Challoner, in order to purchaſe books for the library of Dub­lin. In 1607, he took the degree of bachelor of divinity ; ſoon after, he was made chancellor of St Patrick’s cathe­dral, and the ſame year was choſen profeſſor of divinity, when he made choice of Bellarmine's controverſies for the ſubject of his lectures. Some years after, he made it a conſtant custom to come over to England once in three years, ſpending one month of the ſummer at Oxford, another at Cambridge, and the rest of the time at London. In 1612, he took the degree of doctor of divinity ; at the latter end of the year 1620, he was promoted to the biſhopric of Meath, and in 1625 was made archbiſhop of Armagh. In the adminiſtration of his archbiſhopric he acted in a very ex­emplary manner, and endeavoured to reform the clergy and officers in the eccleſiaſtical courts. In 1640, he came over to England with his family, with an intention ſoon to re­turn to Ireland ; but was prevented by the rebellion which broke out there in 1641 ; and in that rebellion he was plun­dered of every thing, except his library, which was in Eng­land, and ſome furniture in his houſe at Drogheda. His majesty, therefore, conferred on him the bishopric of Carliſle, to be held *in commendant* : the revenues of which were greatly leſſened by the Scots and Iriſh armies quartering up­on it ; but when all the lands belonging to the biſhoprics in England were ſeized by the parliament, they voted him a penſion of 400l. *per annum,* though he never received it above once or twice. He afterwards removed to Oxford ; and, in 1643, was nominated one of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminster, but refuſed to sit amongſt them ; which, to­gether with ſome of his sermons at Oxford, giving offence to the parliament, they ordered his ſtudy of books, of considerable value, to be ſeized ; but by the care of Dr Featly, one of the aſſembly, they were ſecured for the primate’s uſe. The king’s affairs declined ; and Oxford being threatened with a ſiege, he left that city, and retired to Cardiff in Wales, to the houſe of Sir Timothy Tyrrel, who had mar­ried his only daughter, and was then governor and general of thc ordnance. He was afterwards invited to London by the counteſs of Peterborough. In 1647, he was choſen preacher in Lincoln’s-Inn ; and during the treaty in the Iſle of Wight, he was ſent for by the king, who conſulted him about the government of the church. The death of his majeſty ſtruck him with great horror. The counteſs of Pe­terborough’s houſe, where the primate then lived, being just over againſt Charing Croſs, ſeveral of her gentlemen and ſervants went up to the leads of the houſe, whence they could plainly ſee what was acting before Whitehall. As ſoon as his majeſty came upon the ſcaffold, ſome of the houſehold told the primate of it ; and aſked him, whether he would ſee the king once more before he was put to death. He was at firſt unwilling, but at laſt went up : where, as the cere­monial advanced, the primate grew more and more affected; and, when the executioners in vizards began to put up the king’s hair, he ſwooned away. He died of a pleuriſy in 1655 ; and was ſolemnly buried at Weſtminſter, in St Eraſmus’s chapel. He publiſhed, 1. *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates.* 2. *Polycarpi et Ignatii Epistolae, Graece Latine,* &c. 3. Annals of the Old and New Teſtament, in Latin.

4. *De Grace Septuaginta interpretum Versione Syntagma ;* and many other books which are eſteemed. A conſiderable number of his works ſtill remain in manuſcript.

Usher, an officer or servant who has the care and direc­tion of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like.

*Usher of the Black Rod,* the eldeſt of the gentlemen uſhers, daily waiters at court, whoſe duty is to bear the rod before the king at the feaſt of St George, and other ſolemnities.

USK, a river of Wales, which riſes on the west of Brecknockſhire, and runs ſouth-eaſt through that county and Monmouthſhire, falling into the mouth of the Severn.

USQUEBAUGH, a ſtrong compound liquor, chiefly taken by way of dram.

There are ſeveral different methods of making this liquor; but the following is eſteemed one of the beſt : To two gal­lons of brandy, or other ſpirits, put a pound of Spaniſh li­quorice, half a pound of raiſins of the ſun, four ounces of currants, and three of ſliced dates ; the tops of baum, mint, ſavory, thyme, and the tops of the flowers of roſemary, of each two ounces ; cinnamon and mace, well bruiſed, nut­megs, aniſeeds, and coriander-ſeeds, bruiſed likewiſe, of each four ounces ; of citron or lemon, and orange peel, ſcraped, of each an ounce : let all theſe infuſe 48 hours in a warm place, often ſhaking them together ; then let them ſtand in a cool place for a week : after which the clear liquor is **to** be decanted off, and to it is to be put an equal quantity of neat white port, and a gallon of canary ; after which it is to be ſweetened with a ſufficient quantity of double-resi­ned sugar.

USTION, in pharmacy, the preparing of certain subſtances by burning them.

USUFRUIT, in the civil law, the uſe or enjoyment of any lands or tenements ; or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of an inheritance, or other thing, without a power of alienating or changing the property thereof.

USURER, a perſon charged with a habit or act of uſury.

USURIOUS contract, is any bargain or contract whereby a man is obliged to pay more intereſt for money than the ſtatute allows.

USURPATION, in law, is an injurious using or enjoy­ment of a thing for continuance of time, that belongs of right to another.

USURY, an unlawful contract upon the loan of money, to receive the ſame again with exorbitant increaſe. Under the article Interest, it was obſerved, that by ſtatute 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9. the rate of intereſt was fixed at 10l. *per cent. per annum :* which the ſtatute 13 Eliz. c. 8. confirms, and ordains, that all brokers ſhall be guilty of a *praemunire* that tranſact any contracts for more, and the ſecurities themſelves ſhall be void. The ſtatute 21 Jac. I. c. 17. reduced intereſt to 8l. *per cent.* ; and it having been lowered in 1650, during the uſurpation, to 6 *per cent.* the ſame reduc­tion was re-enacted after the Reſtoration by ſtatute 12 Car. II. c. 13. and, laſtly, the ſtatute 12 Annæ, ſt. 2. c. 16. has reduced it to 5 *per cent.* Wherefore not only all contracts for taking more are in themſelves totally void, but alſo the lender ſhall forfeit treble the money borrowed. Alſo if any ſcrivener or broker takes more than 5 s. *per cent.* pro­curation-money, or more than 12 d. for making a bond, he ſhall forfeit 20l. with coſts, and ſhall ſuffer impriſonment for half a year.

UTERUS, in anatomy. See there, n⁰ 108.

UTICA (anc. geog.), a town of Africa Propria, on the Mediterranean ; a Tyrian colony, and older than Carthage, (Sil. Italicus); its name, according to Bochart, denoting *old :* reckoned second to it ; but after the deſtruction of Carthage, became the capital and centre of all the Roman tranſactions in Africa, according to Strabo ; who adds, that it stood on the ſame bay with Carthage, at one of the pro­montories called *Apollonium,* bounding the bay on the weſt side, the other to the eaſt called *Hermeia,* being at Carthage. It became famous by the death of Cato, who thence was called *Uticensis.*

UTRECHT, one of the ſeven United Provinces, or States of Holland, wholly ſurrounded by Holland and Guelderland, excepting a ſmall part of it that borders on the