Stewart’s health began to decline, and the duties of his office became burdensome to him. In the year 1772 he retired to a small demesne which he possessed in Ayrshire, where he afterwards spent the greater part of his life, and never resumed his labours in the university. But though mathematics had now ceased to be his business, they con­tinued to be his amusement till a very few years before his death, which happened on the 23d of January 1785, at the age of sixty-eight.

The habits of study, in a man of original genius, are objects of curiosity, and deserve to be remembered. Con­cerning those of Dr Stewart, his writings have made it ne­cessary to remark, that from his youth he had been accus­tomed to the most intense and continued application. In consequence of this application, added to the natural vigour of his mind, he retained the memory of his disco­veries in a manner that will hardly be believed. He rarely wrote down any of his investigations till it became neces­sary to do so for the purpose of publication. When he discovered any proposition, he would put down the enun­ciation with great accuracy, and on the same piece of paper would construct very neatly the figure to which it referred. To these he trusted for recalling to his mind at any future period the demonstration or the analysis, however complicated it might be. Experience had taught him that he might place this confidence in himself without any danger of disappointment ; and for this singular power he was probably more indebted to the activity of his inven­tion than the mere tenaciousness of his memory. Though he was extremely studious, he read few books, and veri­fied the observations of Μ. d’Alembert, that of all men of letters, mathematicians read least of the writings of one another. His own investigations occupied him sufficiently ; and indeed the world would have had reason to regret the misapplication of his talents, had he employed in the mere acquisition of knowledge that time which he could dedicate to works of invention.

Stewart, *Dugald,* the illustrious son of the eminent ma­thematician whose merits are recorded in the preceding ar­ticle, was born at Edinburgh on the 22d of November 1753. As a pupil in the High School of his native city, he was re­markable for the command of language exhibited in his ex­ercises; and at college his turn for mental science began unequivocally to develop itself. In his nineteenth year he attended at Glasgow a course of lectures delivered by Dr Reid, of whose doctrines he was destined to be the most distinguished amender and expounder. In the course of that winter he composed, and read in a literary association, an essay on Dreaming, which afterwards took its place as an interesting section in his principal work.

But his youthful talents and acquirements were speedily subjected to a much more decisive test. Soon after the period of his studies in Glasgow, he assumed, on the decline of his father’s health, the sole charge of his classes in the uni­versity of Edinburgh, and on the completion of his twenty- first year was appointed to the mathematical professorship, as assistant and successor. His popularity as a teacher in this department was remarkable ; but when he was just twenty-five years old, an opportunity was fortunately afforded him of proving his qualifications for communicating know­ledge in his favourite branch of philosophy. Dr Ferguson, the professor of moral philosophy, having gone to America on a public mission, Mr Stewart undertook to fill his place during the session of 1778-9 : he entered on the duties of the situation within a week after having promised to dis­charge them ; and for six months, besides teaching his two mathematical classes and a new class of astronomy, he de­livered a course of lectures on ethics, thinking over every morning the subject of lecture for the day, and addressed his pupils without having written the discourse or made any further preparation. Those who then heard him considered

his extemporaneous lectures as possessing an energy and live­liness even exceeding that which distinguished his later ad­dresses. He was soon transferred permanently to the post which he thus had temporarily filled; Dr Ferguson retiring in 1785, and Mr Stewart, then thirty-two years old, being ap­pointed to the chair of moral philosophy in his room. While his fame as a lecturer rapidly spread all over Great Britain, he long abstained from communicating his speculations to the world in any more durable form. His earliest published work, the first volume of his Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, did not appear till 1792. In 1793 he published his Outlines of Moral Philosophy, an unpretending text-book, but which exhibits his powers of generalization in the most favourable point of view. During several subse­quent years his only publications were, the life of Dr Smith in 1793, that of Dr Robertson in 1796, and that of Dr Reid in 1802. These lives appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. But, in the mean time, among his pupils he numbered many of those young men whose talents have since illustrated the northern division of the island ; and, without naming those who have shone in po­litical or professional life, it is enough to say that his Ele­ments and his Lectures were the spark that first kindled the metaphysical genius of his own successor. As early like­wise as 1780, before his first marriage, he had begun to re­ceive into his family a few private pupils of rank; and some years after his second marriage in 1790, he again opened his house for the same purpose, and superintended the education of several who have occupied a prominent place as British statesmen. His ready command over his own mind was shown, not only by the ease with which he dis­charged the duties involved in these various avocations, but by his adding to his former course of instruction, in 1800, a series of lectures on Political Economy, which how­ever were not continued. Nor is it unimportant to add, that on several occasions when his colleagues were incapa­citated from acting, he temporarily gave lectures on natural philosophy, logic, and rhetoric.

In the winter of 1808-9, Mr Stewart, still in the zenith of his fame, but suffering under ill health, and dejected by the recent loss of his younger son, found himself obliged for a time to discharge the duties of his chair by deputy. In the following session his indisposition was more prolong­ed ; and, strongly attached to private study, and sensitive­ly alive to his reputation as a public teacher, he resolved to retire altogether from active life. In May 1810, Dr Thomas Brown, his late assistant, was in consequence con­joined with him as the acting professor.

After his retirement he lived constantly, as he had for­merly done occasionally, at Kinneill House, situated on the Firth of Forth, about twenty miles west from Edinburgh. In this retreat he finished his volume of Philosophical Es­says, which was published in 1810, and attained very exten­sive popularity. The second volume of his Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind appeared in 1813; and in the end of 1815 that Dissertation on the Progress of Meta­physical and Ethical Philosophy, which, originally written for the Supplement to this Encyclopædia, has now its place as the opening treatise of the present edition. He pub­lished nothing further between that time and the year 1822, when he suffered a severe stroke of palsy. But his mind was unshaken and untouched ; and his compositions after this time were as vigorous in every respect as those which had preceded. The third volume of the Elements was pub­lished in 1827; and in 1828, a few weeks only before his death, his view of the Active and Moral Powers of Man was given to the world, in two volumes octavo. On the 11th of June 1828, he died at Edinburgh, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the Canongate church­yard. A monument to his memory, erected by his friends and admirers, and successfully imitated from one of the most