colours.”@@1 His lectures were too scientific and too profound to be intelligible to any considerable proportion of his au­ditors ; and the matter was so abundant and the style so condensed, that students of a more academical training might frequently have found it extremely difficult to ac­company him in his masterly discussions.

During the summer of 1802, he accompanied, in a me­dical capacity, the present duke of Richmond and his brother Lord George Lennox, in an excursion to France. He attended some of the meetings of the National Insti­tute, and formed an acquaintance with several members of that learned body. On his return to London, he was elected foreign secretary of the Royal Society, of which he had been admitted a fellow at the age of twenty-one. This office he re­tained during the remainder of his life, and was always one of the most leading and most efficient members of the coun­cil. In the year 1804 he married Eliza the daughter of James Primrose Maxwell, Esq. of Cavendish-square ; and this union is said to have been attended with uninterrupted happiness. His wife, who still survives him, had no children. Her scientific attainments have not been overlooked by Ara­go. After his marriage, he thought it expedient to resign his professorship, in order to present the appearance of a more entire devotion to the practice of physic ; but it was impos­sible for such a man to withdraw himself from the pursuits of science and literature. He now occupied himself in preparing for the press a most elaborate and valuable work, “ A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts.” Lond. 1807, 2 vols. 4to. This work was the result of assiduous and energetic labour for the space of five years ; two of which were devoted to the pre­paration of the lectures as delivered, and three more to the examination and arrangement of the great body of refer­ences contained in the second volume, as well as to the im­provement of the texture of the work, particularly where new materials, or new experiments, or repeated investiga­tions, seemed to render it necessary. In a commercial point of view, the book was by no means successful. The booksellers became insolvent soon after its appearance, nor was the sale sufficient to defray the expense of the publi­cation. Of the merits of a work so truly scientific, very few readers were competent to form an opinion ; and, ac­cording to the author’s own impression, his labours first began to be generally appreciated by the philosophers of the continent.

In 1808 Dr Young was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians ; and in 1810 he was elected physician to St George’s Hospital. For fourteen successive years from the period of his marriage, he passed his winters in the metro­polis and his summers at Worthing. We are informed that his practice, though respectable, was never very extensive, and that he was averse to some of the ordinary methods by which practice is acquired. “ He was not,” says Dr Petti­grew, “ a popular physician. He wanted that confidence or assurance which is so necessary to the successful exercise of his profession. He was perhaps too deeply informed, and therefore too sensible of the difficulty of arriving at true knowledge in the profession of medicine, hastily to form a judgment; and his great love of and adherence to truth made him often hesitate where others felt no difficulty whatever in the expression of their opinion. He is there­fore not celebrated as a medical practitioner, nor did he ever enjoy an extensive practice ; but in information upon the subjects of his profession, in depth of research into the history of diseases, and the opinions of all who have pre­ceded him, it would be difficult to find his equal.”@@2 Dr Young was likewise connected with the Middlesex Hospi­tal, where for two seasons he delivered a course of lectures, which, according to his own statement, “ were little fre­quented, on account of the usual miscalculation of the lec­turer, who gave his audience more information in a given time, than it was in their power to follow.” He printed “ A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Elements of the Medical Sciences.” Lond. 1809, 8vo. This was fol­lowed by a more elaborate publication, “ An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology.” Lond. 1813, 8vo. A second edition appeared in 1823. This volume is another monument of his inde­fatigable research, as well as of the sagacity and judgment which he exerted in all his investigations. After an inter­val of two years, he produced another professional work, which greatly extended his reputation, “ A practical and historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases.” Lond. 1815, 8vo.

His separate publications exhibit but a small portion of his literary labours. His contributions to periodical works, and to the transactions of various societies, were very nu­merous, and not a few of them were very elaborate. At the suggestion of his intimate friend George Ellis, he was induced to lend his powerful aid to the Quarterly Review. His first undertaking was merely to furnish notices of me­dical publications ; but he immediately began to include other branches of science, nor did he overlook some of his favourite branches of literature. His review of Adelung’s Mithridates, inserted in the tenth volume, would alone have been sufficient, had he left no other monument of his inge­nuity and learning, to procure him the character of an un­common man. To the Imperial Review, which ran a shorter course, he likewise contributed a variety of articles. Dr Young was one of the many distinguished individuals who appeared as contributors to the Supplement to the Ency­clopædia Britannica. His articles, or portions of articles, sixty-three in number, relate to subjects not a little dissi­milar in their nature. Most of them are reprinted in the present work, and, unless where his name is expressly men­tioned, they are generally distinguished by the signature L. L. He supplied several biographical notices, not only of scientific men, but likewise of classical scholars, among whom are Bryant, Porson, and Wakefield. In his excellent notice of Porson (vol. xviii. p. 452, a.) we must here request the reader to correct a Greek quotation, which is printed in such a manner as to be altogether unintelligible. It ought to stand thus : \*\*\* *μirζoυars 6υωet* sro^us⅛ς ΛstfC∕or

*iς* υiλou. He had previously written several papers on the very difficult and obscure subject of hieroglyphics ; and in the article Egypt he now presented the result of his inves­tigations. In this bewildering field of literature, the only ancient guide is Horapollo, whose work Dr Young de­scribes as puerile, and “ much more like a collection of conceits and enigmas than an explanation of a real system of serious literature.”@@3 The labours of many different scholars had left the subject of hieroglyphics almost as ob-

@@@1 See Dr Young’s Lectures on Natural Philosophy, vol. i. p. 464, vol. ii. p. 633.

@@@2 Pettigrew’s Medical Portrait Gallery ; Biographical Memoirs of the most celebrated Physicians, Surgeons, etc. vol. iv. Lond. 1840, 4 vols. 8vo.

@@@3 Young’s Account of some recent Discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature, p. 3. See likewise Mr Salt’s Essay on Dr Young and Μ. Champollion’s Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics, p. 44. Lond. 1825, 8vo. Orus, Horus, Horus Apollo, or Horapollo, is said to have been an ancient Egyptian, and to have written in bis native language. The treatise which bears his name is professedly a translation from the Egyptian into the Greek tongue by a certain Philippus, who is otherwise unknown. It was first printed by Aldus, in a volume containing several other reliques of Greek literature. Venet. 1505, fol. The subsequent impressions are not numerous. An elaborate edition has re­cently been published by Leemans : “ Horapollinis Niloi Hieroglyphica. Edidit, diversorum codicum recenter collatorum, priorumque edi­tionum varias lectiones, et versionem Latinam subjunxit, adnotationem, item hieroglyphicorum imagines, et indices adjecit Conradus Leemans, Phil. Theor. Mag. Lit. Hum. Doch” Amet. 1835, 8vo. The Greek text, accompanied with an English version, has still mote recently ap-