UNDECEMVIR, a magiſtrate among the ancient Athenians, who had so other colleagues or associates joined with him in the ſame commission. The functions of the undecemviri at Athens were much the ſame as thoſe of the late *prevots de marechausse* in France. They took care of the apprehending of Criminals ; ſecured them in the hands of juſtice ; and when they were condemned, took them again into cuſtody, that the ſentence might be executed on them. They were choſen by the tribes, each tribe naming its own ; and as the number of the tribes after Calliſthenes was but 10, which made 10 members, a ſcribe or notary was added, which made the number 11.

UNDERSTANDING. See Metaphysics and Lo­gic.

UNDERWALD, **a** canton of Swisserland, and the ſixth in rank. It is bounded on the north by the canton of Lucern and by the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the eaſt by the high mountains which ſeparate it from the can­ton of Bern, and on the west by the canton of Bern. The religion of this canton is the Roman Catholic.

UNDERWOOD, is coppice, or any wood that is not accounted timber.

UNDULATION, in phyſics, a kind of tremulous mo­tion or vibration obſervable in a liquid, whereby it alternate­ly riſes and falls like the waves of the ſea.

UNGUENT, in medicine and ſurgery, a topical remedy or compoſition, chiefly uſed in the dreſſing of wounds or bliſters. See Pharmacy, n⁰ 635.

UNICORN, an animal famous among the ancients, and thought to be the ſame with the rhinoceros. See Rhino­ceros.

Sparmann informs us, that the figure of the unicorn deſcribed by the ancients has been found delineated by the Sneſe Hottentots on the plain ſurface of a rock in Caffraria; and therefore conjectures, that ſuch an animal either does ex­ist at preſent in the internal parts of Africa, or at leaſt once did ſo. Father Lobo affirms that he has ſeen it.

*Unicorn-*Fish*.* See Monodon.

UNIFORM, denotes a thing to be ſimilar, or,conſiſtent either with another thing, or with itſelf, in reſpect of figure, ſtructure, proportion, or the like; in which ſenſe it ſtands oppoſed to difform.

UNIFORMITY, regularity, a ſimilitude or reſemblance between the parts of a whole. Such is that we meet with in figures of many ſides, and angles reſpectively equal, and anſwerable to each other. A late ingenious author makes beauty to consiſt in uniformity, joined or combined with va­riety. Where the uniformity is equal in two objects, the beauty, he contends, is as the variety ; and where the varie­ty is equal, the beauty is as the uniformity.

Uniformity, is particularly uſed *far* one and the ſame form of public prayers, and adminiſtration of ſacraments, and other rites, &c. of the church of England, preſcribed by the famous stat. 1 Eliz. and 13 and 14 Car. II. cap. 4. called the Act *of Uniformity.* See Liturgy.

UNION, a junction, coalition, or assemblage of two or more different things in one.

Union, or *The Union,* by way of eminence, is more par­ticularly uſed to expreſs the act by which the two ſeparate kingdoms of England and Scotland were incorporated into one, under the title of *The kingdom of Great Britain.* This union, in vain attempted by king James I. was at length effected in the year 1707, 6 Annae, when 25 articles were agreed to by the parliament of both nations ; the purport of the moſt conſiderable being as follows :

1. That on the firſt of May 1707, and for ever after, the kingdoms of England and Scotland ſhall be united into one kingdom, by the name of *Great Britain.*

2. The ſucceſſion to the monarchy of Great Britain ſhall be the ſame as was before settled with regard to that of England.

3. The united kingdom ſhall be repreſented by one par­liament.

4. There ſhall be a communication of all rights and pri­vileges between the ſubjects of both kingdoms, except where it is otherwiſe agreed.

9. When England raises 2,000,000l. by a land tax, Scotland ſhall raiſe 48,000l.

16, 17. The ſtandards of the coin, of weights, and of meaſures, ſhall be reduced to thoſe of England throughout the united kingdoms.

18. The laws relating to trade, customs, and the exciſe, ſhall be the ſame in Scotland as in England. But all the other laws of Scotland ſhall remain in force ; but alterable by the parliament of Great Britain. Yet with this cau­tion, that laws relating to public policy are alterable at the diſcretion of the parliament ; laws relating to private right are not to be altered but for the evident utility of the peo­ple of Scotland.

22. Sixteen peers are to be choſen to repreſent the peer­age of Scotland in parliament, and 45 members to fit in the houſe of commons.

23. The 16 peers of Scotland ſhall have all privileges of parliament ; and all peers of Scotland ſhall be peers of Great Britain, and rank next after thoſe of the ſame degree at the time of the union, and ſhall have all privileges of peers, ex­cept sitting in the houſe of lords, and voting on the trial of a peer.

Theſe are the principal of the 25 articles of union, which are ratified and confirmed by ſtatute 5 Ann. c. 8. in which ſtatute there are also two acts of parliament recited ; the one of Scotland, whereby the church of Scotland, and also the four univerſities of that kingdom, are eſtabliſhed for ever, and all ſucceeding ſovereigns are to take an oath inviolably to maintain the ſame ; the other of England, 5 Annae, c. 6. whereby the acts of uniformity of 13 Eliz. and 13 Car. IL (except as the ſame had been altered by parliament at that time), and all other acts then in force for the preſervation of the church of England, are declared perpetual ; and it is ſtipulated, that every ſubſequent king and queen ſhall take an oath inviolably to maintain the same within Eng­land, Ireland, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed. And it is enacted, that theſe two acts “ ſhall for ever be obſerved as fundamental and essential conditions of the union.”

Upon theſe articles and act of union, it is to be obſerved, 1. That the two kingdoms are ſo inſeparably united, that nothing can ever diſunite them ; except the mutual conſent of both, or the ſucceſsful resiſtance of either, upon appre­hending an infringement of thoſe points which, when they were ſeparate and independent nations, it was mutually ſti­pulated ſhould be “ fundamental and eſſential conditions of the union.” 2. That whatever else may be deemed “ fun­damental and eſſential conditions,” the preſervation of the two churches, of England and Scotland, in the ſame ſtate that they were in at the time of the union, and the mainte­nance of the acts of uniformity which eſtabliſhed the litur­gy, are expreſsly declared ſo to be. 3. That therefore any alteration in the conſtitution of either of theſe churches, or in the liturgy of the church of England (unleſs with the conſent of the reſpective churches, collectively or repreſentatively given), would be an infringement of theſe “ funda­mental and eſſential conditions,” and greatly endanger the union. 4. That the municipal laws of Scotland are or­dained to be ſtill obſerved in that part of the island, unless al­tered by parliament ; and as the parliament has not yet thought