and Greek manuscripts. *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta,* &c. Compluti, 1514-7, 6 tom. fol. The edition was begun in 1502, and although completed in 1517, was not published till 1522 ; the court of Rome having during that interval remained in suspense whether it ought not to be entirely suppressed. The cardinal himself was but a doubtful friend of sacred literature ; for when it was proposed to translate the Bible into Spanish, in order to convert the Saracens, he opposed it on the ground that men might become Chris­tians without reading the Bible. The Complutensian or Alcala Polyglott contains in the first four volumes the Hebrew, Greek, and Vulgate texts of the Old Testament in parallel columns ; and the Chaldee paraphrase at the bottom of the page, with a Latin translation. The fifth volume contains the Greek text of the New Testament, with the Vulgate version. The last contains a Hebrew and Chaldee vocabulary, a Hebrew grammar, and a Greek dic­tionary. In this Polyglott appeared the first edition of the New Testament in Greek.

In 1507, Pope Julius II. gave Ximenes a cardinal’s hat, and King Ferdinand the Catholic intrusted him with the administration of affairs. He was from this moment the soul of every thing that passed in Spain. He distinguished himself at the beginning of his ministry by discharging the people from the burdensome tax called *aeavale,* which had been continued on account of the war against Granada; and laboured with such zeal and success in the conversion of the Mahommedans, that he made 3000 converts, among whom was a prince of the blood of the kings of Granada. In 1509 Cardinal Ximenes extended the dominions of Fer­dinand, by taking the city of Oran, in the kingdom of Al­giers. He undertook this conquest at his own expense, and marched in person at the head of the Spanish army, cloth­ed in his pontifical ornaments, and accompanied by a great number of ecclesiastics and monks. Some time after, fore­seeing an extraordinary scarcity, he erected public grana­ries at Toledo, Alcala, and Torrelaguna, and had them fill­ed with corn at his own expense ; which gained the people’s hearts to such a degree, that to preserve the memory of this noble action they had an eulogium upon it cut on mar­ble, in the hall of the senate-house at Toledo, and in the market-place. King Ferdinand dying in 1516, left Cardi­nal Ximenes regent of his dominions ; and the archduke Charles, who was afterwards the emperor Charles V., con­firmed that nomination. The cardinal immediately made a reform of the officers of the supreme council and of the court, and put a stop to the oppression of the grandees. He vindicated the rights of the people against the nobility ; and as by the feudal constitution the military power was lodged in the hands of the nobles, and men of inferior con­dition were called into the field only as their vassals, a king with scanty revenues depended on them in all his opera­tions. From this state Ximenes resolved to deliver the crown, and issued a proclamation, commanding every city in Castille to inrol a certain number of its burgesses, and teach them military discipline ; he himself engaging to pro­vide officers to command them at the public expense. This was vigorously opposed by the nobles ; but by his intrepi­dity and superior address he carried his point. He then endeavoured to diminish the possessions of the nobility, by reclaiming all the crown-lands, and putting a stop to the pensions granted by the late King Ferdinand. This addi­tion made to the revenues enabled him to discharge all the debts of Ferdinand, and to establish magazines of warlike stores. The nobles, alarmed at these repeated attacks, ut­tered loud complaints; but before they proceeded to ex­tremities, appointed some grandees of the first rank to exa­mine the powers in consequence of which he exercised acts of such high authority. Ximenes received them with cold civility ; produced the testament of Ferdinand, by which he was appointed regent, together with the ratification of that deed by Charles. To both these they objected ; and he endeavoured to establish their validity. As the conver­sation grew warm, he led them insensibly to a balcony, from which they had a view of a large body of troops un­der arms, and of a formidable train of artillery. “ Behold,” says he, pointing to these, and raising his voice, “ the powers which I have received from his Catholic majesty: with these I govern Castille ; and with these I will govern it, till the king, your master and mine, takes possession of his kingdom.” A declaration so bold and haughty silenced them, and astonished their associates. They saw that he was prepared for his defence, and laid aside all thoughts of a general confederacy against his administration. At length, from the repeated entreaties of Ximenes, and the impatient murmurs of the Spanish ministry, Charles V. em­barked and landed in Spain, accompanied by his favourites. Ximenes was advancing to the coast to meet him, but at Bos Equillos was seized with a violent disorder, which his followers considered as the effects of poison. This accident obliging Ximenes to stop, he wrote to the king, and with his usual boldness advised him to dismiss all the strangers in his train, whose number and credit already gave offence to the Spaniards ; and earnestly desired to have an interview with him, that he might inform him of the state of the na­tion, and the temper of his subjects. To prevent this, not only the Flemings, but the Spanish grandees, employed all their address to keep Charles at a distance from Aranda, the place to which the cardinal had removed. His advice was now slighted and despised. Ximenes, conscious of his own integrity and merit, expected a more grateful return from a prince to whom he delivered a kingdom more flourishing than it had been in any former age, and a more extensive authority than the most illustrious of his ances­tors had ever possessed; and lamented the fate of his country, about to be ruined by the rapaciousness and in­solence of foreign favourites. While his mind was agitated by these passions, he received a letter from the king, in which, after a few cold and formal expressions of regard, he was allowed to retire to his diocese ; and he expired a few hours after reading it, on the 8th of November 1517, and in thc 81st year of his age.

XIMO, or Kiusiu, an island of Japan, second in mag­nitude to Niphon, being upwards of 200 miles in length, about 150 in breadth, and containing many excellent har­bours and flourishing cities. Europeans are rigorously excluded from all intercourse with this island, with the exception of the Dutch, who are still allowed to send their annual vessel to Nangasaki. Near the coast is the city of Firando, where the Portuguese at one time had an establishment, but from which they are now entirely banished. In other respects, Ximo is very little known to Europeans.

XIXONA, a city of Spain, the capital of the fertile par­tido of that name, in the province of Valencia. It is to the north-east of the port of Alicant, from which its chief pro­ductions are exported. The vicinity is covered with abun­dant woods of palm-trees; and mixed with them are exten­sive plantations of almonds, which form the greatest article in its commerce. From almonds mixed with honey a con­serve is made, which is very delicious, and much in demand in almost every part of Spain. The grapes are abundant, and much brandy is distilled from them. The population of the city is stated to be 5000 souls.

XULLA Islands, four islands in the Eastern Seas. The most considerable of them is Xulla Bessey, which is about eleven leagues in length, in good cultivation, and well in­habited. This island abounds with wax and honey. There is a village adjacent to the south-east point, where the Dutch have a fort, and where ships may procure refresh­ments. These islands are situated to the south-east of the Molucca passage. They are occasionally invaded by tire