reunited with Hungary, joined the reactionary movement. The "camarilla" of Vienna, and afterward of Innspruck, was soon reassured and emboldened by successes in Galicia, Prague, and Italy. The Hungarian treasury was empty; ammunition, arms, and military experience were wanting; few officers of rank could be trusted; the Magyars of the north had not heard the sound of cannon since the times of Rákóczy, those of the south since the wars of Eugene. Kossuth created a treasury, organized the militia, formed new battalions of national soldiery (*honvédek*), established armories, and roused the spirit of the nation by proclamations, speeches, and articles in his new organ, *Kossuth hírlapja* (edited by Bajza), though at the same time neglecting no means of bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulties. His speech to the diet at Pesth, July 11, in which he demanded the granting of 200,000 men and 42,000,000 florins for the defence of the country, was a masterpiece of eloquence. A small radical opposition had already formed itself, but its spokesman Nyáry was the first to rise with the solemn declaration: "We grant it." The king, however, refused his sanction. The south of Hungary and Transylvania were already bleeding in an internecine struggle of races, in which the Rascians, old enemies of the Magyars, were particularly conspicuous. All Batthyányi's endeavors and a deputation of the diet, consisting of 120 members, to the court of Vienna, were of no avail. Reaction was triumphant everywhere, the camarilla was flushed by the victories of Radetzky, and Jellachich crossed the Drave with a large army to subdue Hungary. Batthyányi resigned; the palatine Stephen was in vain invoked to mediate, and finally fled; Jellachich was approaching the capital. Kossuth in the meantime had begun his armaments and issued treasury notes without the sanction of the king, and, in a proclamation full of oriental fire, he called upon the people to rise and vindicate their rights, threatening them with the contempt of the nations in case of cowardly submission. He repaired to the people of the Theiss, who flocked around his banners, and on his return entered upon a new course of activity, as head of the "committee of defence."

The war of revolution was thus begun. (See HUNGARY.) It was from beginning to end a struggle for life or death under inauspicious circumstances. The Magyars and their kindred the Szeklers of Transylvania, supported by the German and Jewish population and a part of the Slovaks and Ruthenians, as well as by volunteers from Poland, Vienna, the Tyrol, and Italy, fought with exalted enthusiasm against the regular forces of Austria, against Croats, Slavonians, Rascians, military borderers, Serbs from Turkey, Wallachs, Saxons, and Cecho-Slovakish volunteers, and finally against the armies of Russia. Several of the fortresses of the country, Temesvár, Arad, Carlsburg, &c., were in the hands of the enemy; communication with foreign countries was impossible; the way for invasion was open on every side; hesitation, wavering, and dissensions were almost unavoidable. Still, after many defeats, valor and enthusiasm triumphed for a time over discipline and the difficulties of the situation, and the world abroad saw with astonishment bands of volunteers and raw levies transformed into victorious armies; fortresses taken by assault; a province of Austria converted into an independent state; a journalist placed at the head of a nation, once renowned for loyalty, as responsible "governing president;" and the fields of the Theiss becoming the scene of a final decision between absolutism and democracy in Europe. The overwhelming power of Russia, the obstinate disobedience of one of the revolutionary commanders, the want of arms, and the indifference of the governments of Europe, or rather their connivance with Russia and Austria, finally decided against Hungary and Kossuth, its moral dictator. It is hard to determine whether he could have averted the catastrophe by a timely removal of Görgey. Certain it is that such a step would have been at any time dangerous. The victorious general was the favorite of his army and the choice of his officers. He generally operated independently, and the services of his army could at no moment be spared, the state of affairs being continually one of imminent peril. To dismiss him was impossible; to arrest and imprison him would have provoked mutinies for his release; to have him tried and executed for what could hardly be called treason would have been regarded as a murder committed for the removal of a rival, guilty only of having acquired too much glory in the service of the country. That Kossuth was on many occasions too scrupulous in guarding his reputation has since, and perhaps not without reason, often been asserted. But it was also this unstained reputation of the revolutionary dictatorship which formed one of the principal sources of its successes. It inspired the people with confidence, the diet with unanimity, the non-Magyars with love for the national leaders. Never had a revolution in Europe been carried on with so little internal strife, amid so much personal freedom, with such order and legality. The bitterest former assailants of Kossuth, Des-

sewffy, I. Nagy, and others, lived unharmed; those who afterward became his assailants, as Szemere and Casimir Batthyányi, acted in harmony with him to the last moment of the revolution; generals of independent will and character, as Perczel and others, except Görgey, obeyed, though reluctantly. On Aug. 11, 1849, Kossuth transferred his powers to Görgey, who two days later surrendered to the Russians. Kossuth, like Tökölyi and Rákóczy, the leaders of the Hungarian patriots in similar movements of former centuries, sought refuge in Turkey. This state was certainly not ill disposed toward the refugees, with whom it shared the hatred of Russia, but fear of that empire led it to an apparently unfriendly course. Kossuth and his followers were confined in Widin, Shumla, and subsequently in Kutaieh in Asia Minor. His extradition was demanded by Austria and Russia, but though he refused with scorn the proposed means of evading all danger by an adoption of the Mohammedan religion, the Porte, true to the principle of hospitality, so sacred to Moslems, and encouraged by England and France, resisted all threats; and finally, at the intervention of the United States and England, he was allowed to depart with his family and friends. His wife had secretly escaped from Hungary, and his 3 children, 2 sons and a daughter, had also been allowed by Haynau to join him in Asia. On Sept. 1, 1851, he was liberated and set out to embark on the war steamer Mississippi, Capt. Long, which had been despatched by the United States government, in accordance with a resolution of the senate, to convey him to America as the nation's guest. The Mississippi touched at the ports of Smyrna, Spezia in Italy, and Marseilles. He was received with lively demonstrations of sympathy by the population, but the governments of both Sardinia and France refused to allow him a passage through their territory to England. In Marseilles he published a stirring address in French to the people. Worn out by cares and grief at the fall of his country and the death of its most zealous defenders, he was yet unbroken in spirit, and he had employed the days of his confinement in Asia not only in the study of military science, but also in perfecting his knowledge of living languages. He was able to address the people of the West in French, English, German, and Italian. Preparatory to pleading the cause of his country before the people of Great Britain and the United States, he had made English his special study; and when, after visiting Gibraltar and Lisbon, where he was treated with distinction, he finally reached Southampton, he was listened to with no less admiration than sympathy by the English. The same enthusiastic feeling followed him on his tour through the most populous cities of the kingdom, and subsequently through the United States, where he arrived Dec. 5, 1851, accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Pulszky. He addressed numberless deputations and meetings in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Co-

lumbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Jackson, Mobile, New Haven, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Salem, Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, and numerous other places, urging the acknowledgment of the claims of Hungary to independence, and the interference of the United States jointly with England in behalf of the principle of non-intervention, which would allow the nations of Europe fair play in a new struggle for liberty. His agitation received a fatal blow by the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, the news of which arrived about a fortnight after his landing, almost entirely destroying the hope for a speedy regeneration of Europe. His call for effective aid in contributions for a reopening of the struggle in Hungary had therefore a very small result, in spite of the general sympathy with the exile and his cause. At the seat of the federal government he was received with distinctions which had never been bestowed on any foreigner except Lafayette. At a banquet given him by the members of both houses of congress, and at which he was addressed among others by Daniel Webster and Gen. Cass, he began his speech with the following words: "Sir: as once Cineas the Epirote stood among the senators of Rome, who with a word of self-conscious majesty arrested kings in their ambitious march, thus, full of admiration and of reverence, I stand among you, legislators of the new capitol, that glorious hall of your people's collective majesty. The capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it, and is come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. The old stands, a mournful monument of the fragility of human things; yours as a sanctuary of eternal right. The old beamed with the red lustre of conquest, now darkened by the gloom of oppression; yours is bright with freedom. The old absorbed the world into its own centralized glory; yours protects your own nation from being absorbed, even by itself. The old was awful with unrestricted power; yours is glorious by having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled; at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was introduced with fettered hands to kneel at triumphant conquerors' feet; to yours the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles who are invited to the honor of a seat. And where kings and Cæsars never will be hailed for their power and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. In the old, the terrible *vœ victis*! was the rule; in yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to a vanquished just cause. And while from the old a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common federative interests of a territory larger than that old conquered world. There sat men boasting that their will was sovereign of the earth; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge 'the laws of nature and nature's God,' and to do what their sovereign, the people,

wills." With honors and distinction, however, he received not a little criticism and reproach, which also pursued him through his subsequent course in Europe, where he returned in July, 1852, and where he for some time acted in concert with Mazzini and Ledru-Rollin, forming with them a kind of revolutionary triumvirate. Preparations for a rising in the spring of 1853, which rapidly consumed the contributions received in the United States, ended with the execution of Jubal, Noszlopi, and others in Hungary, and with the banishment of Kossuth's patriotic mother and sisters. His mother died soon after in Brussels; one of his sisters, Mme. Meszlényi, died some time after her arrival in the United States, where the other two, Mme. Zulyavsky and Mme. Ruttkay, still reside. The outbreak of Milan (Feb. 1858, during which an old proclamation of Kossuth's was used by the friends of Mazzini, led to a misunderstanding with the latter, and to an investigation by the English government of the doings of the political refugees, which however proved nothing against Kossuth. The hopes inspired by the war against Russia also proved delusive. Kossuth's published remarks on the false strategical course pursued in that war by the allies were but too well justified by the development of events. After some participation in newspaper discussions, he finally resumed his activity as a public speaker, delivering lectures on various topics of European interest, but especially on the history and affairs of Hungary, in various cities of England and Scotland, on the proceeds of which he has since relied for the maintenance of his family. The preparations of Napoleon and Victor Emanuel for a war against Austria at the beginning of 1859 once more rekindled his hope for the liberation of Hungary; and the speech for the neutrality of England in the war, which he was called upon to deliver by the friends of Italy in London, and the marked influence which it exercised, proved the unabated vigor of his faculties. He soon after repaired to Paris, and subsequently to Italy, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the people, and introduced by Prince Napoleon to the emperor of the French, with whom he concerted a common plan of attacking Austria in its Hungarian possessions in case the war should be carried into the interior of Venetia. This, however, was prevented by the peace of Villafranca; Kossuth, bitterly disappointed, returned to England, and the Hungarian legion, formed under Klapka in Sardinia, was dissolved.—Various collections of more or less complete speeches by Kossuth have been published in England, the United States, and Germany. Sketches of his life and career are still more numerous, but there is hardly any which can pretend to the importance of a historical biography.

KOSTROMA, a government of European Russia, between lat. 56° and 60° N., and long. 40° and 48° E., bounded N. by Vologda, E. by

Viatka, S. by Nijni Novgorod and Vladimir, and W. by Jaroslavl; area about 80,000 sq. m.; pop. about 1,000,000, almost all Russians. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the Kostroma and other rivers. It consists of wide plains, little varied by gentle acclivities or river banks. The northern part is comparatively swampy and cold. Extensive woods abound. The soil is generally fertile. Agriculture, the rearing of cattle and sheep, hunting, and fishing are the chief pursuits of the inhabitants. Cloth, leather, and iron are manufactured to some extent. Capital, Kostroma on the Volga, one of the more interesting cities of eastern Russia, with a population of about 15,000.

KOTAH, a native state of Hindostan in Rajpootana, lying between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 50' N., and long. 75° 35' and 76° 55' E., bounded N. E. and E. by Jhallowa, Gwalior, and Chupra, N. W. and W. by the Chumbul and a part of Gwalior, and S. by an isolated portion of Holkar's territory and Jhallowa; area about 4,389 sq. m.; pop. 438,000. The surface is, for the most part, an inclined plane, sloping gently northward from the high table-land of Malwah. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated, but the climate is very unfavorable, being intensely hot during the prevalence of the warm winds of summer, and extremely unhealthy during the rainy season. The rajah of Kotah is in subsidiary alliance with the British, and maintains a contingent of about 700 men, commanded by British officers. These troops rose against the British, July 4, 1857, and two regiments of the rajah's native army did the same on Oct. 15. The rajah kept faith with his allies.

