includes within itſelf the whole, or by far the greater part, of the linen manufactory, the beſt branch of trade in the kingdom, they have conſequently the greateſt intercourſe with England. An Englishman, in ſome parts of it, indeed, will imagine himſelf, from the fimilarity of their language and manners, in his own country. This province had anciently petty kings of its own. It was firſt ſubjected to the Engliſh in the reign of Henry II. by John Courcy, the firſt who bore the title of *earl of Ulster ;* but it af­terwards threw off the yoke, and was never entirely reduced till the reign of James I. when great numbers of Scots by his encouragement went and ſettled in it. Of theſe, moſt of the present inhabitants are the deſcendants. This pro­vince was the firſt and principal ſcene of the bloody maſſacre in 1641.

ULTERIOR, in geography, is applied to ſome part of a country or province, which, with regard to the rest of that country, is ſituated on the farther side of the river, mountain, or other boundary, which ſepatates the two countries.

ULTRAMARINE, a beautiful blue colour uſed by the painters, prepared from the lapis lazuli by calcination.

ULTRAMONTANE, ſomething beyond the moun­tains. The term is principally applied in relation to France and Italy, which are ſeparated by the Alps.

ULVA, in botany ; a genus of plants of the claſs of *cryplogamia,* and order of *algae.* The fructification is incloſed in a diaphanous membrane. There are 17 ſpecies; *12* of which are Britiſh plants.

They are all ſeſſile, and without roots, and grow in ditches and on ſtones along the ſea-coaſt. None of them are applied to any particular uſe different from the rest of the algae, except perhaps the *umbilicalis,* which in England is pickled with ſalt and preſerved in jars, and afterwards stewed and eaten with oil and lemon juice. This ſpecies, call­ed in Engliſh the *navel laver,* is flat, orbicular, ſeſſile, and coreaceous.

ULUG beig, a Persian prince and learned aſtronomer, was deſcended from the famous Tamerlane, and reigned at Samarcand about 40 years ; after which he was murdered by his own ſon in 1449. His catalogue of the fixed ſtars, rectified for the year 1434, was publiſhed at Oxford by Mr Hyde, in 1665, with learned notes. Mr Hudſon printed in the Engliſh Geography Ulug Beig’s Tables of the Longitude and Latitude of Places ; and Mr Greaves pub­liſhed, in Latin, his Aſtronomical Epochas, at London, in 1650. See Astronomy*-Index.*

ULYSSES, king of Ithaca, the ſon of Laertes, and fa­ther of Telemachus, and one of thoſe heroes who contribu­ted moſt to the taking of Troy. After the deſtruction of that city, he wandered for 10 years ; and at laſt returned to Ithaca, where, with the aſſiſtance of Telemachus, he killed Antinous and other princes who intended to marry his wife Penelope and ſeize his dominions. He at length reſigned the government of the kingdom to his son Telemachus ; and was killed by Telegonus, his ſon by Circe, who did not know him. This hero is the ſubject of the Odyssey.

UMBELLA, an umbel, in botany; A ſpecies of re­ceptacle ; or rather a mode of flowering, in which a number of ſlender footſtalks proceed from the ſame centre, and rise to an equal height, ſo as to form an even and generally round surface at top. See Botany.

UMBELLATÆ, the name of a claſs in Ray’s and Tournefort’s methods, conſiſting of plants whoſe flowers grow in umbels, with five petals that are often unequal, and two naked ſeeds that are joined at top and ſeparated below.

The ſame plants conſtitute the 45th order of Linnaeus’s Fragments of a Natural Method. See Botany.

UMBELLIFEROUS plants, are such as have theſe tops branched and ſpread out like an umbrella,

UMBER, or Umbre, in natural hiſtory, a ſoſſil brown or blackiſh ſubſtance, uſed in painting; ſo called from *Ombria,* the ancient name of the duchy of Spoleto in Italy, whenc it was firſt obtained ; diluted with water, it ſerves to make a dark brown colour, uſually called with us an *hair colour.*

Dr Hill and Mr da Coſta conſider it as an earth of the ochre kind. It is found in Egypt, Italy, Spain, and Germany ; in Cyprus alſo it is found in large quantities ; but what we have brought into England is principally from dif­ferent parts of the Turkiſh diminions. But it might be found in conſiderable plenty alſo in England and Ireland, if properly looked after, ſeveral large masses of it having been thrown up in digging on Mendip hills in Somerſetſhire, and in the county of Wexford in Ireland : it is alſo ſometimes found in the veins of lead-ore both in Derbyſhire and Flintſhire.

UMBILICAL, among anatomiſts, ſomething relating to the umbilicus or navel.

UMBRELLA, a moveable canopy, made of ſilk or other cloth ſpread out upon ribs of whale bone, and ſupported by a ſtaff, to protect a perſon from rain, or the scorching beams of the ſun.

UMPIRE, a third perſon choſen to decide a controverſy left to arbitration.

UNCIA, in general, a Latin term, denoting the twelfth part of any thing ; particularly the twelfth part of a pound, called in Engliſh an *ounce ;* or the twelfth part of a foot, called an *inch.*

UNCTION, the act of anointing or rubbing with oil or other fatty matter.

Unction, in matters of religion, is uſed for the charac­ter conferred on ſacred things by anointing them with oil. Unctions were very frequent among the Hebrews. They anointed both their kings and high-prieſts at the ceremony of their inauguration. They alſo anointed the ſacred vesſels of the tabernacle and temple, to ſanctify and conſecrate them to the ſervice of God. The unction of kings is ſuppoſed to be a ceremony introduced very late among the Chriſtian princes. It is ſaid that none of the emperors were ever anointed before Juſtinian or Justin. The empe­rors of Germany took the practice from thoſe of the eaſtern empire: king Pepin of France was the firſt who received the unction. In the ancient Chriſtian church, unction al­ways accompanied the ceremonies of baptiſm and confirma­tion. Extreme unction, or the anointing perſons in the article of death, was alſo practiſed by the ancient Chriſtians, in compliance with the precept of St James, chap. v. 14th and 15th verſes; and this extreme unction the Romiſh. church has advanced to the dignity of a ſacrament. It is adminiſtered to none but ſuch as are affected with ſome mortal diſeaſe, or in a decrepit age. It is refuſed to im­penitent persons, as alſo to criminals. The parts to be anointed are the eyes, the ears, the noſtrils, the mouth, the hands, the feet, and the reins. The laity are anointed in the palms of the hands, but prieſts on the back of it ; becauſe the palms of their hands have been already conſecrated by ordination.

The oil with which the ſick perſon is anointed repreſents the grace of God, which is poured down into the soul, and the prayer uſed at the time of anointing expresses the remiſſion of sins thereby granted to the ſick perſon ; for the prayer is this : “ By this holy unction, and his own moſt pious mercy, may the Almighty God forgive thee what­ever sins thou hast committed *by the sight,*” when the eyes are anointed ; *by the hearing,* when the ears are anointed ; and ſo of the other ſenſes@@\*.

UNDECAGON, is a regular polygon of 11 sides.

@@@[m]\* The Sincere Christian instructed from the Written Word.