scure as they found it, when Young and Champollion,@@l nearly at the same time, commenced their more fortunate enquiries. Dr Young afterwards published a separate work, under the title of “ An Account of some recent Discove­ries in Hieroglyphical Literature, and Egyptian Antiqui­ties : including the author’s original Alphabet, as extended by Mr Champollion, with a Translation of five unpublished Greek and Egyptian Manuscripts.” Lond. 1823, 8vo. He was likewise the editor of “ Hieroglyphics, collected by the Egyptian Society.” Lond. 1823, fol. This is a col­lection of lithographic plates, executed at the expense of the society ; but the subscriptions being insufficient to de­fray it, the work was transferred to the Royal Society of Literature, and he still continued his superintendence. His unrivalled merits in this difficult province have been so fully estimated in the article Hieroglyphics, that it would here be superfluous to resume the subject.

Early in the year 1817, Dr Young had been called to Paris for the purpose of attending a patient ; and he was much gratified by the reception which he there experienced from the most distinguished men of science. With Alexan­der von Humboldt, Cuvier, Arago, Biot, and Gay-Lussac, he had previously become acquainted in England. With such individuals as these it was a great pleasure to renew his personal intercourse ; and in the summer of the same year he again revisited Paris, and resided there for a few weeks. In 1818 he was appointed one of the commissioners for taking into consideration the state of the weights and mea­sures employed in Great Britain. In this commission, is­sued under the privy seal, he was associated with Dr Wol­laston, Captain Kater, Mr Davies Gilbert, Sir Joseph Banks, and Sir George Clerk. He acted as secretary to the board, of which he appears to have been the most effi­cient member ; for to the three Reports presented to par­liament, he furnished both the scientific calculations, and the account of the various weights and measures in common use. Before the close of this year, he was appointed secre­tary to the Board of Longitude, with the charge of the su­pervision of the Nautical Almanac. In the act of parlia­ment under which this appointment took place, he was no­minated one of the commissioners. “ This appointment was to him a very desirable one, though the labour in which it involved him was great, as his anxiety to increase his medical practice henceforth ceased, and it made that the business of his life which had always been his inclination.” After a period of ten years, the board was suppressed ; but the Admiralty was permitted to retain the officer entrusted with the calculations of the almanac. The assistance of men of science was soon found to be necessary in other departments connected with the Admiralty ; and a new council of three members, consisting of Dr Young, Captain Sabine, and Mr Faraday, was entrusted with those ser­vices which had previously been performed by the board.

After his appointment to the office of secretary, he discon­tinued his summer residence at Worthing. During the sum­mer of 1819 he proceeded to Italy, where he spent about five months, and visited all the most remarkable cities. One ob­ject of peculiar interest was the examination of the Egyp­tian monuments preserved in that country. He returned homeward by Switzerland and the Rhine. He afterwards published a work entitled “ Elementary Illustration of the Celestial Mechanics of La Place ; with some additions re­lating to the Motion of Waves and of Sound, and to the Cohesion of Fluids.” Lond. 1821, 8vo. This volume, and the article Tides reprinted in the present work, he was disposed to regard as containing the most fortunate of the results of his mathematical investigations. During the en­

suing year he paid another visit to Paris ; and in 1824 he made an excursion to Spa and to Holland. On his re­turn, he undertook the scientific direction of a company for life-insurance. The rage for joint-stock schemes had about this period attained its utmost height ; but he declined all participation in the commercial part of the speculation, and restricted himself to his own mathematical department He was thus induced to deviate into a new path of enquiry; and, in 1826, he contributed to the Philosophical Trans­actions “ A Formula for expressing the Decrement of Human Life and to Brande’s Philosophical Journal, a “ Practical Application of the Doctrine of Chances.” He had the satisfaction of witnessing the prosperity of the company with which he had formed this connexion.

In the course of the preceding year, he had removed from Welbeck-street to a house which he had built in Park-square ; “ where he continued to reside during the remain­der of his life, and where, in a situation to which he was extremely attached, he led the life of a philosopher, sur­rounded by every domestic comfort, and enjoying the plea­sures of an extensive and cultivated society, who knew how to appreciate him. He expressed himself as having now attained all the main objects which he had looked forward to in life as the subject either of his hopes or his wishes.” In 1827 he was elected one of the eight foreign members of the Royal Institute of France. But the life which had thus been so prosperous and so honourable, was not destin­ed to be long. With the exception of the consumptive tendency which he had exhibited at an early period, his health had not been impaired by serious illness a single day. In the summer of 1828 he made an excursion to Geneva; and on his return, his friends began to perceive symptoms of decaying strength. The business entrusted to the Board of Longitude having about this time been transfer­red to the new council, he was subjected to the labour of drawing up various reports, when the state of his health rendered this an exertion to which he was no longer equal. From the month of February ensuing, he had repeated at­tacks of what he supposed to be asthma. In the beginning of April, he experienced great difficulty of breathing ; and this symptom was accompanied with a habitual though not copious discharge of blood from the lungs. “ Though thus under the pressure of severe illness,” says Mr Gurney, “ nothing could be more striking than the entire calmness and composure of his mind, or could surpass the kindness of his affections to all around him. He said that he had completed all the works on which he was engaged, with the exception of the Rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary, which he had brought near to its completion, and which he was extremely anxious to be able to finish. It was then in the hands of the lithographers, and he not only conti­nued to give directions concerning it, but laboured at it with a pencil when, confined to his bed, he was unable to hold a pen. To a friend who expostulated with him on the danger of fatiguing himself, he replied it was no fatigue, but a great amusement to him ; that it was a work which, if he should live, it would be a satisfaction to him to have finished, but that if it were otherwise, which seemed most probable, as he had never witnessed a complaint which appeared to make more rapid progress, it would still be a great satisfaction to him never to have spent an idle day in his life....In the very last stage of his complaint, in the last lengthened interview with the writer of the present memoir, his perfect self-pos­session was displayed in the most remarkable manner. After some information concerning his affairs, and some instruc­tions concerning the hieroglyphical papers in his hands, he said that, perfectly aware of his situation, he had taken the

peared, under the title of “ The Hieroglyphics of Horapollo Nilous, by Alexander Turner Cory, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.” Lond. 1840, 8vo.

@@@1 See the work of Klaproth, Examen critique des Travaux de feu Μ. Champollion sur les Hiéroglyphes. Paris, 1832, 8vo.