KÖTHEN. See **ANHALT**.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUST FRIEDRICH FERDINAND von, a German dramatist, born in Weimar, May 3, 1761, assassinated in Mannheim, March 28, 1819. He studied at the gymnasium of Weimar and the university of Jena. He intended to become a lawyer, but availed himself of every opportunity to acquire a knowledge of theatrical matters, and published some prose writings as early as 1791. The patronage of the Prussian ambassador secured for him employment as secretary of the governor-general of St. Petersburg, who on his death commended him to the favor of the empress. In 1785, after his marriage with a daughter of Lieut. Gen. Von Essen, he was appointed to a high judicial office in the province of Esthonia, and was ennobled, which afterward led him to write a fulsome work on nobility. His literary reputation was established by several successful novels and dramas, but injured by the publication of *Doctor Bahrdt mit der Eisernen Stirn* ("Dr. Bahrdt with the Brazen Face"), in which he attacked the celebrated poets of Weimar (Goethe, Schiller, &c.), who had declined to admit him into their society. After the death of his wife he visited Paris, on which occasion he wrote another ill-mannered book (*Meine Flucht nach Paris*, 1790). After his return to Russia, he devoted several years to writing a series of

plays until 1798, when he succeeded Alxinger as poet laureate of the imperial court and theatre at Vienna. In 1800 he retired from that position with a pension of \$500. After a temporary residence at Weimar he returned to Russia, where his children were educated in the military academy of St. Petersburg; but he was arrested on the frontier of Courland on suspicion of having written pamphlets against the emperor Paul, and banished to Siberia. He published a rather romantic description of the year which he spent in exile (*Das merkwürdigste Jahr meines Lebens*, 8d ed. 1808; French and English translations, 1803), and was indebted for his liberation to one of his plays (*Der Leibarzt des Grossen*), which had been translated into Russian, and given so much satisfaction to the emperor, who was indirectly represented in it in a flattering light, that he was not only recalled, but presented with an estate in Livonia and made director of the German theatre in St. Petersburg and imperial councillor. After the emperor's death he returned to Weimar, and subsequently went to Jena, but his malignant conduct toward Goethe compelled him to leave both cities. He took up his abode in Berlin, where he became a member of the academy of sciences, and one of the editors of a literary journal (*Der Freimüthige*), in which he continued his warfare against the most eminent literary men of Germany. Between 1803 and 1806 he published an entertaining but superficial account of his travels in Livonia, France, and Italy; and in 1808-'9 appeared his "History of Prussia" (*Preussens ältere Geschichte*), esteemed only for its collection of authentic historical documents. After the battle of Jena he fled to Russia on account of his violent animosity against the French, which he continued to display from 1808 to 1812 in the columns of various literary journals. He was made councillor of state, and in 1814 Russian consul-general for Prussia in Königsberg. In 1816 he received an appointment in the ministry of foreign affairs in St. Petersburg, and in 1817 the emperor Alexander engaged him at a considerable annual salary to report on the state of public opinion in Germany. He resided alternately at Weimar and Mannheim, and at the same time conducted a weekly journal. The little respect entertained for him by the best minds of Germany grew still less from his unscrupulous attacks on the advocates of free institutions. He was denounced as a mercenary tool of despotism, and when it became known that he was the author of letters to the czar, and of articles, in which the secret political associations of the German students (*Burschenschaften*) were held up to the scorn and ridicule of the world, a young and enthusiastic student named Sand repaired to Mannheim and made his appearance in Kotzebue's residence on the morning of March 23. The author was not at home, but returned in the afternoon, when the youth called again, and, after exchanging a few words, stabbed him in the breast with a dagger,

exclaiming: "This is for you, traitor to your country."—Kotzebue was the most fertile and successful writer of plays whom Germany ever produced. Many of them have been translated into English, French, and other foreign languages. Among those best known on the American and English stage are the "Stranger" and "Pizarro," both adapted by Sheridan, the former from Kotzebue's *Menschenhass und Reue* ("Misanthropy and Repentance"), and the latter from his *Incas in Peru*. The number of his serious plays was about 100, but they have almost disappeared from the stage. His comedies and farces exceeded that number, and some of the most humorous of them retain their popularity. Complete editions of his dramatic works appeared in Leipsic in 1797-1828, in 28 vols., and in 1827-'9, in 44 vols. His most successful novel is one written in his early life ("Sorrows of the Ortenberg Family," French translation, Paris, 1801). His posthumous writings were published in Leipsic in 1821. An English translation of his autobiography appeared in London in 1800. His German biographers are Cramer (Leipsic, 1819) and Döring (Weimar, 1829).—Otto von, son of the preceding, a Russian traveller, born in Revel, Dec. 19, 1787, died there, Feb. 13, 1846. He was educated at the academy of St. Petersburg, and joined Krusenstern as midshipman in a voyage round the world, from which he returned in 1806. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and intrusted in 1815 with the command of the *Rurik*, a vessel equipped at the expense of Count Rumiantzoff. He was joined in this expedition by the poet Chamisso, and by the naturalists Eschscholtz and Choris. After the discovery of various islands, bays, and a sound N. E. of Behring's strait, since called after him, he returned to Russia, Aug. 3, 1818, and published an account of his journey, which has been translated into French and English ("A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Behring's Strait in the Years 1816-18," 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1821). In 1828 he undertook a third voyage as captain of an imperial man-of-war, and was again accompanied by Eschscholtz and other savants, also by the sons of the Russian minister of marine, Möller, and of Krusenstern. Touching at Rio de Janeiro, he doubled Cape Horn, discovered several islands, collected much valuable information on ethnography, natural history, and geography, visited New California and the Sandwich islands, and on his way home touched at the Philippine islands, reaching Cronstadt July 10, 1826. In 1829 he retired from active service, and spent the rest of his life with his family in Esthonia. His explorations have advanced considerably the knowledge of hydrography, especially that of the South sea. He published a narrative of his voyage, of which an English translation appeared in London in 1830 ("A New Voyage round the World in the Years 1823-6"). The romantic character of the narrative led several critics to impugn its veracity, although there is no evidence by which

the charge can be supported. Eschscholtz enriched the volume with full zoological information.—MORITZ, brother of the preceding, born April 30, 1789, sailed with Krusenstern round the world, entered the Russian army in 1806, was captured by the French in 1812, liberated in 1814, and published in 1815 an account of his adventures (*Der Russische Kriegsgefangene unter den Franzosen*). Attached to the Russian embassy, he made a journey to Persia in 1819, of which his father published a description in Weimar in 1819 (English translation, "Narrative of a Journey into Persia in 1817," London, 1819).—The eldest brother, WILHELM, born in 1785, served in the Austrian army, afterward in that of Russia, and was lieutenant-colonel when he died in 1812 from wounds received at the battle of Polotzk.

KOULI KHAN. See NADIR SHAH.

KOUMAS, CONSTANTINE MICHEL, a modern Greek scholar and author, born in Larissa in Thessaly about 1775, died in Trieste, May 18, 1836. He studied at the college of Tournovo, and travelled in Germany, where he became intimate with Wieland, Wolf, and others, who encouraged him in his desire to promote literature and education in Greece. For several years after returning to his native country he labored diligently to this end. In 1821, when the revolution broke out, he escaped from the Turks and fled to Trieste, where he was appointed to the directorship of the Greek gymnasium. He published several works on grammar and history, the principal being his great Greek dictionary (Vienna, 1826).

KOUMISS, an alcoholic liquor distilled by the Calmuck Tartars from mares' milk as it is undergoing fermentation. It is stated that 21 oz. of milk yield 14 oz. of low wines, from which 6 oz. of pretty strong alcohol are obtained by rectification. Cows' milk, probably from its containing less saccharine matter, yields much less spirit.

KOZLOFF, IVAN, a Russian poet, born in 1774, died in 1838. An accomplished man of the world, at the age of 29 he lost the use of his legs by paralysis, and not long after became totally blind. The cultivation of literature and the study of the modern languages thenceforth afforded him the chief alleviation of his misfortunes. To the English language he gave particular attention, and in a short time was able to speak and write it. Pushkin's "Fountain of Baktchiserai" was translated by him into English with as much correctness as if done by an Englishman. He translated into Russian many of the choicest minor poems of the English language, and long extracts from "Childe Harold" and "Don Juan." Byron seems to have been his model as a poet, and two of his most important narrative poems, the "Monk" and the "Princess Dolgoruki," are in the style of the "Giaour." His poems have been collected in 2 vols.

KOZMIAN, KAJETAN, a Polish poet, born in the latter part of the 18th century, died near

Lublin, March 7, 1856. He wrote the biographies of Kosciuszko and other eminent men, and translated Horace, the *Bucolics* of Virgil, and other classic authors. His lyrics have found many admirers. His last work, not yet published, is an epic poem, "Ozarniecki."

KRAITSIR, CHARLES, a Hungarian physician and philologist, born in Szomolnok (Germ. Schmöllnitz), county of Zips, Jan. 28, 1804, died at Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y., May 7, 1860. He received his first education at Rosenau and Kaschau, and afterward studied medicine and various branches of science at the university of Pesth, where he was graduated as M.D. in 1828. In the beginning of 1831 he went to Poland, where he took an active part in the revolution; and joining the Polish army in the capacity of physician, he subsequently accompanied it through Germany to France, where he became a member of the Polish emigration committee. He came to the United States in 1833, with a view of promoting the welfare of the Poles by founding a Polish colony. A narrative of his efforts is contained in his work entitled "The Poles in the United States," the 1st volume of which was published in Philadelphia in 1836-'7. In 1837-'8 he established an academy at Elliott's Mills, near Baltimore; afterward resided for some time in Washington city; officiated in 1840-'41 as principal of the state academy of Maryland at Charlotte's Hall, and from 1842 to 1844 as professor of modern languages and history in the university of Virginia. Next he went to Boston, where he delivered lectures on philology and established a school. In 1846 appeared his "First Book of English," and in the same year his "Significance of the Alphabet." On the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he hastened to Europe, but soon returned to Boston, and came in 1851 to New York, where he published in 1852 his "Glossology." He passed the last years of his life at Morrisania, engaged in literary pursuits.

KRAKEN, the name of a sea monster on the coast of Norway, first described by Pontoppidan, bishop of Bergen, in his "Natural History of Norway" (Copenhagen, 1752). The Norwegian fishermen, according to him, often find unexpected shallows a few miles at sea, the depth of the water suddenly diminishing from near 100 fathoms to 20 or 30. This apparent diminution is due to the presence of the kraken, and in such shallows fish are always found in abundance. If the fishermen perceive by their lines that the water is growing shallower, they know that the monster is rising to the surface, and immediately retreat. His back first appears, looking like a number of small islands, and at the lowest computation appearing to be 1½ m. in circumference. His arms rise above the surface like the masts of a vessel, and are said to have power to grasp the largest man-of-war and pull it to the bottom. When he sinks again, he causes a swell and whirlpool which endangers all the ships in the vicinity. The story of the kraken is now admitted to be

fabulous, and is supposed to owe its origin to exaggerated accounts of enormous whales or polypi.

KRANACH, LUCA. See CRANACH.

KRASICKI, IGNAŹY, a Polish poet, born at Dubiecko, Galicia, Feb. 3, 1784, died in Berlin, March 14, 1801. He was educated at Lemberg, took holy orders, and early displayed great literary genius and conversational power. He became a favorite of King Stanislas Augustus, and after having officiated as coadjutor of the bishop of Ermeland or Warmia, he succeeded to the see after the death of the latter in 1766. In 1772, on the first partition of Poland, Ermeland became part of Prussia, and Krasicki, who now transferred his allegiance to Frederic the Great, was soon as high in the favor of his new master as he had been in that of his old. In 1795 he was raised to the archbishopric of Gnesen, to the cathedral of which his remains were removed in 1829. His literary activity embraced a wide range. He wrote a heroic epic (the "War of Chocim"), and many small poems which are replete with wit. The best of his novels, *Pan Podtoli*, is a satire on the foibles of his countrymen. He translated Ossian, Plutarch, and other works, but is most celebrated for his fables, in which he endeavored to imitate La Fontaine, and for his comic epics. The most valued of them, his *Monachomachia*, ridicules the monkish system and exhibits its peculiarities in strong colors. Dmochowski, who pays a glowing tribute to his genius, prepared an edition of his works (10 vols., Warsaw, 1808-'4). A stereotyped edition appeared in Breslau in 1824, and a new edition of the whole in one double-columned 8vo. vol. in Paris in 1831.

KRASINSKI, VALERIAN, count, a Polish writer, born in the ancient Polish province of White Russia about 1780, died in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1855. He was a scion of the illustrious Krasinski family, whose former palace is now used as the government house of Warsaw, and belonged to that branch of it which at an early period had embraced the Protestant religion. Having enjoyed the highest educational advantages, and being of great natural ability, he was at an early age appointed chief of a department of the ministry of public instruction, which was charged with the superintendence of all dissenters. He exerted himself strenuously in their behalf, and established a college for Jewish rabbis at Warsaw. On the outbreak of the Polish revolution in 1830, he was sent on a diplomatic mission to England, where, after the subjugation of his unfortunate country by Russia, he was compelled to remain an exile. He resided in London until 1850, when he removed to Edinburgh, and was much respected in the best circles of both cities for his elegant culture and extensive learning, as well as for the honorable manner in which he supported himself by his pen. He learned to write in English with great facility, and was an active contributor to the periodical press. His principal works are: "The Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation

in Poland" (2 vols., 1839-'40); "Lectures on the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations" (1849); and "Montenegro and the Slavonians in Turkey" (1858).

KRASZEWSKI, JOZEF IGNAŹY, a Polish author, born in Warsaw, July 26, 1812. He was educated at Wilna, travelled extensively, and has written several historical and topographical works, over 100 novels, the best of which are said to be the "Magic Lantern" and "Under Italian Skies," and many poems, among which his "Anafielas" and "Satan and Woman" are most admired. He has also written books of travel, plays, and critical works on art and literature, beside editing the principal literary journal of Poland (the "Athenæum," published at Wilna). He is justly regarded as the most fertile Polish man of letters of the present day.

KRAUSE, KARL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a German philosopher, born in Eisenberg, May 6, 1781, died in Munich, Sept. 27, 1832. He was educated at Jena, where he attended the lectures of Reinhold, Fichte, and Schelling, and was extraordinary professor from 1802 to 1804. He then renounced teaching to devote himself to the wide range of studies which he deemed necessary to give completeness to his philosophical system, resided successively in Rudolstadt, Dresden, and Berlin, made several journeys through Germany, France, and Italy, and lectured at Göttingen from 1824 to 1831, when he retired to Munich. The aim of his speculations was to represent the collective life of man as an organic and harmonious unity; and he conceived the scheme of a public and formal union of mankind, which, embracing the church, state, and all other partial unions, should occupy itself only with the interests of abstract humanity, and should labor for a uniform and universal development and culture. The germ of such a union he thought he found in freemasonry, to which he rendered great service by his works. Among his more important works are: *Vorlesungen über das System der Philosophie* (Göttingen, 1828), and *Vorlesungen über die Grundwahrheiten der Wissenschaft* (Göttingen, 1829).

