ed in long. 141. 36. E. and lat 10. 37. S. ; the other in lat. 10. 42. S.

York *Islands,* three small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near York Cape, on the north coast of New Hol­land.

York, *New.* See New York.

YO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hooquang, situated on the great river Yang-tse-kiang, where it connects with the large lake of Tong-ting. It is one of the most populous and trading cities in the empire. The neighbourhood is fertile, and abounds in fruit. Long. 112. 35. E. Lat. 29. 23. N.

YOUGANE, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the govern­ment of Tobolsk. It rises in the district of Narym, and after passing through a lake of the same name, falls into the Obi.

YOUGHAL, a town in the county of Cork, is situated about 140 statute miles from Dublin, and lies on the shore of a harbour of the same name, into which, at spring-tides, vessels of 400 or 500 tons burthen can enter. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly a place of strength. The old walls in great part remain, and still form, on the summit of the hill to the westward, the boundary of the town. Owing to the very abrupt rise of this hill, the town is confined be­tween it and the water, and can only extend itself in the direction of its length from north to south ; but in both these directions it has outgrown its ancient limits, which are there only to be traced by partial remains of the walls. Youghal, notwithstanding its vicinity to Cork, which will probably prevent its ever rising into any great commercial importance, has yet a considerable trade with England, particularly in the export of agricultural produce. It con­tained, according to the census of 1831, about 9600 inhabi­tants, and 1200 houses, being, on an average, exactly eight to a house. The increase of population in ten years is sup­posed to have been about 1000, but is not very accurately known. When the census was taken, there were only six houses building. The greater part of the town belongs to the duke of Devonshire.

YOUNG, Edward, born at Upham in Hampshire, in June 1681, was the son of Dr Edward Young, who after­wards became dean of Salisbury. The son was educated on the foundation at Winchester, but he did not succeed to a fellowship at New College, Oxford. In 1703, he was invited by the warden of that college, a friend of his father’s, to live at his lodge until he should be qualified to stand for a fellowship at All Souls. He had scarcely availed him­self of this acceptable offer, when death deprived him of his host; but he was not long in finding a second patron. From thc president of Corpus Christi College, another of his fa­ther’s friends, he received a summons to join that society, in which he remained until he was nominated by Arch­bishop Tennison, in 1708, to a law-fellowship of All Souls. His father had now been dead for three years.

In 1712, Young commenced his poetical career as a dauber of greatness, a branch of the art which he pursued with unabated ardour until its close. His first poem was entitled “ An Epistle to the Right Honourable George Lord Lansdowne one of the twelve worthies whom Queen Anne raised in one day to the dignity of the peerage. If his lordship had half of the talent and virtue ascribed to him by the poet, the nation ought to have been reconciled, upon the catholic principle of supererogation, to the whole batch ; but Young became ashamed of this lavish panegyric, as he did of many succeeding ones, and suppressed it. In the same year appeared “ The Last Day,” part of which had been previously printed in the Tatler. Although he contemplated a period when human grandeur and insigni­ficance must meet on equal terms, he had no apprehension of the speedy consummation of all things, and drew near with becoming reverence to the fountain of sublunary dis­

tinction. This poem was inscribed to Queen Anne, but the dedication does not now appear. About the same time he produced “ The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love,” founded on the history of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guil­ford. It was inscribed to the countess of Salisbury, but, as usual, he denied a place to the dedication among his works. An entire poem on the death of the queen and the accession of George II. he also suppressed. In 1714 he took the degree of LL. B., and five years afterwards that of LL. D. When the Codrington Library was found­ed in 1716, Young was appointed to deliver a Latin oration, which he dedicated to the ladies of the Codrington family. The selection of Young to compose this harangue speaks favourably of his academical attainments ; but it is said that his moments of relaxation were passed in such a manner that he reflected upon them afterwards with little compla­cency. But whatever was the nature or amount of the indiscretions into which he was betrayed, Dr Tindall, a fellow of All Souls, was unsuccessful in his attempts at making him a convert to infidelity.

Young’s next patron was the duke of Wharton, “ the scorn and wonder of his days.” His grace was stained with every vice but that of avarice, which, however, in the eye of Young, was probably the most heinous of all. From a passage in his letter to Richardson on original composition, it is conjectured that Young accompanied the duke to Ire­land in 1717. Two years afterwards was brought upon the stage at Drury Lane the tragedy of Busiris. This, or some other play of Young’s, is referred to in a number of the Englishman so far back as 1713. It probably lay for six years on the manager’s shelf, and was at last taken down in deference to the suggestion of Wharton, or some other competent judge of dramatic writing, whose opinion on that or any other subject it might have been inexpedient to controvert. The first edition of Busiris contains a dedi­cation to the duke of Newcastle, which is only to be found in the copies of that impression.

About this time, Young entered the family of the earl of Exeter as tutor to Lord Burleigh. This employment he quitted at the solicitation of Wharton, who, among other unequivocal tokens of his favour, paid him the compliment of accompanying him to Oxford, where, at his recommen­dation, be defrayed the expense of a range of buildings then unfinished at All Souls College. In 1721 was acted “ The Revenge,” the most successful of Young’s three tra­gedies, and the only one that retains possession of the stage. The Revenge is dedicated to the duke of Wharton, whom the poet acknowledges to have suggested the most beauti­ful incident in the play. His debt of gratitude to Wharton, which he became studious to conceal, he was compelled to divulge in the Court of Chancery under the solemnity of an oath. After the duke’s death, it was found that his es­tates, already sufficiently involved, were threatened with additional perplexity by some unsatisfied claims of Young. The other creditors submitted it to the decision of Lord Hardwicke, whether the arrears of two annuities of one hundred pounds each, granted to Young by the duke, as tokens of his friendship for the poet and esteem for letters in general, considerations not recognized by law, ought not to be regarded as gratuities only, and postponed to their de­mands, many of which were for money advanced to the de­ceased nobleman. Being put to his oath, Dr Young swore that he gave up one hundred pounds for life as the tutor of Lord Burleigh, at the pressing entreaty of the duke, who promised to provide more amply for him. It also appeared that in 1721 Wharton had given him a bond for six hundred pounds, to reimburse him for the expenses of a contested election at Cirencester, for which place he had stood candi­date, but unsuccessfully, at the duke’s request, and in consi­deration of his refusing to take orders and accept of two liv­ings in the gift of All Souls College. Lord Hardwicke’s deci-