toms, and admissions in pursuance of them, entered on these rolls, or the copies of such entries witnessed by the steward, they now began to be called *tenants by copy of court roll,* and their tenure itself a *copyhold.*

VILLENEUVE D’AGEN, an arrondissement of the department of the Lot and the Garonne, in France, ex­tends over 560 square miles, and is divided into six can­tons, with eighty-six communes, which contained in 1836 96,961 inhabitants. The capital is a city of the same name on the river Lot, with a population of 11,222 in 1836.

VILLIERS, George, duke of Buckingham, was the third son of Sir George Villiers. He was born at Brookes- by in Leicestershire, August 20, 1582. His handsome person and pleasing manners gained him the favour of James I., who, in 1615, created him a knight, with a pension of L.1000 a-year. From this time, his promotion was rapid, and his influence with King James unbounded ; after whose death, he continued as great a favourite with his son. But for his transactions, which are matter of his­tory, we refer to the article Britain. He was assassinated at Portsmouth by one Fenton, August 23, 1628.

Villiers, George, second duke of Buckingham of that family, son of the preceding, was born at Westminster, Ja­nuary 30,1627. During the civil wars, he served in the royal army under Prince Rupert. After the death of Charles I., he attached himself to his son, and at the restoration was made master of the horse, and was one of those confidential ministers of the king who were designated the Cabal. His public conduct was unprincipled and capricious, and his pri­vate life notorious for profligacy and crime. He died April 16, 1688, justly neglected and despised. See Britain.

VIMIERO, a small town of the province of Alentejo, in the kingdom of Portugal. It stands on a mountain, and contains 430 houses, with about 1800 inhabitants, and is only remarkable as the scene of one of that series of vic­tories gained by the duke of Wellington during the penin­sular war.

VINA or Βιν, a singular musical instrument of India, of the lute kind. Mersenne describes and gives a repre­sentation of it in the twenty-first proposition of the second book of his Harmonics. It is minutely described in the Asiatic Researches.

VINCATGHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore rajah’s territories. It is built on a rising ground, and con­sists of several inclosures surrounded by walls of stone, and flanked with towers and bastions, which rise higher and higher towards the central inclosure, in which stood the rajah’s dwelling. It is distant 120 miles west from Madras. Long. 78. 38. E. Lat. 13. 2. N.

VINcent. ST, one of the windward West India islands, is situate in 13° N. Lat. and 61° W. Long. It is seventeen miles long from north to south, and ten miles broad. Being discovered by Columbus on the 22d January (1498), which is St Vincent’s day in the Spanish calendar, he named it after that saint. It was then inhabited by a warlike race of Caribs. The first settlement of Europeans was made by a body of adventurers from Martinique in 1719. It was long a neutral island, but, in 1762. It was taken possession of by the English, and ceded to them by the treaty of Paris in the following year. At the instance of some rapacious planters, the English engaged in an unjust war against the Carribees who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were forced to consent to a peace, and to cede a large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779 they greatly contributed to the reduction of the island when attacked by the French. It was however restored to England at the peace of 1783, and has, since that time, continued in the possession of Britain. The population amounted in 1831, to 27,122, of which 1,301 were whites. The number of registered slaves on the 1st of August 1834, was 22,266; and the amount of compensation paid out of the parliamentary grant was, L.590,779, or L.26, 10s. 7d. each. The amount of exports in 1836 was, 21,694,512 lbs. of sugar, 242,637 gallons of rum, and 394,830 gallons of molasses. The total value of the exports was, L.349,480, and the imports for the same year, L.155,522. The island has a local legislature, con­sisting of the lieutenant-governor, a council of twelve mem­bers appointed by the crown, and an assembly of nineteen members elected by freeholders of ten acres of land, or of a house of the yearly value of L.20 in the town, or of L.100 in the country.

Vincent. Gulf of St, a large inlet in the south coast of New Holland, extending eastward about forty-five miles, and sixty miles farther in a northern direction. At its mouth it is not more than nine miles broad, but afterwards widens to more than double the breadth.

VINcent. JoHN Jervis, Earl of ST, a distinguished naval officer, was born at Meaford, in Staffordshire, on the 9th of January 1734, old style. His father, Lwynfen Jervis, Esq., was counsel and solicitor to the admiralty, and treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Young Jervis was destined for the law, but having contracted a dislike to that profession, and a strong predilection for the sea, he ran away from school, and expressed his determination to be a sailor. He was therefore placed under Commodore Townsend, who was at that time going out in the Gloucester as commander-in- chief to Jamaica. This was in the year 1748. In 1754 he was made a lieutenant out of the Prince into the Royal Anne ; and in the year 1759 he distinguished himself very much at the siege and capture of Quebec, when General Wolfe was killed. He was in consequence promoted by Sir Charles Saunders, the commander-in-chief, to the rank of commander into the Porcupine sloop of war. In the following year he was made a post-captain. He command­ed the Foudroyant in July 1788, when the memorable rencontre took place between Admiral Keppel and Count d’Orvilliers, and bore a very distinguished part in that ac­tion. In 1782, Captain Jervis fell in off Brest harbour with the French ship Pegase, of seventy-four guns and 700 men, and took her after an engagement which lasted three-quarters of an hour. The Pegase had eighty men killed and wounded, while Captain Jervis and four men only were wounded on board the Foudroyant. In conse­quence of this action, which at once raised his renown to the highest pitch, he was created a knight companion of the Bath. In 1784 he was elected member of parliament for Launceston, and he afterwards sat for North Yarmouth. In 1787 he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, in 1793 to that of vice-admiral, and in 1795 he be­came admiral.

In November 1793 an expedition was fitted out to at­tack the French Carribee islands, and Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis were nominated respectively to command the land and sea forces to be employed on the occasion. The expedition was at first completely successful, and Martinique, St Lucia, and Guadaloupe, were surrendered to the British arms. The French however succeeded in retaking Guadaloupe, and the rainy season and the yellow fever frustrated all the efforts of the British to regain pos­session of it. In 1795, on the resignation of Admiral Hood, Jervis was appointed to the command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, and was employed in blockad­ing the French fleet in Toulon, and protecting our trade in the Levant, a service which he performed with consum­mate skill and success.

In 1797 Admiral Jervis, with only fifteen ships of the line, gained his celebrated victory over the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-seven ships of the line. The engage­ment, which took place off Cape St Vincent. on the 14th of February, lasted about ten hours. The Spaniards were completely defeated, and four sail of the line, two of 112, one of 84, and one of 74 guns, were taken. The thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to the fleet, and