KREMLIN, a celebrated fortress of Moscow, intimately associated with the history of the Russian empire, the residence of its ancient czars, and the heart of its ancient capital. It was first built of stone at the end of the 14th century, after having previously existed in a temporary form, and is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which flows the Moskva river. It is surrounded with walls from 12 to 16 feet thick, and from 28 to 50 feet high, with battlements, embrasures, numerous towers, and 5 gates, and forms, with its beautiful gardens, nearly a triangle of somewhat more than a mile in circumference. The Kremlin contains many cathedrals, churches, monasteries, and belfries, and some of the finest public buildings and monuments of Moscow, which, together with its commanding situation, its lofty walls with the variously colored towers, steeples, and domes, present a peculiar and imposing aspect. The

gate most celebrated by its sacred associations is that of the Redeemer. A picture of the Saviour hangs over the arch of this gate, and no person, not even the emperor, passes through it without signs of reverence. Many of the population remove their hats at 20 paces off, and on their way to and from the river turn toward the holy gate bowing and crossing themselves. Near another gate stands a little chapel or rather shrine, with the miraculous picture of the "Iberian Mother of God," which attracts crowds of worshippers. The Cathedral place on the height of the Kremlin—a consecrated spot, surrounded by Czar Nicholas with a magnificent iron grating—contains the cathedrals of the Assumption and of the archangel St. Michael. In the former are the tombs of the patriarchs of the Greek church, and in the latter those of the czars down to Peter the Great. The cathedral of St. Basil, situated on the Red square between the walls of the Kremlin and those of the Kitai Gorod, is noted for its grotesque architecture. The paved court of the Kremlin is surmounted by the walls of the tower of Ivan Velikoi (the Great), presenting from its summit one of the most remarkable views in the world. On a granite pedestal at its foot stands the monster bell (*tzar kolokol*, or emperor of bells). In one of the lower stories of the tower is another bell of remarkable weight, and in the other stories are at least 40 or 50 smaller bells, all of which are rung during the whole of Easter week. The house of the Holy Synod is among the remarkable buildings of the Kremlin, containing the library, treasury, and wardrobe of the Russian patriarch, and the holy oil (*mir*) used for sacraments. Another immense pile of buildings contains the offices of the local government, and the arsenal and treasury, the former famous for its collection of arms, and the latter for its jewelled thrones and crowns, and other historical relics. The most important remains of the ancient palace of the czars are the Terema and the Granovitaya Palatas, the latter containing the coronation hall. The main body of this building was fatally injured by the French, and a new palace was erected in its stead by the emperor Alexander, called Bolshoi Dvoretz (great palace). By its side are the ruins of both the ancient palaces, which are connected with the new one by stairs and galleries. The Terema palace was repaired by order of the late emperor Nicholas, and the ancient aspect of the building carefully preserved. Adjoining the Granovitaya palace is the new or little palace, completed in 1850, and remarkable for its magnificence.—Napoleon I., after the invasion of Russia, took up his residence in the Kremlin, Sept. 15, 1812. The place is pointed out in the Terema palace from which he is said to have watched the progress of the fire, which compelled him to leave it on the evening of Sept. 16. He returned to it on Sept. 20, and finally departed Oct. 19. The coronation of the present emperor, Alexander II., took place in the Kremlin in 1856.

KREMINTZ (Hun. *Körmöcs-Bánya*, the lat-

ter word meaning mine), the principal mining town of Hungary, in the county of Baos; pop. about 6,500. It is situated in a deep valley surrounded by rugged hills and mountains, has several suburbs, a mint, various mining establishments, smelting and washing works, a vitriol factory, paper mills, and other manufactories, and contains the principal offices of the surrounding gold and silver mining region. An aqueduct supplies it with water. Its mines consist of about a dozen principal and various minor shafts, the produce of which has greatly decreased in recent times. The Austrian ducats are coined in Kremnitz. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and as a free royal city had its representation in the diet under the Hungarian constitution.

KRISHNA, a river of India. See KISTNAH.

KRÜDENER, JULIANE DE WIETINGHOFF, baroness, a Russian novelist and mystic, born in Riga, Nov. 11, 1764, died in Karasubazar, Dec. 15, 1824. She was carefully educated in the house of her father, the baron of Wietinghoff, one of the wealthiest proprietors in Livonia, and was early remarkable for intelligence and for a tendency to revery and melancholy. In 1777 she visited Paris with her parents, and on her return at the age of 18 was married to a Russian diplomatist, Baron Krüdener, whom in 1784 she accompanied to Venice and other cities of Italy, and afterward to Copenhagen and Paris; and in 1791 she made a journey through the south of France. Of a singularly naïve and romantic character, she was guilty of numerous indiscretions, which led to a separation from her husband in 1791. After an adventurous life, with a reputation for beauty and wit, in various cities of Europe, she went to Paris in 1803 with literary schemes. Her romance of *Valérie* appeared in that year, marked by a vague melancholy and light and graceful style, which, with the support of her friends, secured it a brilliant success. Returning to Riga, and remaining for a time in retirement, she resolved to change her manner of life, and to devote herself solely to the conversion of sinners and the consolation of the wretched. In this pious design she was confirmed by travelling in Germany, by correspondence with the Moravian brethren, and by an acquaintance with the theosophist Jung-Stilling. Her correspondence for several years abounds in mystical effusions, more elegant though less profound than those of Mme. Guyon, and reveals her double tendency to illuminism and to worldly frivolity. At Paris in 1814 she held religious assemblies in her house, which were frequented by the most important personages. Her spiritual exaltation assumed the character of prevision, and in a letter she foretold in vague terms the escape of Napoleon from Elba, his triumphant return to Paris, and the second exile of the Bourbons. This letter was communicated to the emperor Alexander of Russia, in whom it awakened great interest toward her, and whom she met at Heilbronn in May, 1815, and accompanied to Heidel-

berg, the head-quarters of the allies, and after the battle of Waterloo to Paris. So illustrious a patron attracted around her persons of all ranks and opinions. She was present at the grand review of the Russian army in the plain of Châlons in 1815, which she described under the title of the *Camp des vertus* (1815). The articles of the holy alliance are said to have been submitted to her revision. Her doctrines, agreeing with the forms of no Christian communion, caused several of the German states to forbid her residence in them, and she prosecuted her schemes of charity in the midst of persecutions. She passed the latter part of her life among the poor and the sick, manifesting an unwearied ardor, and joyously sacrificing herself for the solace of the wretched. In 1818 she returned to Russia, where the emperor continued his interest in her romantic views, but forbade her to preach publicly. She lost his favor, and was ordered to leave St. Petersburg, when, in her enthusiasm for the cause of the Greeks, she divulged some of his communications on the policy of the czars in the East. Her health was suffering from ascetic rigors, when early in 1824 she joined with the princess Galitzin in the scheme of founding a colony in the Crimea, which was to consist of her disciples. She arrived at Karasubazar, the site selected, in September of that year, and was busy in preaching in French and German to the astonished inhabitants, till after a few months the malady which had afflicted her before her arrival caused her death. The sincerity of Mme. de Krüdener in her mysticism and her apostolic labors has not been questioned.—See Eynard, *Vie de Madame de Krüdener* (Paris, 1849).

KRUG, WILHELM TRAUOGOT, a German philosopher, born in Radia, June 22, 1770, died in Leipzig, Jan. 13, 1842. He was educated at the university of Wittenberg, where in 1794 he became adjunct of the philosophical faculty. A work which he published, *Ueber die Perfectibilität der geoffenbarten Religion* (Jena and Leipzig, 1795), was the cause of his not receiving a professorship, and was followed by other works, chiefly in development of the Kantian philosophy, of which he was one of the most efficient promulgators. In 1801 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and published in 1803 his principal work, *Fundamental Philosophie*, in which he proposed a system under the name of "transcendental synthetism," which, as he maintained, reconciled idealism and realism. In 1804 he succeeded Kant as professor of logic and metaphysics at Königsberg, and in 1807 succeeded Kraus also as professor of practical philosophy. In 1809 he accepted a professorship of philosophy at Leipzig, which he held till 1834, when he received a pension from the state. He took an active part not only in the philosophical and religious, but also the political and social discussions of his time; was one of the presidents of the democratic society founded at Königsberg after the peace of Tilsit under the name of the *Tugend-*

Bund; joined in 1818 the Saxon corps of *chasseurs à cheval*; and was afterward a leading champion of German liberalism against Ancillon, Kotzebue, and others. Among his more important works are: *Allgemeines Handwörterbuch der philosophischen Wissenschaften* (4 vols., Leipzig, 1827-'8), and an autobiography entitled *Meine Lebensreise in sechs Stationen, von Urceus* (Leipzig, 1826).

KRUMMACHER, FRIEDRICH ADOLF, a German poet and theologian, born in Tecklenburg, Westphalia, July 18, 1768, died in Bremen, April 14, 1845. His first appointment was to the professorship of theology in the university of Duisburg. He next became pastor of the Reformed church at Crefeld, and afterward exchanged that cure for the rural living of Kettwich. In 1819 he was called to Bernburg, where he became councillor of the consistory and chief pastor, and in 1824 became pastor of St. Anschaire in Bremen. He was a voluminous writer, both in prose and poetry. His principal works are: "Cornelius the Centurion," "Life of St. John" (both translated into English, Edinburgh, 1840); "The Sufferings, Death, and Resurrection of Christ;" *Die Kinderwelt*, a series of sacred poems for the young; and "On the Spirit and Form of Evangelical History in its Historical and Æsthetical Relations." He is best known, however, by his fables or *Parabeln*, which appeared in 1805, and passed through many editions. They have been translated into English, and added in 1858 to Bohn's "Illustrated Library," with 40 illustrations on wood, by the brothers Dalziel. His life has been written by Möller (*Friedrich Adolf Krummacher und seine Freunde*, 2 vols., Bonn, 1849).—GOTTFRIED DANIEL, brother of the preceding, born in Tecklenburg, April 1, 1774, died in Elberfeld, Jan. 30, 1837. He was educated at Duisburg, and afterward became a popular preacher at Bärth and Wolfrath. In 1816 he was made pastor of the Reformed church at Elberfeld, and was recognized as the head of the pietists in that district. Among his most important works are *Die evangelische Heiligung* (Elberfeld, 1832), and *Tägliches Manna*, or "Daily Manna" (1838).—FRIEDRICH WILHELM, son of Friedrich Adolf, and also a conspicuous minister of the Reformed church, but a strenuous opponent of the rationalistic school of theologians. In 1843 he declined an invitation to a theological professorship at Mercersburg, Penn. He is now (1860) chaplain of the Prussian court at Potsdam, and is regarded as one of the most eloquent preachers in Germany. Among his numerous works, most of which have been translated into English, are "Elijah the Tishbite," "The Last Days of Elisha," "Solomon and the Shulamite," "Sermons on the Canticles," "Glimpses into the Kingdom of Grace," &c. In 1856 appeared in Berlin his *Bunsen und Stahl*.

KRUSENSTERN, ADAM JEAN, chevalier de, a Russian navigator, born in Haggud, Esthonia, Nov. 8, 1770, died in Esthonia, Aug. 12, 1846. From 1793 to 1799 he was in the Eng-

lish service. During the reign of Alexander, Krusenstern was promoted to the rank of captain in the Russian navy, and placed in command of a scientific and commercial expedition, planned by himself, and which sailed from Cronstadt, June 26, 1803, to explore the north Pacific coasts of America and Asia. One object of the expedition was to establish relations with the court of Japan. Though this was not accomplished, the expedition was of much service to the scientific world. It was described by Espenbourg, Liasjanskoi, Von Langsdorff, Tilesius, and in part by Krusenstern himself in his *Reise um die Welt in den Jahren 1803-'6* (8 vols., St. Petersburg, 1810-'12), which has been translated into many European languages (English translation by Hoppner, London, 1818; French, 1821). In 1824 Krusenstern was appointed curator of the university of Dorpat.

KRYLOFF, or KRILOFF, IVAN, a Russian fabulist, born in Moscow, Feb. 13, 1768, died in St. Petersburg, April 23, 1844. While a boy he wrote several comedies, and, having obtained a place as clerk in one of the public offices, devoted his leisure to study. In 1801, having been recommended to the empress Maria, he became secretary to Prince Gallitzin. This office, however, was purely honorary, and he spent several years at the country house of the prince, engaged in literary labors. In 1812 he received an appointment in the imperial library, and in 1830 he was made councillor of state. He wrote plays, and contributed to various journals and periodicals, but was most successful in writing fables in imitation of those of La Fontaine. Mrs. Robinson, in her work on the literature of the Slavic nations, says: "He may be truly called the favorite of the Russian nation. His fables, equally popular among all classes and conditions of life, are the first books that a Russian child reads. A considerable portion of them have been translated into French and Italian; partly by Count Orloff, at Paris, and partly by friends of the latter, ladies and gentlemen of the most fashionable society in that capital, among whom that nobleman distributed the labor of translation. He then published them with the original in Paris in 1825. The perfect harmlessness and *naïveté* of the author made him also a favorite of the government; and when he celebrated his 70th birthday, honors and distinctions of all kinds were accumulated on his head." The best German translation is by Torney (Mitau, 1842).

KSHATTRIYAS. See BRAHMA.

KUEN-LUN, or KOOLKON, a mountain range of central Asia, forming the N. boundary of Thibet, and separating it from Chinese Tartary, the desert of Gobi, and the Koko-nor territory. It runs from W. to E. on the parallel of 36° N. lat., until near long. 92° E. it is broken by the irregular mountain groups around Lake Koko-nor. The Nan-shan and Kilian-shan ranges may be considered as its E. prolongations. At the W. end it is connected with the Hindoo Koosh, near its union with which it is attached on the

N. to the Bolor Tagh, a great chain running N. and S. along the E. frontier of Independent Tartary. The Karakorum range, with which the Kuen-lun is often said to be linked, is really a distinct branch of the Himalaya. The mountain of Shin-khieu in the Kuen-lun chain is remarkable for a cavern emitting continual flames which diffuse for some distance an agreeable odor, probably from naphtha; it is not a volcano, but a fire spring. The highest water-shed, according to Hermann and Robert Schlagintweit, who crossed the Kuen-lun in 1856, is near the Karakorum pass, the elevation of which is 18,304 feet. The rivers Yarkand and Karakash take their rise here.

