mon was preached by Dr Rust, his successor in that dio­cese. No son, by either marriage, survived him. His eldest son, a captain of horse, was killed in a duel with a brother-officer named Vane, who also died of his wounds. Three of his daughters, Phoebe, Mary, and Joanna, sur­vived their father. The eldest died single ; the second was married to Dr Francis Marsh, who became archbishop of Dublin ; and the third to Edward Harrison, member of parliament for the borough of Lisburne. The bishop’s widow survived him many years, but neither the time nor the place of her death has been ascertained.

In his numerous works, Taylor has displayed a vigorous and fervid mind, supplied with ample stores of learning. His warm and excursive imagination has enabled him to diffuse over his writings, even on the most abstruse sub­jects, a very attractive and lively air. “ The crowded, yet clear and luminous galaxies of imagery diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor,” are mentioned in glowing terms by Dr Parr. It must however be admitted that his warmth of imagination is sometimes more conspicuous than his sobriety of judgment. His style is distinguished by its vivacity, and is more fluent and unencumbered than that of his most eminent predecessors in English literature. His popularity continues unimpaired. An edition of his whole works, with a copious life of the author by Bishop Heber, was published at London in the year 1822 in 15 vols. 8vo. Of some of his practical treatises, the recent editions are very numerous ; and this complete collection has twice been reprinted. (x.)

Taylor, *Brook,* was born at Edmonton, on the 28th of August 1685. He was the son of John Taylor, Esq. of Bi- frons-house in Kent, by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Durham, Baronet. His grandfather, Nathaniel Taylor, was one of those puritans whom “ Cromwell thought fit to elect by a letter, dated June 14th, 1653, to represent the county of Bedford in parliament.” The character of his father partook in no small degree of the austerity that had been transmitted to him in the line of his ancestors, and by the spirit of the times in which they lived ; and to this cause may be ascribed the disaffection which some­times subsisted between the father and even such a son as is the subject of this article. The old gentleman’s mo­rose temper, however, yielded to the powers of music ; and the most eminent professors of the art in that period were hospitably welcomed in his house. His son Brook was in­duced, by his natural genius, and by the disposition of his father, which he wished by all the means in his power to conciliate, to direct his particular attention to music ; and he became in very early life a distinguished proficient in it. To music he added another accomplishment, in which he equally excelled, that of drawing and painting. His clas­sical education was conducted at home under a private tutor; and his proficiency in the ordinary branches of the languages and the mathematics was so great, that he was deemed qualified for the university at the early age of fifteen.

In 1701 he was entered a fellow commoner of St John’s College, Cambridge. At that period mathematics engaged more particularly the attention of the university ; and the examples of eminence in the learned world, derived from that branch of science, attracted the notice and roused the emulation of every youth possessed of talents and of appli­cation. In 1708 he wrote his treatise on the Centre of Oscillation, which was not published in the Philosophical Transactions till some years afterwards. In 1709, he took the degree of LL. B. In 1712, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. During the interval between these two periods, he corresponded with Dr Keill on several of the most abstruse subjects of mathematical disquisition. Sir William Young informs us, that he had in his posses­sion a letter, dated in 1712, addressed to Mr Machin, which contains at length a solution of Kepler’s problem, and explains the use to be derived from that solution. In this year he presented to the Royal Society three different papers : one on the Ascent of Water between two Glass Planes ; a second, on the Centre of Oscillation ; and a third, on the Motion of a stretched String. It appears from his correspondence with Keill, that in 1713 he pre­sented a paper on his favourite subject of Music ; but this is not preserved in the Transactions.

His distinguished proficiency in those branches of science which engaged the particular attention of the Royal So­ciety at this period, and which embroiled them in contests with foreign academies, recommended him to the notice of its most illustrious members ; and in 1714 he was elected to the office of secretary. In this year he took the degree of LL. D. ; and during the same year he transmitted, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, an Account of some curious Ex­periments relative to Magnetism ; which, however, was not delivered to the society till many years afterwards, when it was printed in the Transactions. His application to those studies to which his genius inclined was indefatigable ; for we find that in 1715 he published in Latin his *Methodus Incrementorum ;* a curious essay preserved in the Philoso­phical Transactions, entitled an Account of an Experiment for the Discovery of the Laws of Magnetic Attraction ; and a treatise well known to mathematicians, and highly valued by the best judges, his New Principles of Linear Perspective. In the same year (such were his admirable talents, and so capable were they of being directed to various subjects), he conducted a controversial correspon­dence with the Count Raymond de Montmort, on the tenets of Malebranche ; which occasioned his being parti­cularly noticed in the eulogium pronounced by the French academy on the decease of that eminent metaphysician.

The new philosophy of Newton, as it was then called, engaged the attention of mathematicians and philosophers both at home and abroad. At Paris it was in high esti­mation ; and the men of science in that city were desirous of obtaining a personal acquaintance with the learned se­cretary of the Royal Society, whose reputation was so ge­nerally acknowledged, and who had particularly distin­guished himself in the Leibnitzian or German controversy, as we may denominate it, of that period. In consequence of many urgent invitations, he determined to visit his friends at Paris in the year 1716. He was received with every possible token of affection and respect. Besides the mathematicians, to whom he had always free access, he was here introduced to Lord Bolingbroke, the Count de Cay- lus, and Bishop Bossuet.

Early in 1717 he returned to London, and composed three treatises, which were presented to the Royal Society, and published in the thirtieth volume of the Transactions. About this time his intense application had to a consider­able degree impaired his health ; and he was under the ne­cessity of repairing, for relaxation and relief to Aix-la- Chapelle. Having likewise a desire of directing his atten­tion to subjects of moral and religious speculation, he re­signed his office of secretary to the Royal Society in 1718. After his return to England in 1719, he applied to subjects of a very different kind from those that had employed the thoughts and labours of his more early life. Among his papers of this date, Sir William Young found detached parts of a Treatise on the Jewish Sacrifices, and a dissertation of considerable length on the Lawfulness of eating Blood.

Toward the end of the year 1720, Dr Taylor accepted the invitation of Lord Bolingbroke to spend some time at La Source, a country-seat near Orleans, which he held in right of his wife, the widow of the Marquis de Vilette, ne­phew of Madame de Maintenon. In the next year he re­turned to England, and published the last paper which ap­pears with his name in the Philosophical Transactions, en­titled an Experiment made to ascertain the Proportion of