U, or u, the twentieth letter and fifth vowel of our alphabet, is formed in the voice by a round configuration of the lips, and a greater extrusion of the under one than in forming the letter o. The sound is short in *curst, must, tun, tub ;* but is lengthened by a final *e,* as in *tune, tube,* &c. In some words it is rather acute than long ; as in *brute, flute, lure,* &c. It is mostly long in polysyllables ; as in *union, curious, &c.* ; but in some words it is obscure, as in *nature, venture,* &c.

UBEDA, a city of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, in the division called the kingdom of Jaen. It is situated in a fertile district, on a gentle elevation, but is well protected from the cold north winds by the loftier elevations of the Sierra Nevada. The vegetable products are, corn, grapes, olives, and especially figs ; but from the want of even passable roads, and of access to any of the great cities, there is little inducement to cultivate beyond the demands of the immediate vicinity. The breed of horses is highly valued, as the only article sold beyond the limits of the dis­trict. Being a frontier town between the Moors and the Christians so long as the former maintained themselves in Granada, it was the scene of numerous and sanguinary conflicts. Like the other cities in this part of Spain, it has, or perhaps had, a very great number of churches, convents, and nunneries. The inhabitants are stated to be about 16,000, a few of whom are occupied in making coarse woollen stuffs for domestic use. Ubeda is thirty miles from the city of Jaen, and fifty-four miles from Granada. Long. 3. 18. W. Lat. 38.3. N.

UBIQUIRARIANS, a word formed from *ubique,* every­where, denotes a sect of Lutherans which arose and spread itself in Germany, and whose distinguishing doctrine was, that the body of Jesus Christ is everywhere, or in every place. Brentius, one of the earliest reformers, is said to have first broached this error in 1560. Luther himself in his controversy with Zuinglius, had used some unguarded expressions, which seemed to imply a belief of the omnipre­sence of the body of Christ; but he afterwards became sensi­ble that this opinion was attended with great difficulties, and particularly that it ought not to be made use of as a proof of Christ’s corporal presence in the eucharist After the death of Luther, this absurd hypothesis was exhibited in a specious and plausible form by Brentius, Chemnitius, and Andreas, who maintained the communication of the pro­perties of Christ’s divinity to his human nature. It is in­deed obvious, that every Lutheran who believes the doc­trine of consubstantiation, whatever he may pretend, must be an Ubiquitarian. See Supper of the Lord.

UBIQUITY, Omniprescence, an attribute of the Deity, whereby he is always intimately present to all things.

UBRIQUE, a city of Spain, of the province of Anda­lusia, in the western part of the government of Granada, between the Sierra of the Alpuraxis and that of Antequera, in a most picturesque country. It is nestled in the bot­tom of a deep valley, hemmed in by singularly rugged mountains. The valley is pierced by two streams, which are conducted to the town, and form, the river Majaceite, and fertilize a belt of ground around the city, of most luxuriant vegetation. The streets are wide, clean, and well paved, the houses lofty and good, but with scarcely any furniture. The population is estimated at 8000 souls. They have some tanneries, and manufacture some hats and coarse cloth. In the neighbourhood are some mines of copper, which were formerly worked, but have for many years been aban­doned.

UCKFIELD, a town in the hundred of Loxfield-Dorset and rape of Pevensey, in the county of Sussex. It is si­tuated on the great road to Lewes and Eastbourne, forty- one miles from London. It is well built, clean, and flou­rishing, chiefly depending on the travelling through it It is a part of the parish of Buxted. The population amount­ed in 1821 to 1099, and in 1831 to 1261.

UDINE, a city of Austrian Lombardy, the capital of the delegation of Friuli, in the government of Venice. It is sur­rounded with walls, and stands on the river Roja di Palma, in a hilly country, 350 feet above the level of the sea. It is a well-built city, and kept in good order, but, from the narrowness and crookedness of the streets, has a gloomy appearance. There is however a fine plaza or market­place, ornamented with a column and statue to commemo­rate the peace of Campoforraio, which was signed in a vil­lage near this city in 1797. It is the seat of an archbishop, has a cathcdral, twelve churches, and several oratories or chapels. The episcopal palace is a fine building, and so is the opera-house ; and some others are worthy of notice, though almost hidden by the meaner buildings that sur­round them. There are public institutions for charitable and educational purposes, but they are for the most part on a contracted scale. The population in 1830 amounted to 17,560 persons, whose chief occupation arises from the breeding of silk-worms, and from the labour of winding and spinning. There are also some manufactures of linen goods, considerable tanneries, and a few paper-mills. The gloomy appearance of the city is somewhat relieved by se­veral fine promenades in the contiguous suburbs. Long. 13. 8. 57. E. Lat. 46. 3. 14. N.

UDIPU, a town of the south of India, province of Ca- nara, about three miles from the sea, on a small river. It contains 300 houses and three Hindu temples, the roofs of which are covered with copper. Long. 74. 48. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

UFFCULME, or Uffcolumb, a market-town and pa­rish in the hundred of Bampton and county of Devon, 160 miles from London. It has a good market on Wed­nesday, and some fairs. The trade in serges has become extinct. The population amounted in 1821 to 1979, and in 1831 to 2082.

UGLITSCH, a circle of the Russian government of Jaroslaw. It extends in north latitude from 57° 17' to 58° 11', and in east longitude from 38° 17' to 39° 8'. It com­prehends one city and 374 towns and villages, with 68,840 inhabitants. The land is of moderate fertility, watered by the Wolga, the Jugol, and the Uleima; and it yields toler­able crops of corn, while the meadows afford good pasture for horned cattle. The capital is the city of the same name, situate on the river Wolga. It contains twenty-five churches, 1100 houses, in narrow and crooked streets, and 7300 inhabitants, who are chiefly occupied in the manufac­ture of coarse paper, linen and woollen fabrics, soap, and leather, It is 445 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 38. 19. E. Lat. 57. 27. N.

UGOCSA, a circle of the Austrian kingdom of Hun­gary, in the province of the Hither Theiss. It extends over 480 square miles, one half of which is covered with woods. It comprehends three market-towns and sixty- three villages, with 5390 houses, and 36,900 inhabitants,