KUGLER, FRANZ THEODOR, a German writer, chiefly on art, born in Stettin, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1803, died in Berlin, March 16, 1858. His "Sketch Book," published in 1830, contained original compositions in poetry, music, and linear design, and in 1833 he published with Reinick an "Artists' Song Book." The history of mediæval art, however, occupied him chiefly, and after a visit to Italy for the purpose of collecting materials, he published in 1837 his "Handbook of the History of Painting from the Age of Constantine the Great to the Present Time," the most comprehensive treatise on the subject which has yet appeared. The approbation with which the work was received caused it to be almost immediately translated into the leading languages of Europe. In England it appeared in 3 separate parts, of which that relating to the Italian schools was translated by Lady Eastlake, with notes by Sir Charles Eastlake; and those comprehending the German, Dutch, and Flemish schools, and the French and Spanish schools, were edited by Sir E. W. Head. The whole work has since appeared in an enlarged and revised form, and is recognized as one of the most trustworthy authorities extant on the subject of which it treats. Among the other numerous works on art which Kugler has published are: "The Polychromy of Greek Architecture and Sculpture, and its Limits," in which a difficult subject is ably treated; a "Description of the Art Treasures in Berlin and Potsdam;" "History of Architecture;" "Schinkel, the Influence of his Theories of Art;" and a variety of short treatises on the present condition of the monuments of art in Germany, the methods taken in neighboring countries to preserve such works, &c. He has been almost equally industrious in other walks of literature, having published a "History of Frederic the Great," illustrated by Menzel, a "Modern History of Prussia," a volume of poems, and several successful dramas. He was also an active contributor to various periodicals devoted to art, and for several years edited the *Museum*, founded by himself in 1833, and the *Kunstblatt*, founded by Schorn. From the year 1838 he held the position of professor of the history of art in the royal academy of Berlin, and for 20 years lectured in the university of Frederic William. He is probably the most

voluminous writer on art of the century, and one whose works have done much to promote a knowledge of the subject.

KÜHNE, GUSTAV, a German novelist, born in Magdeburg, Dec. 27, 1806. He was graduated as doctor of philosophy in Berlin, and has published several novels, of which his *Klosterromane* (Leipsic, 1838) and *Die Rebellen von Irland* (1840) are the best. Less successful as a dramatist, he excels most as a delineator and critic of life and society. His *Deutsche Männer und Frauen* (Leipsic, 1851) is one of his most popular works. He has since published *Skizzen deutscher Städte und Landschaften*, and a novel entitled *Missionär und Proselyt*. He belongs to the "Young Germany" school of politicians and writers, and has done much to promote the establishment of *Kindergärten* after the plan of Froebel, and published on the subject *Fröbel's Tod und der Fortbestand seiner Lehre* (Liebenstein, 1852). He purchased from Lewald the magazine *Europa*, and has edited it since 1846.

KUMAON, a British province of Hindostan, in the lieut.-governorship of the N. W. provinces, bounded N. E. and E. by the Himalaya and Nepaul, S. W. by Rohilkund, W. by the Dehra Doon, and N. W. by the native state of Gurwhal, lying between lat. 29° 5' and 30° 6' N., and long. 78° 17' and 80° 56' E.; area, 6,962 sq. m.; pop. 166,755. The surface is very diversified. The S. portion is either forest-clad plain almost destitute of water, or marsh land, while toward the N. the surface is broken by numerous mountains, some of which are among the highest in the world. The climate in the low region is sultry and deadly; in the Alpine districts, temperate, invigorating, and healthful. Earthquakes are common. The principal rivers are the Kali, Goonka, Aluknunda, and Ganges. The valleys and low lands are fertile, and in the warmer districts yield two crops annually. The tea shrub has been successfully introduced. The chief mineral productions are gold, lead, copper, and iron. The gold is chiefly found in the sands of the Aluknunda. The principal manufactures are blankets, coarse linens and cottons, and bamboo mats and baskets. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the transit trade between Chinese Tartary and India. The population is composed of 8 races: *Hindoos*, who are the most numerous, consisting of Brahmins (of whom about 6,000 families are supposed to be scattered over the district) and Rajpoots; the Bhotias, of Tartar stock; and the Doms, who perform all menial employments. A corrupt form of Brahminism is the dominant faith. Kumaon is famous for the number of its shrines and temples, mostly situated at the confluence of its rivers. Those most celebrated as places of pilgrimage are Kedarnath, Badrinath, Deoprayag, Rudraprayag, and Vishnuprag. Kumaon was never conquered by the Mogul emperors, but was subdued by the Gorkhas in the latter part of the 18th century. It became a British province in 1815. **Capital**, Almora.

KURRACHEE, a seaport town of Sindh, Hindostan, on the Arabian sea, W. of the delta of the Indus, and near the frontier of Beloochistan; pop. in 1853, including the suburbs, 22,227. It is built on a plain between the sea and a range of mountains, and has a spacious harbor, obstructed however by a bar which cannot be safely crossed by vessels drawing more than 16 feet of water. A mole has been built by the British, and a road constructed from it to the town, which is about 8 m. distant. The point of Munorah, at the extremity of a promontory on the S. of the harbor, is fortified. As the only safe port in Sindh, Kurrachee is an important commercial centre, and is moreover the terminus of the Sindh railway, begun in 1858, which will connect it with Hyderabad on the Indus. A submarine telegraph, laid in Jan. 1860, gives it communication with Muscat and Alexandria. Kurrachee exports camels, fish, hides, tallow, ghee, oil, oil seeds, bark, saltpetre, salt, indigo, cotton, and grain, and imports metals, hardware, cottons, silks, twist, and yarn, beside having an active transit trade with Cashmere, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Thibet, and Coorkistan. It contains an English church and school.

KÜSSNACHT, a village of the canton of Schwytz, Switzerland, at the foot of the Rigi, within sight of the lake of Lucerne, at the bottom of the bay of Küssnacht; pop. about 3,000. It is celebrated for its association with William Tell. Near it is the ruined wall called Gessler's castle, although it has been discovered that it never belonged to him, and the hollow way, referred to in Schiller's tragedy of "Tell," through which the Swiss patriot shot Gessler with his unerring arrow. The hollow way has been much filled by the building of a new road. At the end of the lane stands Tell's chapel, which was originally dedicated to the "Fourteen Helpers in Need" (the Saviour, the Virgin, and the apostles).—There is another village of the same name on the lake of Zürich; pop. 2,500.

KUSTENDJI, or KISTENDJIK, a Turkish town, in the province of Silistria, on the Black sea, about 16 m. from the Danube; pop. about 3,000. It stands upon a level but elevated point of land, which almost assumes the form of a peninsula, near the termination of Trajan's wall, of which traces still exist. The port of Kustendji is shallow, but affords safe anchorage during the summer. The town was called Constantia in ancient times, after a sister of Constantine the Great, who built it, and is still called Kostantza by the modern Greeks. It now consists of about 100 thatched mud cottages. A project of connecting the Danube with the Black sea by means of a canal or railway from this place has often been discussed in late years.

KUTAIH, or KUTAYA (anc. *Cotyæum*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the eyalet or province of Khudawendghiar, in lat. 39° 25' N., long. 29° 15' 15" E., 180 m. from Smyrna, at the foot of the Pursak-Dagh mountain, in which rises the Pursak river (anc. *Thymbrius*); pop.

about 60,000. It is the residence of the governor-general of Anatolia, the centre of the district where the famous Turkish carpets are manufactured, and of a considerable trade and industry, the surrounding country being extremely productive in grain, cotton, gall nuts, fruits, goats' hair, and wool. The town possesses many mosques, fountains, baths, bazaars, and fine private residences with gardens attached to them. A treaty of peace was concluded there in 1838 between Mehemet Ali and the Turkish government. Kossuth with many of his fellow exiles was detained in Kutaieh from April, 1850, till Sept. 1851. Near the town are some Phrygian remains with inscriptions.

KUTUSOFF, MIHAIL, prince of Smolensk, a Russian field marshal, born in 1745, died in Bunzlau, Prussian Silesia, April 28, 1818. He commenced his military career at the age of 16 as a corporal of artillery, and for many years was actively employed in wars against the Poles and Turks, distinguishing himself particularly in the campaigns in the Crimea, in which he was repeatedly severely wounded. In 1783 he became a general of brigade, in 1784 a major-general, and in 1790 he led the terrible assault against Ismail, at the taking of which 80,000 Turks were put to the sword. On this occasion Suwaroff, the Russian general, said of him: "He commanded the left wing of my army, but he was in fact my right arm." In 1791 he was made lieutenant-general, and in the same year contributed materially to the important victory over the Turks at Matchin, which led to the treaty of Jassy. In 1793 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, a position which his diplomatic address well qualified him to fill. For a number of years subsequently he filled important military and diplomatic stations under the empress Catharine II. and the emperors Paul and Alexander I.; and in 1805 he entered Germany with 50,000 men to form a junction with the Austrians, which however could not be effected until after the latter had been defeated at Ulm. Kutusoff, though inferior in force to the French, who were commanded by Napoleon in person, gave the corps of Marshal Mortier a decided check at Diernstein, thereby temporarily deranging Napoleon's plans, for which he received from the emperor of Austria the grand cordon of Maria Theresa. He was present at Austerlitz in command of the allied forces, but was not responsible for the disaster of the day, having dissented entirely from the plan of the cross march to outflank the French, the execution of which proved so fatal, and advised a postponement of a general engagement until a junction could be made with the corps of Benningesen and the archduke Charles. In the subsequent war with Turkey Kutusoff gained fresh military laurels, and concluded an advantageous peace at Bucharest in May, 1812. In August of the same year he was appointed to supersede Barclay de Tolly in command of the

Russian forces opposed to the grand army led by Napoleon against Moscow, and joined his troops about 50 leagues from Moscow, on the 29th of that month. The appearance of the veteran, then nearly 70 years of age, inspired confidence and enthusiasm among the Russians, who were dissatisfied with the Fabian tactics of his predecessor, and were clamorous to be led against the French. Kutusoff's judgment seems to have failed him on this occasion, or to have been mastered by his jealousy of Barclay, for he immediately abandoned the strong position selected by the latter at Tzarevoye Zamiastcha, and occupied a much less favorable one at Borodino, where on Sept. 7 he hazarded a battle against the whole French army led by Napoleon in person. Although the issue of that terrible conflict was clearly in favor of the French, the Russians losing 52,000 men, and being obliged to resign Moscow, the national pride of the latter was gratified by this obstinate stand against their enemy, who lost 80,000 men, and Kutusoff received in recompense a field marshal's baton. He subsequently concentrated his forces at Valutino, midway between Moscow and Kalooza, and watching his opportunity, routed the French advanced guard under Murat and Poniatowski at Vinkovo, Oct. 18, an event which precipitated the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. On the 24th was fought the obstinately contested battle of Malo Jaroslavetz, by which, although the French remained masters of the field, Napoleon was checked in his advance toward the rich province of Kalooza, and compelled to retreat along the wasted line of the Smolensk road. Following the enemy with ceaseless activity, Kutusoff defeated the corps of Eugène Beauharnais at Smolensk, Nov. 16, and on the 2 succeeding days attacked with equal success those of Davoust and Ney at Krasnoi, capturing in these engagements 26,000 prisoners and over 200 pieces of cannon, and inflicting a loss of 10,000 men upon the enemy, his own troops losing but 2,000. As a reward for the skilful manoeuvres which had brought about these successes he was created prince of Smolensk. After the terrible passage of the Beresina he pursued the French more leisurely, foreseeing that the elements would prove sufficiently destructive to them; and upon entering Wilna, where he met the emperor Alexander, in December, he found the campaign virtually ended, although the pursuit was continued as far as Kalisz, where the Russians paused, almost exhausted, in the latter part of January. Having issued from this place a proclamation announcing the dissolution of the confederacy of the Rhine, and calling upon its members to join in the league formed for the deliverance of Germany, he crossed the Oder, and following on the traces of the enemy, reached Bunzlau in Prussian Silesia, where his constitution, enfeebled by the rigors of the campaign, yielded to an attack of malignant typhus fever.

