arm of land one mile and a half in length, and 600 yards in breadth, nearly in the middle of which the town and fort are situated. The town is inconsiderable, the Europeans generally residing in Watloor, a village to the south of the harbour. At Semachellum, near to this village, is a Hin­du temple of great sanctity. It was here that the British had a factory in 1689, when during a rupture with Auren- zebe, our countrymen and all their warehouses were seized, and all the residents put to death. In 1757 it was taken by Μ. Bussy. It was acquired by the British in 1765, with all the rest of the province, under the administration of Lord Clive ; and it now forms one of the five districts into which the Northern Circars were divided in 1803, when the Ben­gal residence and judicial system were introduced. Travel­ling distance from Madras 483 miles; from Nagpoor 394; from Hydrabad 355, and from Calcutta 557 miles. Long. 83. 28. E. Lat. 17. 42. N.

VIZIADROOG, a commodious sea-port of Hindustan, province of Bejapore, situated south by east from Bombay. The mouth of the river on which it is situated is half a mile broad, without a bar: it is said to be navigable twenty-five miles for vessels of 200 tons burden ; and near the mouth ships of 700 tons may anchor in safety. It possesses an excellent wet-dock 355 feet in length, and the spring-tides rise nine feet. The town is situated on a tract of table land, and is defended by a fort. It was taken by the Bri­tish from the Mahrattas in 1818.

VIZIANAGUR, a town of Hindustan, in the Northern Circars, thirty-seven miles west from Gunjam. Long. 84. 45. E. Lat. 19. 21. N.

VIZIERABAD, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Lahore, situated on the eastern bank of the Chinaub or Acesines river. It belongs to the Seiks. Long. 73. 57. E. Lat. 32. 23. N.

VIZZINI, a city of the kingdom of Naples, in the island of Sicily, and province of Noto, 97 miles from Pa­lermo. It stands on a volcanic mountain, near the source of the river Dirello, and was the Bedenum of Ptolemy. It is a very healthy spot, and contains 9100 inhabitants, and is one of the cities which sends a member to the Sicilian parliament.

VLISSINGEN, a maritime town of Holland, in the pro­vince of Zealand, called by the English Flushing. It is situated at the mouth of the West Scheldt, on the south side of the island of Walcheren, and thus in some measure commands the entrance to that river, and the access to Ant­werp. In 1809 it suffered much during the siege by the Bri­tish army, but has been more than restored to its former con­dition. The fortifications are now strong, and its trade, espe­cially that of ship-building, is flourishing. The town contains 8020 inhabitants. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Admiral De Ruyter. Lat. 51.26. 37. Long. 3.28. 16. east.

VOCABULARY denotes the collection of the words of a language, with their significations, otherwise called a *dictionary, lexicon,* or *nomenclature.* A vocabulary is pro­perly a smaller kind of dictionary, which does not enter so minutely into the origin and different acceptations of words.

VOCAL, something that relates to the voice or speech. Thus vocal music is that set to words, especially verses, and to be performed by the voice ; in contradistinction to in­strumental music, composed only for instruments, without singing.

VOCALIZE, *to,* (Ital, *vocalizzare,)* a technical term in music, signifying to sing exercises upon the vowel A only. The practice of *vocalizing* follows the study of the solfeg­gio in learning to sing. See Solγa, &c.

VOCATIVE, the fifth state or case of nouns. See Grammar.

VOET, Gisbert, an eminent divine, was born at Heus- den on the 3d of March 1589, being the descendant of an ancient and considerable family. The earlier part of his education he received at the school of his native place, and there he astonished bis teachers by his uncommon powers of memory. It is said that he could repeat three entire comedies of Plautus, as many of Terence, the first book of Horace’s Odes, the first book of Ovid’s Metamorphoses, and many other ample portions of the authors whom he had read. In 1604 he was sent to the university of Leyden, where he prosecuted his studies for seven years. During his theological course, he gave private lectures on logic, and among his pupils he numbered the celebrated Burgersdick. Having completed his academical studies in 1611, he became a candidate for the ministry. His professional career was retarded by a long illness ; but on his recovery, he was appointed to officiate in the church of Vlymen, and he preached occasionally at Engelen, about a league dis­tant. In 1617 he accepted a call to Heusden, where he continued to officiate for seventeen years. In 1619 he as­sisted for six months at the famous synod of Dordrecht, and proved himself a most zealous supporter of the doctrines of Calvin. In 1634 he became one of the ministers of Utrecht; and, on the foundation of a university in that city, he was appointed professor of divinity. He now took his doctor’s degree at Groningen. During the vacation of 1637 he paid a visit to England, where he inspected the public libraries, and formed a personal acquaintance with many learned men. For three years after his return, he discharged his duties in a very laborious manner : besides his private lectures, he gave eight public lectures a-week, and likewise taught Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic. Before he settled at Utrecht, he was accustomed to preach eight times a-week. He rendered himself very conspicuous by the zeal and pertinacity with which he opposed the philo­sophy of Des Cartes. This philosopher, who had fixed bis residence at Utrecht, was exposed to a great variety of attacks, literary and juridical, from the professor of divi­nity, by whom the tendency of some of his speculations was considered as highly pernicious. His public opposi­tion commenced in 1639, and gave rise to much contro­versy. Voet was seconded by Rivet, Des Marets, and other divines eminent for the extent of their learning and the soundness of their theology. Having continued his labours till a very advanced period of life, he died on the first of November 1676, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Among many other works, he published “ Selectae Disputationes Theologicae.” Ultraj. & Amst. 1648-69, 5 tom. 4to. But his principal work bears the title of “ Politeia Ecclesiastica.” Amst. 1663-76, 4 tom. 4to.

Voet, John, the grandson of this theologian, was born at Utrecht on the 3d of October 1647. His father, Paul Voet, who was born at Heusden on the 7th of June 1619, became successively professor of logic and metaphysics, the Greek language, and the civil law, in the university of Utrecht, and died in that city on the first of August 1677. He was likewise the author of various works. His son was appointed professor of law at Herborn, and afterwards at Utrecht, and was finally removed to Leyden, where he died on the 11th of September 1714. We subjoin a list of his principal publications. De Jure Militari liber singu­lar. Ultraj. 1670, 8vo. De Familia Erciscunda liber sin­gularis. Ultraj. 1672, 8vo. Compendium Juris juxta se­riem Pandectarum. Lugd. Bat. 1693, 4to. Commenta­rius ad Pandectas. Lugd. Bat. 1698, Hagæ Com. 1704, 2 tom. fol. This last is an elaborate, and upon the whole an able work ; nor has it yet lost its high forensic, as well as academical reputation.

VOGEL, a small island in the Eastern seas. Long. 130. 46. E. Lat. 5. 12. S. There is also a cluster of small islands, under this designation, near the West coast of Siam. Long. 98. 55. E. Lat. 7. 38. N.

VOGHERA, a province of the kingdom of Sardinia, in the principality of Piedmont, containing two cities