KUYP, ALBERT. See **CUYP.**

L

L the 12th letter of the Phœnician and other Semitic graphic systems, named *lamed* (*mal'mād*, ox goad), is also the 12th (λαβδα) of the ancient Greek (now the 11th, the *digamma* being dropped), Cufic, Armenian, Georgian, Russian (*liudi*; but the 15th Cyrillic and 14th Glagolitic), and most modern European systems; the 14th Rune, the 2d in the Ethiopian and Amharic syllabary, and in the Irish *Bobe-loth*; the 23d in Arabic, 27th in Persian and Turkish; the 11th in Latin. It is one of the 4 liquids of grammarians (*l, m, n, r*), and of the 4 *akshara yacarga* (*ya, ra, la, va*) or semi-vowels in the Devanagari. Its hieroglyph was *laboi*, lioness. The sound is produced by placing the tip of the tongue against the upper incisor teeth, while the breath issues at its sides and the larynx vibrates; and it is hence called a lingui-dental. As a liquid sound it is the symbol of flowing, soft, mild things (*liquor, lenis, mollis, lac, &c.*); as a semi-vowel it is producible and the symbol of linear objects (*longus, linea, linum, ligore, latus, lentus, &c.*), also akin to vowels; by its genesis it is kindred with *d, t, s* (*lingua, ancient Latin dingua, whence tongue, German Zunge; λεγω, loquor, dico, signum, sic, doceo, Eng. token, &c.*). Priscian attributes to the Latin *L* 3 sounds, one full, one middle, and one slender. There are, indeed, 4 sounds in the European languages alone, viz.: *a*, the plain sound, as in *let*; *b*, the French *mouillé*, which is variously written, as in French *ail, cil, fille, grenouille, Milhau, gentilhomme, &c.*; Spanish *llamar* (Lat. *clamare*), *lleno* (*plenus*), &c.; Portuguese *llano* (*planus*), *mulher* (*mulier*), &c.; Magyar *hely*, place, *folyó*, river, &c.; Italian *meglio*, &c.; *c*, the Polish, Ruthenic, and Lusatian-Vendic barred *č* pronounced by pushing and swelling the tongue to the palate, as in Pol. *ptwa*, Ruth. *petechaty*, Gr. *πελλος*, black-gray; *d*, the Welsh *ll*, pronounced with a hissing, as in *llan* or *llan*, temple, *Lloyd*, &c., almost as if written *fl*, as in *flannel* (Lat. *lana*, wool).—Some nations and persons cannot pronounce *l*, as for instance the Japanese, who use *r* in its stead, as in *Sagarien* for Saghalien or Amoor. The Chinese, on the contrary, unable to utter *r*, always substitute *l*, as in *Kilinit* for Christ. There was no *L* in Zend. It is often mute in English before consonants, as in *could, calm, half, psalm, &c.*, and when final in some French words, as in *baril, outil, sourcil, in file, &c.* In Latin it was anciently not doubled, as in *mace-lum, polucere*; it is often introduced into Latin words for the sake of assimilation, as in *alligare, pellucere, intelligere* (from *ad, per, inter*), &c.; it frequently indicates diminution, as in *libellus, agellus, pavillum* (from *liber, ager, parum*), &c., and distinguishes many words of

political and religious import, ending in *alis*, from those of common things which end in *aris*, *arius*; thus: *auguralis, regalis, ritualis, &c.*; but *militaris, culinaris, aquarius, vestiarium, &c.*—The letters with which it interchanges are *r, n, m, d, i, u*. Examples: *sol*, Eng. *sun, summer*, Lat. *ser-enus*; Portug. *nobre, prazer, igreja, &c.*, for *noble, placer, ecclesia*; Span. *engrudo* (gluten), &c.; Fr. *apôtre, épître, orme*, from *apostolus, epistola, ulmus, &c.*; *frapper*, to flap; Eng. *pilgrim*, from *peregrinus*; Span. *peligro*, from *periculum*; Eng. *colonel*, pronounced *kurnel*; Hebrew *sharah'rāh*, Arab. *sileil*, chain, &c.; Gr. *λειριον*, Lat. *lilium*, *Νυμφη*, *lymphe*, *Βεντιστος* and *Βελτιστος*; Lat. *lutra*, Span. *nutria*, otter; Provençal, *namela*, Lat. *lamella*; Fr. *niveau*, Lat. *libella*; Wallach. *juningine*, Lat. *fuligine*; Heb. *nātan*, Syr. *natal*, to give; Heb. *telem*, Arab. *šanam*, image, &c.; Heb. *gulgolet*, Arab. *djumdjumat*, skull, &c.; Gr. *Ὀδυσσεύς*, Ulysses; Lat. *olere* and *odor*; Fr., Span., &c., *amidon*, from *αμυλον*; Chald. *ēzal* and *ēzad*, to go away, &c.; Ital. *flore, chiamare, bianco, &c.*, for *flore, clamare, blanco*; Gr. *αλλος, φυλλον*, Lat. *alius, folium, &c.*; Fr. *cou, mou, coucher, beau, chaux, il vaut, il faudra, chevauz, &c.*, for *col, mol, colchier* (*collocare*), *bel, calz, valet, falloir, cheval*; Dutch, *oud, goud, &c.*, Eng. *old, gold*; Eng. *stout*, Germ. *stolz*.—*L* is sometimes dropped, as in Ital. *arbitrio* for *labyrintho*, *uignolo* for *luscignolo* and *rossignolo*, Span. *ruiseñor* (Lat. *lusciniola*); Portug. *o, a*, article, for *lo, la*; *candéa, cōr, saude, taca, voar, &c.*, for *candela, color, salute, tales, volere*; *azuro*, Span. *azul*, from Persian *lasur*, blue, &c. It is sometimes also transposed: Span. *prestalde, ornaides, espalda, &c.*, for *prestadle, ornadlos, spatula*; and *milagro, palabra*, Portug. *puloigo, esmola, &c.*, from *miraculum, parabola, publico, elemosyna*; Ital. *padule*, Wallach. *plumene, &c.*, for *palude, pulmona*.—As a numeral sign, *L* denotes 50 in the Semitic (except Ethiopian, where it marks 2), Greek, Russian, Armenian, Cyrillic, and Georgian; 50 in Latin and Glagolitic (in the former as being a half of the ancient *L* or *C, centum*). A dash above it raises these values to as many thousands. In rubrication it marks 11. In abbreviations it stands for *Lucius, Lælius, Lares, libens, libertus, locus, latus, &c.* *LLS.* stands for *sestertium numus*. On French coins it stands for Bayonne.

LAALAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, lying between lat. 54° 39' and 54° 57' N., and long. 10° 58' and 11° 50' E.; greatest length 60 m., breadth 20 m. The district of Laaland comprises the island of that name, Falster, and several small islands; area, 647 sq. m.; pop. in 1858, 84,096. The surface

is low, level, and mostly marshy. The water is bad, and the climate unhealthy, but the soil is fertile. There is a lake called Mariaboe near the centre of the island, which is almost 5 m. in length. Capital, Mariaboe.

LABADIE, JEAN DE, a French mystic, born in Bourg-en-Guienne, Feb. 13, 1610, died in Altona, Holstein, Feb. 13, 1674. He was educated at the Jesuits' college of Bordeaux, and was for some time a member of that society; but in 1650 he became a Protestant, settled at Montauban, was elected pastor of the church, and remained there 8 years, during which he founded a mystical sect, resembling the quietists of his old communion, and called after himself Labadists. Having been at length banished from Montauban for sedition, he retired first to Orange, and subsequently to Geneva, whence in 1666 he was invited to Middleburg, Holland. Here his followers increased in number, and included many persons of rank and education, among whom were Anna Maria von Schurmann and the princess palatine Elizabeth. The herodoxy and contumacy of Labadie, however, led to his deposition by the synod of Naarden, and to his banishment from the province. Withdrawing to a small village near Amsterdam, he formed a church there, and established a press for the publication of his theological and controversial works, whence he was ultimately compelled to remove to Altona. The sect of which he was the founder does not now exist.

LABARRE, CHEVALIER DE. See BARRE.

LABARUM, the military ensign of the Roman emperors in the later times. It consisted of a long pike, traversed by a staff, which gave it the form of a cross, from which hung a bandrol of purple, adorned with gold and precious stones, and bearing on its summit a crown emblazoned with the monogram of Christ, which was added by Constantine. The labarum, called by Eusebius the saving standard of the empire, was intrusted to a chosen guard of 50 soldiers, who were believed to be invincible while engaged in the execution of their office. On the medals of Constantine and other Christian emperors it is represented as borne by Victory.

LABAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French missionary and historian, born in Paris in 1663, died there, Jan. 6, 1738. He entered the order of the Dominicans in 1685, taught philosophy at Nancy, afterward devoted himself to preaching, and in 1693 solicited an appointment as missionary to the Antilles. After remaining two years at Martinique, he passed in 1696 to Guadeloupe, where he established a station of his order, and also distinguished himself as an engineer and agriculturist. On his return to Martinique he was appointed *procureur général* of the mission, and for his diplomatic and scientific services was held in great esteem by successive governors. He explored the archipelago of the Antilles, founded in 1708 the city of Basse-Terre, and in that year took an active part in the defence of the island against the English. He organized a company of 60 negroes, who, as he said, destroy-

ed more of the enemy than all the French troops. By the decease of his associates, he gradually united in his own person nearly all the higher offices of his order in the Antilles, and in 1705 returned to Europe to obtain recruits. He was detained by his superiors at Rome till 1709, and at Civita Vecchia till 1716, after which he went to Paris, where he remained till his death. His principal works are *Nouveau voyage aux îles de l'Amérique* (6 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1722), *Nouvelle relation de l'Afrique occidentale* (5 vols., 1728), and *Voyage en Espagne et en Italie* (8 vols., 1730).

LABDANUM. See LADANUM.

LA BILLARDIÈRE, JACQUES JULIEN HORTON DE, a French traveller and naturalist, born in Alençon, Oct. 23, 1755, died in Paris, Jan. 8, 1834. After studying botany at Montpellier, he was graduated M.D. in Paris in 1780. Six years later he was sent on a scientific mission to Syria and Palestine, made a thorough exploration of the mountains of Lebanon, and brought back a valuable collection of plants. The results of his journey were published in his *Icones Plantarum Syria Rariorum Descriptionibus et Observationibus Illustratas* (4to., Paris, 1791-1812), with elegant drawings by Redouté. When the expedition under Entrecasteaux was sent in search of La Pérouse in 1791, La Billardièrè sailed on board the *Recherche*, spent a few months at the Cape, where he collected a number of plants, visited many of the large islands and archipelagos in the Pacific ocean, barely escaped shipwreck on the coast of Australia, and was finally taken prisoner at Java by the Dutch in Oct. 1798. His botanical collections, consisting of no fewer than 4,000 plants, three fourths of which were of species previously unknown, were carried to England; but when, after a captivity of nearly two years, he returned to his native country, they were courteously returned to him through the intervention of Sir Joseph Banks. In 1800 he was elected a member of the academy of sciences, and thenceforth devoted his whole time to arranging his botanical treasures and to publishing the results of his observations.

LABLACHE, LUIGI, an Italian singer, born in Naples, Dec. 6, 1794, died there, Jan. 23, 1858. His father, a French merchant from Marseilles, dying in 1799, young Lablache was, at the recommendation of Joseph Bonaparte, placed in one of the conservatories of Naples, where he studied vocal and instrumental music. He was of an idle and unruly disposition during his first connection with this institution, and attempted no fewer than 5 times to make his escape, in order to procure an engagement in some theatre. Having been compelled by the interference of the police to finish his studies, he made his début in 1812 at the little theatre of San Carlino as a buffo singer. Within a few months he was married to the daughter of the actor Pipotti; and after fulfilling engagements as basso and buffo at minor theatres in Naples, Messina, and Palermo, he appeared in 1817 at

the Scala theatre in Milan in Rossini's *Cenerentola*, with such success that Mercadante wrote for him the opera of *Elisa e Claudio*, and for several seasons he filled the leading basso parts in that city. In 1824 he sang for the first time before the Viennese, who in their enthusiasm caused a medal to be struck in his honor, and thenceforth held him in equal estimation with their favorites, Madame Fodor and Rubini. After an absence of 12 years Lablache returned to Naples to assume the duties of royal chapel-master and fill an engagement at the San Carlo theatre, and appeared in the works of Rossini and Bellini with great reputation. In 1830 he went to Paris and London, where, in the maturity of his powers, he made his début at the Italian opera in the character of Geronimo in *Il matrimonio segreto*. Thenceforth until within a short time of his death, with the exception of the year 1833, when he returned to Naples to sing in the *Elisir d'amore*, he appeared chiefly in Paris and London, devoting the winter to the former place and the spring to the latter. During the last 25 years of his life he held the position of the leading basso of his own and perhaps of any other time. His voice, a base of the purest quality, unsurpassed in resonance, in flexibility and compass, was not less remarkable than his artistic skill in the management of it, and his dramatic versatility. His range included every variety of dramatic music, from lofty declamation to the broadest buffo, in all of which he attained a high degree of excellence. Originally of an imposing and graceful presence, he became exceedingly corpulent in middle life, although this circumstance never detracted from the impressiveness of his performance in serious parts; and his name will be not less closely associated with the operas of *Norma*, *Anna Bolena*, *Semiramide*, or *I Puritani*, than with the comic extravagances of Leporello, Dr. Bartolo, Dr. Dulcamara, or Don Pasquale. In private life he was distinguished by social accomplishments and virtues, and enjoyed the esteem of many outside of his profession. He was at one time employed as singing master of the queen of England, of whom he was a special favorite. —His only daughter is the wife of Thalberg the pianist.

LABOR, in physiology. See **BIRTH**.

LABORATORY, a place for chemical operations, either designed for manufacturing purposes, or for experimental research. In the latter case it should properly comprise several rooms, one or more devoted to furnace operations and furnished with the requisite apparatus for these, as also with various tools adapted for small work in metals. Another room should be appropriated to the more delicate chemical operations, and all should be well ventilated by flues constructed expressly for carrying off noxious vapors. An apartment especially protected from these should be devoted to the balance and other delicate instruments that are liable to injury. Water as pure as possible should be supplied in unlimited quantity; and illuminat-

ing gas, for use by the various methods now conveniently employed as fuel for heating crucibles and other vessels, has become almost an essential element in modern laboratories. For details of the fitting up and furnishing of laboratories with apparatus and the use of the same, Faraday's "Chemical Manipulation" may be advantageously consulted; and no laboratory would be complete without this work always at hand for reference. See also "Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manipulations," by Campbell Morfit (Philadelphia, 1857).

LABORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN DE, a French author and composer, born in Paris, Sept 5, 1734, guillotined July 22, 1794. He belonged to a wealthy family, and was thoroughly instructed in all the accomplishments of the age, including music, for which he showed a great fondness. Introduced at court while a young man, he became a confidant and favorite of Louis XV., and dissipated in costly pleasures nearly the whole of his fortune. He did not neglect however to cultivate his taste for music, and during the life of his patron produced several successful operas. Upon the death of Louis, having been appointed one of the farmers-general of the kingdom, he married and led a more regular life, repairing by the profits of his office the losses incurred by his youthful follies. He also gave himself seriously to his musical studies, and in 1780 published his *Essai sur la musique ancienne et moderne* in 4 vols., an unequal work, but one containing speculations and information which are still regarded as of great value. He published also several other works on history, chronology, and geography. At the breaking out of the revolution he became obnoxious in consequence of the office he held, and retired to Rouen; but being discovered, he was arrested, brought back to Paris, tried, condemned, and executed.

LABORDE, JEAN JOSEPH, marquis de, a French financier, born in Jacca, Aragon, in 1724, guillotined in Paris, April 18, 1794. He amassed a large fortune in mercantile operations, and under the Choiseul ministry rendered important financial assistance to the French government, for which he was rewarded by the appointment of court banker and the title of marquis. When the French took part in the American war, he furnished the king with the money necessary for despatching the troops. He was a friend of Voltaire, whose affairs he managed gratuitously. Toward the end of 1793 he was arrested, and, after a few months' imprisonment, sentenced to death by the revolutionary tribunal, as having participated in the royalist plots which aimed at the subversion of the republic. —ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH, comte de, son of the preceding, a French writer, archæologist, and politician, born in Paris, Sept. 15, 1774, died in 1842. He was sent to Vienna at the beginning of the French revolution, entered the Austrian army, reached the rank of major, and returned to his native country after the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797. He then de-

voted himself to travels and artistic pursuits. In 1800 he accompanied Lucien Bonaparte, ambassador to Spain, in the capacity of *attaché*, and during nearly two years explored the various provinces of the peninsula, in company with a number of artists, whose expenses he paid from his own purse. On his return to France, he undertook the publication of his great work, *Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Espagne* (4 vols. large fol., 1807-'18), which cost him the best part of his fortune. In 1809 he was appointed master of requests in the council of state, and in 1814, as adjutant-major of the national guard, took part in the capitulation of Paris, and received honorary distinctions at the hands of Louis XVIII. In 1822 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and kept his seat almost without interruption until 1840. He took an active part in the revolution of 1830, held for a while the office of prefect of the Seine, and left it to become aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, with the rank of brigadier-general in the national guard. He was a member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the academy of moral and political sciences. Beside the *Voyage de l'Espagne*, he published: *Itinéraire descriptif de l'Espagne* (5 vols. 8vo., with an atlas, 1809); *Les monuments de la France, classés chronologiquement, &c.* (fol., 1816-'26); *Voyage pittoresque en Autriche, avec un précis de la guerre entre la France et l'Autriche*, 1809 (3 vols. fol., 1821-'3), &c.—LÉON EMMANUEL SIMON JOSEPH, comte de, son of the preceding, a French writer and archaeologist, born in Paris, June 13, 1807. After completing his classical studies at the university of Göttingen, he travelled in the East, and on his return published, in conjunction with M. Linant, his *Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée* (Paris, 1830-'33), and *Flora de l'Arabie Pétrée* (4to., 1833). He meanwhile filled several diplomatic offices, but gave them up in 1836 to devote himself entirely to his literary and artistic pursuits. He undertook at once a large and splendid publication, *Voyage en Orient*, 36 parts of which, consisting of travels in Asia Minor and Syria, have appeared. At the same time he turned his attention to historical researches on printing and engraving, and published several works on this interesting subject. In 1842 his *Commentaire géographique sur l'Exode et les Nombres* secured his election to the academy of inscriptions. On his father's retirement from political life, he entered the chamber of deputies, where he showed little interest in political questions. In 1845-'7 he published a series of letters on public libraries, the 4th of which, on the Mazarin palace, is full of historical interest. This led him to a larger illustrated publication, *Les monuments de Paris*, the first part of which was published in 4to. in 1846. He is also the author of the following unfinished works: *Les ducs de Bourgogne, études sur les lettres, les arts et l'industrie durant le 15^e siècle* (3 vols. 8vo., 1849-'51); *La renaissance des arts à la cour de France, études sur le 16^e siècle* (8vo., 1851-'5); and *De l'union*

des arts et de l'industrie (2 vols. 8vo., 1856). After being for several years keeper of one of the departments at the Louvre, he was appointed in 1857 director of the archives of the empire.

LA BORDE, MAXIMILIAN, an American physician and scholar, born in Edgefield, S. C., in 1804. His father was a Frenchman from Bordeaux, and he himself is the sole survivor of the family. He entered the junior class of the South Carolina college, was graduated at the age of 16, studied law under George McDuffie, afterward abandoned the legal for the medical profession, and was graduated (1826) in the first class of the medical college of South Carolina, then recently established at Charleston. He practised his profession 13 years, during which period he sometimes represented the people of Edgefield district in the lower house of the state legislature, and edited the "Edgefield Advertiser" newspaper in 1836. In 1838 he was elected secretary of the state. He was then made one of the board of trustees of the South Carolina college, and in 1842 accepted the chair of logic and belles-lettres in that institution. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of metaphysics, and at his suggestion physiology was made a part of the college curriculum. He taught chiefly by lecture till 1855, when he prepared and published a text book on physiology, which is highly esteemed. He has been a frequent contributor to the "Southern Quarterly Review" on a variety of abstruse and important subjects; and has contributed also to Russell's and other southern magazines. In Aug. 1859, he published an elaborate "History of the South Carolina College, with Sketches of its Presidents and Professors," embodying a large mass of interesting biographical matter.

LABOUCHERE, HENRY, Baron Taunton, an English statesman, born in London, Aug. 15, 1798. His father, Peter Cæsar Labouchere, whose ancestors left France at the period of the revocation of the edict of Nantes and became established in Holland, was a partner of the banking house of Hope and co. of Amsterdam, and settled in England, where he married a daughter of Sir Francis Baring. The son was graduated at Oxford, and in 1826 entered parliament as member for the borough of St. Michael's. About the same time, in company with Mr. Stanley, now earl of Derby, and Mr. Denison, now speaker of the house of commons, he visited America, in order to study the operation of republican institutions. The result was to confirm him in his liberal opinions, and he has long been recognized as one of the most prominent leaders of the British liberal party. He continued to sit for St. Michael's until 1830, when he was returned for Taunton, retaining this position by successive reelections until 1859, when he was raised to the peerage. In 1832 he was made one of the lords of the admiralty. He resigned in 1834, and in April, 1835, was appointed vice-president of the board of trade, master of the mint, and privy councillor. In March, 1839, he became under secre-

tary for the colonies, and a few months later president of the board of trade, retaining office until the whig party went out of power in 1841. On the change of ministry in 1846 he was made chief secretary for Ireland. From 1847 until the dissolution of the cabinet in 1852 he was again president of the board of trade, and from 1855 to 1858 secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Labouchere has been twice married: on April 10, 1840, to his cousin, a daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, who died in 1850; and on July 13, 1852, to Lady Mary Matilda Georgiana Howard, a daughter of the 6th earl of Carlisle.

LABOULAYE, ÉDOUARD RENÉ LEFÈVRE, a French author, born in Paris, Jan. 18, 1811. He studied law, and published in 1839 a *Histoire du droit de propriété foncière en Europe depuis Constantin jusqu'à nos jours*. He has also written on the political and civil condition of women from the time of the Romans to the present day, and on various kindred subjects. He is engaged upon a "History of the United States," of which the 1st volume appeared in 1855. He has translated the works of Dr. Channing into French, and has written an elaborate essay on slavery in the United States. Among his more recent works are *Souvenirs d'un voyageur* (1857), and *Études sur la propriété littéraire en France et en Angleterre* (1858). He has been since 1849 professor of comparative legislation at the *Collège de France*.

LABOURDONNAIE, BERTRAND FRANÇOIS MAHÉ DE, a French naval officer, born in St. Malo, Feb. 11, 1699, died Sept. 9, 1758. He was governor of the isles of France and Bourbon, and conquered Madras, but was afterward detained for 8 years at the Bastille for having relinquished its possession to the English in consideration of 9,000,000 crowns. His life was written by his grandson, Bertrand François Mahé, a famous actor, who was born in 1795, and died in London in Feb. 1840.

LABRADOR, an extensive peninsula of British North America, on the Atlantic coast, comprising in its fullest sense all that territory which is bounded N. by Hudson's strait, E. by the Atlantic, S. E. by the strait of Belle Isle, separating it from Newfoundland, S. by the gulf of St. Lawrence and Canada, and W. by James's bay and Hudson's bay; being comprised between lat. 50° and 63° N., and long. 56° and 79° W.; area, 420,000 sq. m. The W. part of this territory belongs to the Hudson's bay company; the E., with an area of 170,000 sq. m., and a population of 5,000, is Labrador proper, under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The coasts are extremely rugged and forbidding. No considerable rivers empty off the Atlantic coast, but the North West or Meschickemau river flows S. E. into the strait of Belle Isle; the East Main or Stude, and Great and Little Whale rivers, run W. to Hudson's bay; and the Keenoganissee and Koksoak, after a N. and N. W. course, discharge into Hudson's strait. There are many lakes, formed chiefly by expansions of the rivers. The most important is Clear

Water lake, whose overflow is carried by a stream of the same name to Hudson's bay. The interior of the country is imperfectly known. Its general aspect is bleak and desolate. The highest mountains extend along the E. coast from lat. 54° to 59° N., their elevation nowhere exceeding 3,000 feet. Mount Thoresby near the coast is 2,780 feet high. The prevailing geological formation on the seaboard is granite, gneiss, or mica slate, above which in some places are beds of old red sandstone about 200 feet thick, and a stratum of secondary limestone. Toward the interior the secondary rocks disappear. Very little is known of the mineral resources of the country, but iron ore, limestone, granite, hornblende, lapis-collaris, hematite, and the beautiful shining spar called Labradorite are found, the last being collected by the Esquimaux on the sea coast and the shores of the lakes. In the southern portion of the country a stunted growth of poplars, pines, birch, and willow is found, and grass clothes the valleys for a few weeks in summer. Little vegetation exists in the north excepting mosses and lichens. In some few favored spots the aspect is better. In lat. 58° 57' N., along the course and mouth of the river Kangerluksoak, the banks are well wooded, and various European plants flourish. In lat. 59° N., around Nullatarlok bay, the mountains are covered with timber. At L'Anse à Loup the soil is more suitable than elsewhere for cultivation. No description of grain will ripen, but potatoes, Dutch turnips, cabbages, and other hardy vegetables come to perfection. Much rain falls in summer near the sea. Sometimes on the coast the thermometer in July indicates 86°, but a short distance inland it is at all times more temperate. The winters are extremely cold, the temperature often falling 80° below the freezing point. From December to June the sea is frozen, while on land travelling becomes almost impossible. The mean temperature of the respective months at the missionary stations of Okkak (lat. 57° 30') and Nain (lat. 56° 30') is in January 1.55°, February 2.78°, March 7.88°, April 29.48°, May 27.24°, June 42.59°, July 50.91°, August 51.99°, September 44.71°, October 82.56°, November 24.45°, December 27.84°. The prevailing winds on the E. coast vary between W. S. W. and N. W. There is less fog than on the island of Newfoundland, and the strait of Belle Isle is never frozen. The aurora borealis is frequent and of extreme brilliancy. The rivers abound with salmon, and the lakes with pike, barbel, eels, trout, &c.; the wilds with reindeer, black and white bears, wolves, foxes, hares, mountain cats, martens, and otters, with a few ermine, porcupines, and beaver; the birds are white grouse, ptarmigan, spruce game, gray plover, a great variety of water fowl, the white-tailed eagle, and several varieties of hawks. Mosquitoes are as abundant as in more southern climates. Dogs and reindeer are the only domesticated animals, both being made use of as beasts of draught.—The natives of Labrador, consisting chiefly of Esquimaux,

subsist by hunting and fishing. Over 1,800 are professed converts to Christianity. They live in detached communities, their largest village, of 250 inhabitants, being at Invutoke inlet, or Esquimaux bay, on the Atlantic. They bring to the traders a considerable amount of furs and oils, in exchange for coarse cloths, muskets, powder, and cutlery. Until recently, hostilities were continual between the natives of the coast and those of the hills, but the influence of the Moravian missionaries has done much to restore peace. The missionaries came from Greenland about a century since. Their chief stations are at Nain, Okkak, Hebron, and Hope-dale, and their total number is 28. A ship annually arrives from London with supplies for them, in exchange for the articles of trade which they barter with the Esquimaux. The main wealth of Labrador is in its fisheries, in which about 800 British schooners with 20,000 persons, chiefly from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, are each season engaged, in addition to 400 American schooners with about 6,000 men. Each man catches on an average 100 quintals of codfish; and the oil is in the proportion of 1 ton to 200 quintals. Herring and mackerel fisheries are carried on by the same persons. About half the product goes to American markets, the remainder chiefly to England, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean. The product of the salmon fisheries averages annually 80,000 tierces. A considerable number of persons who are left in charge of the property when the schooners sail in September, employ themselves in seal fishing. From 16,000 to 18,000 seals, producing about 850 tons of oil, may be estimated as the average annual product. Beside fish and oil, skins, furs, and feathers are exported. The total exports of Labrador have been estimated at \$2,500,000 annually, and the imports at \$600,000. A more recent estimate gives the total value at \$4,000,000. The government report of 1857 records an increased state of activity. A British revenue cruiser is stationed on the coast during the fishing season.—The European settlements of Labrador are mainly at Forteau and Bradore bays, L'Anse, and Le Blanc, all on the E. coast. The Portuguese styled the country *Terra Labrador*, or cultivable land, a misnomer equal to that of Greenland. Hudson explored part of the coast in 1610. About the middle of the last century a settlement was formed on the coast by Mr. Darby, an American, father of the actress and poetess Mrs. Robinson, for the two-fold purpose of establishing a whaling station and civilizing the Esquimaux, whom he thought it would be possible to employ in industrial occupations. But soon after the formation of the settlement, the main body of the Indians made a descent upon it, murdering many of his people and sending the products of their toil adrift into the ocean. Mr. Darby had relied for maritime protection upon promises of persons in power in England, but those promises not having been kept his settlement was destroyed, his

benevolent projects frustrated, and his extensive undertaking brought to an unfortunate close.

LABRADORITE. See FELDSPAR.

LA BRUYERE, JEAN DE, a French moralist, born near Dourdan, Normandy, about 1644, died in Versailles, May 11, 1696. At the recommendation of Bossuet he was appointed teacher of history to the grandson of the great Condé, in whose service he remained for the rest of his life in a literary capacity and in the enjoyment of a pension of 1,000 crowns. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1693, and left the reputation of a genial philosopher, whose happiness consisted in cultivating the best society and in reading the choicest books. His power of observation and his literary attainments are attested by his celebrated *Caractères*, founded upon the "Characters" of Theophrastus, which he translated into French and prefixed to his own. Hallam says that he incomparably surpassed his Greek model. "Many changes in the condition of society, the greater diversity of rank and occupation in modern Europe, the influence of woman over the other sex, as well as their own varieties of character and manners, the effects of religion, learning, chivalry, royalty, have given a range to this very pleasing department of moral literature which no ancient could have compassed." When La Bruyère showed his work in MS. to the preceptor of the duke of Maine, he was told that the book would have many readers and its author many enemies. The 1st edition appeared in the beginning of 1688. Voltaire says: "A style rapid, concise, and nervous, expression animated and picturesque, a use of language altogether new, without offending against the established rules, struck the public at first; and the allusions which are crowded almost in every page completed its success." Three editions were exhausted in the first year of its publication, and 6 more before the author's death. La Bruyère left also an unfinished work, published in 1699 under the title of *Dialogues posthumes sur le quiétisme*, and contained in an edition of the works of La Bruyère, La Rochefoucauld, and Vauvenargues (Paris, 1820). Many editions of La Bruyère's "Characters" were published after his death in Holland and France. The first complete edition based upon the original work was prepared by M. Walckenaër (Paris, Didot, 1845), followed by an improved edition by M. Destailleur (Paris, Jannet, 1855), and an edition by Gennequin the elder with illustrations (1858). The English translation by the poet Rowe (London, 1709) has been often reprinted. In Nov. 1857, the authorities of Versailles placed an inscription in front of the house in which he lived and died.

LABUAN, a British island in the Malay archipelago, on the N. W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 5° 22' N., long. 115° 10' E.; length 10 m., breadth 5 m.; pop. in 1855, 1,523, with a garrison of 173 soldiers. It has a good harbor. The entrances in 1855 numbered 333 and the clearances 17 vessels; the imports (cottons, &c.) amounted to £26,935, and the exports (sago,

coal, beeswax, &c.) to £7,940. The quantity of coal sold from the mines was 9,155 tons in 1853, but only 1,394 in 1855. The number of acres planted with cocoanuts, &c., up to 1857, was 116. The revenue in 1855 was £1,794, and the expenditures £3,416. The climate is bad, and dangerous fevers prevail. The island is divided into two districts, Labuan and Tanjong Kubong. An episcopal see was created there in 1855. The settlement of this island dates from 1846, when, through the influence of Sir James Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, it was ceded to Great Britain by the sultan of Brunai.

LABURNUM (*cytiscus laburnum*, Linn.), a small, hardy, ornamental, deciduous tree of the lotus division of the leguminous order. The common laburnum was introduced from Switzerland into Great Britain near the close of the 16th century, and is now largely cultivated as an ornament to shrubberies, villas, and small gardens. In May and June it presents a beautiful appearance, every twig and small branch being hung with racemes of brilliant yellow flowers. Its wood is largely used for ornamental work, and for handles to knives and other instruments. It is hard, and so heavy that the branches sink in water. It takes a high polish, and has a greenish color. The French call it the ebony of the Alps. Rabbits are so fond of its bark, that they eat it in preference to that of any other trees. The seeds are highly poisonous, and their great profusion and brilliant appearance render it somewhat objectionable to cultivate the tree from the danger of children or cattle being tempted to eat them. The alpine or Scotch laburnum (*cytiscus alpinus*) attains a greater size than the other species, which are usually less than 8 feet in height.

LABYRINTH, a structure of intricate passage ways which it is impossible to traverse without a clue. Three labyrinths are mentioned in ancient story. The best authenticated is the labyrinth of Egypt, situated at Arsinoë, near Lake Moeria. Herodotus visited and describes it. It consisted of 3,000 chambers, half of them below ground, the subterranean apartments being sacred burial places. It was extant in Pliny's time. Ruins at the modern village of Howara in Fayoom have been recently identified by Dr. Lepsius with those of the labyrinth. Another structure, on a smaller scale but on the model of that of Egypt, was reported to have been built near Cnoesus in Crete, by Dædalus, as a place of confinement for the fabled monster the Minotaur; but antiquaries discover nothing more labyrinthine in the locality indicated than the caves and quarries of Mount Ida. The 8d labyrinth was in the isle of Lemnos, but no remains of it have been traced. A similar structure was said to exist on the island of Samos, and another, called the labyrinthine tomb of Porsena, near Clusium, in Etruria.

LABYRINTHODON (Gr. *λαβυρινθος*, labyrinth, and *odon*, a tooth), a gigantic fossil reptile, so named by Prof. Owen from the complex labyrinthine structure of the teeth; the same an-

imal had been previously called *cheirotherium* by Kaup, from the resemblance of its tracks to impressions of the human hand. This animal, which possesses both saurian and batrachian characters, probably most nearly resembled a gigantic frog about 10 or 12 feet in length. A historical sketch of the discoveries in connection with this reptile may be found in the "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History" (vol. v., 1856, p. 298), and full details on its affinities in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" (vol. viii., London, 1852, pp. 305-318). Footprints and bones of the labyrinthodon have been found in the trias of England and Germany; from an examination of the head and teeth, vertebrae, pelvis, and bones of the extremities, Prof. Owen has constructed an animal intermediate between the crocodile and the frog. Pictet (*Traité de paléontologie*, 1858) calls it *mastodonsaurus*, and considers it a saurian from the presence of scutes on the skin and the form of the teeth. The general shape of the head is frog-like, as also are the double occipital condyles, narrow palatal processes of the maxillary, the roof of the mouth, the row of small teeth across the anterior part of the palate and a longitudinal row on the palate concentric with the maxillary teeth, the lower jaw and the vertebrae, and bones of the fore limbs; on the other hand, the facial and nasal parts of the skull are crocodilian, as are the maxillary tusks, the strong transverse processes for ribs, bony dermal plates, &c. In some of the dental characters it resembles fishes. The size of the tracks varies from 4 to 12 inches in length, with 5 toes on each, one turned in like the human thumb; the hind foot was 8 or 4 times as large as the fore foot; there is no positive evidence that the animal had a tail; its progression seems to have been slow and awkward, the legs having been swung outward like the course of a scythe. Near each large step, and 1½ inches before it, is a smaller one of the fore foot, the distance from pair to pair being about 14 inches. The American cheirotherium made a double series of tracks, and evidently belonged to a different genus from that of Europe.

LAC, a resinous exudation from the twigs and branches of various kinds of trees in the East Indies, caused by the punctures of the insect *coccus lacca*, which swarms upon trees yielding a milky juice. The exuding juice forms an incrustation around the twigs, and in this the insects make the cells for containing their eggs. Upon the outside the concrete resinous lumps are marked with numerous pores as if perforated with a needle; within are seen many oblong cells, which often contain dead insects. The substance is of a deep reddish brown color, of shining fracture, and an astringent, bitterish taste. It colors the saliva beautifully red, and produces a dye of this color but little inferior to the real cochineal. Indeed, before the discovery of the latter it was the material of the fine rich crimson dye of the ancients, and of the durable reds of the dyers of Brussels and Holland. The

coloring matter is readily extracted by warm water; the lac itself is for the most part soluble in alcohol; when burned it diffuses a strong agreeable odor. The crude article broken off with the twigs is known as stick lac, and is sold by those who gather it at from 2 to 4 lbs. for a penny. When the stick lac is broken up and its coloring matter is partially removed by water, it is called from its granular appearance seed lac. This is sometimes melted into masses and called lump lac. The more familiar variety known as shell lac is prepared by melting the seed lac and straining it through fine linen bags, upon a flat, smooth surface of wood, to harden. It dries in thin sheets, which break up into small fragments. Their color is from orange to dark reddish brown; they are more or less transparent, hard, and brittle, and of shining lustre. The substance is soluble in alcohol, but not in water, and possesses neither taste nor smell. It softens readily by heat, so that it has run together in masses when stowed in the hold of a ship. It contains, as found by Hatchett, 90.9 per cent. of resin and 0.5 of coloring matter; the remainder is wax, gluten, and foreign matter. Stick lac contains about 10 per cent. of coloring matter and 68 per cent. of resin. The coloring matter is separated by treatment with warm water and evaporation, and, made into square cakes, is known as lac dye, lac lake, or cake lake. When scraped they yield a bright red powder like carmine. A varnish and pigment combined is prepared from stick lac for the process of japanning. The natives of India employ the substance in various ways. They color it with yellow orpiment and make it into bracelets, chains, and other ornaments in imitation of gold. They prepare with it a good varnish, which they color with cinnabar or some other pigment. The wheels of their lapidaries are covered with a preparation of lac, which serves by its adhesive nature to retain the polishing powders. The chief uses of shell lac are for manufacturing sealing wax, and as the basis for spirit varnishes and the French polish. The best red sealing wax contains 48 parts in 100 of it, together with 19 parts of Venice turpentine, 1 of balsam of Peru, and 32 of finely powdered cinnabar. It forms 60 per cent. of the best black sealing wax, the other ingredients being 10 parts of turpentine and 30 of levigated bone black. The coloring matter, and some insoluble ingredients, which are never wholly removed from shell lac, injure it for a varnish for light colored works; but recent methods of bleaching, one of which by chlorine was introduced by Dr. Hare, have in a great measure removed this difficulty. (See VARNISH.) The adhesive quality of lac renders it a useful material for cements for broken porcelain, and united with caoutchouc it makes the famous marine glue. A weak solution of it in alcohol is recommended in surgery to be spread on bandages for dressing wounds and ulcers. Formerly it was used in medicine, but it has no specific action.—The best stick lac is brought from Siam,

and next to this ranks that from Assam. In the best articles the sticks are frequently incrustated entirely around with the lac to the thickness of a quarter of an inch; and the substance also forms large oblong bunches of much greater thickness. The Bengal stick lac is commonly in very scanty and irregular incrustations. The capacity of production is said to be many times greater than the demand, though the annual exportations amount to several million lbs. of lac dye and shell lac. The stock on hand in 1854 consisted, according to a paper of Gen. Briggs presented to the English Asiatic society, of 3,800,280 lbs. of lac dye, and 2,358,750 lbs. of shell lac.

LA OAILLE, NICOLAS LOUIS DE, a French astronomer, born at Rumigny, near Rheims, March 15, 1713, died in Paris, March 21, 1762. He was a pupil of Cassini in the observatory of Paris, assisted Maraldi in the survey of the coast between Nantes and Bayonne, and afterward (1789-'40) took part in the measurement of the arc of the meridian, correcting the results of Picard, and proving the flattening of the earth toward the poles. Being now appointed professor of mathematics in the Mazarin college, he published (1741-'50) lectures on mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, and optics, which have passed through many editions. He next devoted himself to astronomical observations, both at his observatory and at the Cape of Good Hope. His catalogue of stars made at the latter station excited especial surprise from the quickness and accuracy of its formation. By simultaneous observations made by himself at the Cape and by Lalande at Berlin, he established the distance of the moon and of the planets Mars and Venus. While there he received orders to survey the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius. On his return he investigated anew the problem of finding the longitude at sea, and proposed the modern plan of a nautical almanac. In 1757 he published his *Astronomie Fundamenta*; the next year, tables of the sun; and soon after, Bouguer's treatise *De la gradation de la lumière*, and a new edition of a treatise on navigation by the same author. After his death his friend Maraldi published his treatise on the "Southern Starry Heavens," and his "Voyage to the Cape."

LACANDONES, an unsubdued Indian nation, occupying the upper waters of the river Usumasinta, in Central America. Their territory, which embraces a considerable portion of Guatemala, Chiapas, and Tabasco, is a wild, mountainous region, and has never been explored. For two centuries after the conquest, the Lacandones were aggressive and cruel in their habits, and gave great trouble to the adjacent Spanish provinces; but for the last century they seem to have sought seclusion, and carefully avoided contact with the Spaniards as well as with the civilized Indians around them. During the 17th century their numbers were much augmented by the remnants of the Choles, Itzaes, and Manches, driven out of the provinces of Peter-

and Vera Paz. In 1837 the Manches made a treaty with the then existing republic of Central America, which provided that after 7 years they should be under the sovereignty of the republic, and that then there should be no change in their religion, nor interference with their practice of polygamy. Although anciently regarded as the fiercest and most barbarous of all the aboriginal families of Central America, the Lacandones are now described as shy and almost timid. A few occasionally enter the frontier towns of Chiapas, Tabasco, and Guatemala, with a little tobacco or sarsaparilla; but no sooner have they disposed of it than they disappear suddenly by obscure and unknown paths. Their language is a dialect of the Maya of Yucatan, and closely resembles the Quiché and Kachiquil. Waldeck describes their dress as coinciding with the garbs represented on the monuments of Palenque. Their actual worship is unknown, although it is well understood that they have their hidden temples where they practise the rites of their ancestors. Their government is equally unknown, but probably is nearly the same as before the conquest. There is however no reason for believing that they have in their fastnesses large cities and towns, with great temples glistening like silver in the sun, such as the cura of Quiché affirmed to Mr. Stephens that he had seen with his own eyes from the tops of the mountains of Quesaltenango.

LAOCADIVE ISLES (called by the natives *Lakaradeevh*, *deevh* signifying "island"), a group of small islands in the Indian ocean, consisting of 20 clusters, 100 m. off the Malabar coast, between lat. 10° and 12° 40' N. and long. 72° and 74° E.; pop. about 10,000. They are all of coral formation. The largest is but 7 miles in length, and many of them are barren uninhabited rocks. From the dangerous reefs around them they are seldom visited by navigators. The harbor most frequently called at for supplies is Kan-Rattea, lat. 10° 34' N., long. 72° 56' E. The islands are not fertile, excepting in cocoa palms, the fruit of which forms the principal food of the inhabitants, and its fibre or coir one of the chief articles of commerce. The natives are an inoffensive race, of Arabian origin, who profess a kind of Mohammedanism, and are called Moplays. Their dwellings are of stone and roofed with thatch. The islands are dependencies of British India; the principal are Underoot, Cabarita Akhalu, Kalpeni, Kaltair, Cheltac, Kerdmut, Ameni, Corrittee, and Minicoy. The Lacadives were discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1499. In April, 1847, the sea broke over Kalpeni, Underoot, and other islands, filled the wells with salt water, and uprooted the trees; and 1,800 of the inhabitants perished by drowning or famine.

LACE, a fabric of threads of cotton, linen, silk, gold, or silver, interwoven to form a delicate net-work. It was in use in Venice at an early period, and it is supposed that it was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. Its

importation into England was prohibited in 1483, in order that the domestic manufacture should be protected; but the lace was probably coarse, as pins, which are essential for the manufacture of the finer qualities, were not made until near the middle of the next century. The trade prospered during the 17th century especially in Buckinghamshire; and in 1830, as appears by a petition presented to Queen Adelaide, there were 120,000 persons dependent upon it in that county and its vicinity. The kind called pillow, thread, or bone lace, which they manufactured by hand, was, however, already in great measure supplanted by the bobbinet machine-made lace. Other parts of Great Britain are famous for the manufacture of other qualities of lace. A recent English writer says: "Honiton lace came into fashion in 1842, and owes its present position to Queen Victoria. Commiserating the miserable condition of the lace-workers of Devon, she determined to assist them by bringing their manufacture into fashion, and in furtherance of this laudable purpose had her wedding dress made of it. Honiton at once became the rage, and has continued popular and expensive ever since, although previously purchasers could hardly be found for it." Its manufacture employed in 1851 from 7,000 to 8,000 persons in a district including Honiton and extending 80 miles along the coast of Devonshire and 12 miles inland. Some of the highly ornamented dress articles of this lace were valued at 200 guineas each. Nottingham at the same time was the seat of the bobbinet manufacture, which employed 133,015 persons, 3,200 machines, and a capital in the various departments of the trade of £2,965,945. The annual business returns amounted to £2,300,000. Limerick lace is made only in Ireland; British point lace chiefly in the vicinity of London; and tambour lace at Islington, Coggleshall in Essex, and Nottingham. Chantilly lace is always black; it is exceedingly fine, and is much used for veils and flounces. The names of many of the varieties point to other countries also as engaged in the manufacture. Thus the famous Brussels, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and Grammont laces are of Belgian production. More and finer laces are imported into Great Britain from Belgium than from all other countries in Europe together. Switzerland also furnishes supplies superior in quality to the French; but they pass in commerce as French. Of the Belgian laces named above, one variety classed with the Brussels, and known as the *point à l'aiguille*, is made entirely with the needle. The Mechlin laces are made at Mechlin, Antwerp, and other places. The mesh in these laces is of hexagonal form, and the pattern is worked in the net. Mechlin was formerly the highest prized among laces; but the *point de Venise antique* now ranks above it in value. "It is a rare old lace, light and open, raised in some parts like embossed work, and has an air of antiquity that is highly prized. The manufacture of it is said to be entirely abandoned,

and it is only found now as heirlooms in families, except when a stray specimen finds its way into market, in which case there is a great competition for its possession. The *point de Venise antique* is seen more frequently in Italy than in any other country, for the high dignitaries of the Catholic church have their official robes trimmed with flounces of this costly material. It finds its way into England chiefly through the medium of travellers, who seize upon every opportunity to obtain these relics of ancient fashion." Valenciennes laces are made in and around Ypres, Menin, Courtrai, Bruges, Ghent, and Alost. It is remarked of these districts, as also of those in France engaged in the manufacture, that each one has its own peculiar style, which serves to identify its production, though no difference may be perceived in the process or materials. In France the manufacture is more extensively carried on than elsewhere; and it is supposed that more than 200,000 females are there employed in making lace by hand. Caen, Bayeux, Chantilly, Lille, Arras, Mirecourt, Puy, Bailleul, and Alençon are all noted for the manufacture. The lace called *point d'Alençon* is the only variety made with pure linen hand-spun thread and worked with a needle; the value of the thread alone is from \$500 to \$600 per lb. The meshes of this lace are alternately square and octagonal. The Alençon or blond lace has a hexagonal mesh. *Point d'Alençon* is prized next to the *point de Venise antique*. It has a dingy appearance, and strikes the unsophisticated with the idea that it needs washing. *Point de gaze* is a variety of lace as fine as a spider's web and as light as thistle down. At Bayeux are made the whitest and cheapest varieties of lace, and together with Caen more piece goods, as shawls, mantles, &c., than are made in any other part of the world; at Mirecourt, Lille, and Arras, the clear foundation and *fonds de champs*, in white thread, and also a lace called *guipure*, resembling the Honiton. Silk blond was first made at Caen, and was so named from its original nankeen color. It is now made of the finest white or black silk.—The intricacies of lace weaving render it hopeless to attempt to convey a clear idea either of the processes, the peculiarities of the different fabrics, or of the machines employed, by any mere description. Dr. Ure remarks: "Bobbinet may be said to surpass every other branch of human industry in the complex ingenuity of its machinery; one of Fisher's spotting frames being as much beyond the most curious chronometer, in multiplicity of mechanical device, as that is beyond a common roasting jack." The oldest kind of lace, such as is seen in the portraits of the time of Charles I., is known as the Brussels point, the net-work of which was made by using bone bobbins (whence its name of bone lace), and the pattern worked with the needle. A hard stuffed pillow or cushion was employed (hence sometimes called pillow lace), covered with parchment, and on this the pattern was drawn.

Pins were stuck into the pillow, according to the pattern, and around these the threads were woven or twisted. By the introduction of a thicker thread, called gimp, the appearance of flowers and ornamental designs was produced. The thread was wound upon bobbins, and each pair of these was attached together on beginning the work, and the thread fastened to one of the pins. The sides of the mesh were formed by twisting 3 times over each other the threads of two pairs of bobbins, one pair being held in each hand. The threads of the adjacent bobbins were next crossed to form the bottom of the mesh; and the work thus went on, each portion of the mesh requiring its own routine of thread crossings, and being secured by pins as soon as completed. From 48 to 60 bobbins are required for every inch of breadth, and only one mesh is made at a time. Since the introduction of machinery for producing the net-work, ornamental patterns made by hand are sewed to it. In this way are produced the most beautiful fabrics of Honiton lace. "Brussels *point appliqué* is formed by sewing sprigs of the real point upon illusion or any other kind of plain lace. It is very much used for flounces, and costs from £6 to £8 per yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is very pure in color, which is owing to a white powder with which it is saturated, and which it continues to retain, and obviates the necessity of washing." The first attempts to apply machinery to the work were made in 1768 by a stocking weaver of Nottingham, and his machine, which was called a pin machine, making single press point net in imitation of Brussels ground, is said to be still in use in France for making the variety known as *tulle*. The stocking weavers of Nottingham invented other machines, the first for bobbinet in 1799; and though they were all inferior, they made lace more cheaply than by the old method, and caused Nottingham to become the centre of the trade. But the first really successful machine for bobbinet (so named from the threads crossing the warp being supplied from bobbins) was that of Heathcoat, invented in 1809, and suggested by the machinery employed in making fishing nets. The principle of the invention was in the use of fixed parallel warp threads, round which the bobbin threads were worked as the weft of the fabric, one set going obliquely across from right to left and the second set obliquely across from left to right. Mr. Heathcoat was compelled by the opposition his machine excited to remove from Nottingham to Devonshire, and it was not until the expiration of his patent in 1823 that the machines were introduced in the former place. In the machine the warp threads, to the number of 700 to 1,200 in a yard of width, are stretched from a roller, which extends the whole length of the thread beam, and the weft threads are wound each upon a bobbin formed of two thin brass disks, riveted together, leaving a narrow space between them for the thread. Each bobbin holds about 100 yards of thread, and there

are as many as 1,300 of them to a machine. The arrangement and movement of these in the machine can be understood only by careful inspection and study of the machine itself. The pieces of bobbinet measure from 20 to 80 yards each; the width is variable. The narrowest stripes—even the narrow quillings used for cap borders—are made on the same machine, many breadths together, which are temporarily united by threads that are finally drawn out. There are special machines called warp machines, of great variety, for making the sorts of lace known as warp lace; and there are others called point net for making this quality. A Jacquard apparatus is attached to some of the machines for working in the thick thread of gimp for the ornamental figures. Where the thread passes from one figure to another, it is clipped off by children, who use the scissors for this purpose with great dexterity. The patterns at many of the factories are worked in by hand. The government school of design established at Nottingham has served to educate many skilful designers, who prepare the patterns upon wood or stone as for engraving or printing, those parts intended to leave a mark being in relief. The block, being moistened with some colored pigment, is repeatedly impressed upon the net, until the pattern is transferred to the whole surface designed for it; and the figure is then worked with the needle, the web being extended horizontally in a frame. Before being embroidered the net is carefully examined, and the defective parts are skilfully repaired by a class of workwomen called lace menders. It is also singed by drawing it rapidly over the flame of gas lights. Bleaching and dyeing are final processes, preceding those belonging to calendering. "The labor of washing lace is almost an art; and only the most skilful are engaged in it. After washing, lace is spread out to dry on a cushioned table, and pins of a peculiar sort are run through each hole to prevent it from shrinking. When very fine, or the pattern intricate, an entire day will be spent upon one yard of lace." By means of the application of machinery to lace making, the price of the fabric has been wonderfully reduced; so that, as Dr. Ure states, a rack of lace, equal to 240 meshes in the length, which in the early part of the present century cost to manufacture 3s. 6d., now costs not more than one penny; and a 24 rack piece, 5 quarters broad, formerly worth £17, is now sold for 7s.—The imports of lace into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1859, amounted to nearly \$4,200,000, about \$500,000 more than in the preceding year.

LACEDÆMON. See SPARTA.

LACÉPÈDE, BERNARD GERMAIN ÉTIENNE DE LA VILLE, comte de, a French naturalist, born in Agen, Dec. 26, 1756, died at his country seat near St. Denis, Oct. 6, 1825. He early evinced a taste for natural philosophy and musical composition, and was encouraged by Buffon, to whom he had submitted some papers on cer-

tain new philosophical experiments. Repairing to Paris when 20 years old, he was welcomed by Buffon and by the composer Gluck. He followed his twofold vocation, giving to music the time which was not devoted to natural philosophy; he composed several operas, one of which was on the eve of being performed when the rehearsals were interrupted by a whim of a popular actress. He bore this disappointment patiently, and contented himself with publishing his *Poétique de la musique* (2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1785), in which Gluck's principles are expounded. He had previously written an *Essai sur l'électricité naturelle et artificielle* (2 vols. 8vo., 1781), and *Physique générale et particulière* (2 vols. 12mo., 1782-4), which were not well received by men of science, and which he himself afterward tried to suppress; but they had such merits of style that Buffon engaged him as an assistant in continuing his "Natural History," and appointed him keeper and assistant demonstrator at the museum. He vindicated his claims to such distinction by presenting to the scientific world his *Histoire des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents* (2 vols. 4to., 1788-9), and his *Histoire naturelle des reptiles* (4to., 1789), which have been frequently reprinted as sequels to Buffon's work. He favored the revolution, was invested with several offices of trust, and elected in 1791 to the legislative assembly, over which he presided toward the end of the same year. He was offered the post of governor to the dauphin, but refused it. On the massacres of September, he so energetically expostulated with Danton, that his friends, anxious for his safety, removed him from Paris, and persuaded him to resign his office at the museum. He did not return to the capital until after the 9th Thermidor. Being regarded as the legitimate heir of Buffon, he took his seat among the original members of the institute on its foundation, and was about the same time appointed to the newly created professorship of herpetology in the *jardin des plantes*. In 1798-1803 he published his *Histoire naturelle des poissons* in 6 vols. 4to. and in 11 vols. 12mo., and in 1804 his *Histoire des cétacés* in 4to. and in 2 vols. 12mo., which display great descriptive talent. On the organization of the consular government, he had been made a member of the senate, in 1801 president of that body, in 1803 grand chancellor of the legion of honor, and soon afterward he became minister of state. His frequent official addresses to the emperor were too often spoiled by adulation. In his capacity of president of the senate he presented in 1809 the report upon the divorce of Napoleon and Josephine. A wise, but not an influential adviser, he could do nothing to prevent the fall of the empire, to which he had become sincerely attached; he submitted to the Bourbons on their first return, joined Napoleon during the Hundred Days, and, though coldly treated on the second restoration, reëntered the chamber of peers in 1819. He died of the small pox. Beside the works mentioned above, he is the au-