in bis Rational Account. The notions of Cudworth and Warburton are the same, and perhaps they differ not so much from those of Johnson as many readers seem to ima­gine. At any rate, the arguments by which Warburton supports his doctrine must have some force, since it is said that Hoadley himself acknowledged they would be unan­swerable, if it could be proved that the death of Christ was a real sacrifice. (h. h. h. h.)

SUPPORTERS, in *Heraldry,* figures in an achieve­ment, placed by the side of the shield, and seeming to sup­port or hold up the same. Supporters are chiefly figures of beasts : figures of human creatures for the like purpose are called *tenants.*

SUPPOSITORY, a kind of medicated cone or ball, which is introduced into the anus for opening the belly. It is usually composed of common honey mixed up with soap or oil, and formed into pieces of the length and thickness of the little finger, only pyramidal.

SUPR ALAPSARIANS, in *Theology,* persons who hold that God, without any regard to the good or evil works of men. has resolved, by an eternal decree, *supra lapsum,* antecedently to any knowledge of the fall of Adam, and in­dependently of it, to save some and to condemn others; or, in other words, that God intended to glorify his justice in the condemnation of some, as well as his mercy in the sal­vation of others; and for that purpose decreed that Adam should necessarily fall, and by that fall bring himself and all his offspring into a state of everlasting condemnation. These are also called *antelapsaries,* and are opposed to sublapsaries and infralapsaries. According to the supra- lapsarians, the object of predestination is, *homo creabilis et labilis ;* and, according to the sublapsarians and infralapsa- rians, *homo creatus el lapsus.*

SURAJEGHUR, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Bahar, district of Monghier, sixty-eight miles east-south­east of Patna. Long 86. 15. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

SURAJEPOOR, a small town of Hindustan, in the province of Allahabad, fifty-one miles south-west by south from Lucknow, pleasantly situated on the west side of the Ganges.

SURAT, a large and populous city of Hindustan, in the province of Gujerat, situated on the south side of the Taptee river, about twenty miles above its junction with the sea. It is one of the largest cities in Hindustan; and is termed by Bishop Heber a very large and ugly city, with narrow winding streets, and high houses of timber-frames filled up with bricks, the upper stories projecting over each other. The city is about six miles in circuit, in the form of a semicircle, of which the river Taptee or Tuptee forms the chord. Near the centre of this chord, and washed by the river, stands a small castle, with round bastions, glacis, and covered way, in which are stationed a few sepoys and European artillerymen ; and which is distinguished by the singularity of two flag-staffs, on one of which is displayed a union jack, on the other a plain red flag, the ancient ensign of the emperors of Delhi ; an arrangement which was adopted in courtesy when the fort was conquered from the nawab of Surat, and was continued, though the nawab is only a pensioner on the bounty of the government. In the neigh­bourhood are most of the English houses of a good size. Without the walls is a French factory, containing some handsome and convenient buildings, but now quite deserted by their proper owners, and occupied by English officers. A French governor with several officers came to take pos­session of the factory, which was restored in 1814 at the conclusion of peace ; but the governor died, and his suite was so thinned by disease that the survivors returned to the isle of Bourbon, and no one has appeared to supply their place. The city is protected on one side by a river ; and on the other three sides by a brick rampart, or a ditch. **The** wall is entire and in good repair, with semicircular

bastions and battlements. There is also a strong citadel, erected on the bank of the river, and surrounded by an esplanade.

Surat formerly carried on a very extensive trade. In 1775 a greater quantity of ships belonged to the port than to Bombay. Large exports of cotton were formerly sent to China, but they are now chiefly sent by the way of Bombay. The trade has greatly declined, consisting of little but raw cotton, which is chiefly shipped in boats for Bombay. In manufactures the native artisan is now undersold by the English ; a dismal decay, says Heber, has consequently taken place in the circumstances of the na­tive merchants ; and he mentions an instance of an ancient Mussulman family, formerly of great wealth and magnifi­cence, who were reduced to dispose of their library for sub­sistence. The most thriving people in Surat are the Boras, or money-lenders, who drive a trade all through this part of India, and the Parsees. The last are the proprietors of half the houses in Surat. They are dexterous mechanics, good servants, and skilful merchants. They intermarry with each other, and retain all their ancient customs and prejudices, among which is their repugnance to extinguish fire, and the exposure of their dead to be devoured by birds of prey. The boats which lie in the river are of thirty or forty tons, with two masts. Vessels of greater burden must lie about fifteen miles off, below the bar, at the mouth of the Taptee ; but few larger vessels ever come to Surat. There is a very neat and convenient church, as well as an extensive and picturesque burial-ground, full of large and numerous tombs of the former servants of the Company ; most of them from 120 to 180 years old, and in the Mus­sulman style, with large apartments surrounded by vaults. There are no remarkable buildings in Surat. The nawab’s residence is modern, but∙not particularly handsome. The British society is numerous and agreeable, this city being the station of a considerable force, of a collector, a board of customs, and the courts of justice. Of the ancient his­tory of Surat under the Hindoo dynasties there are no authentic records. It was taken by the emperor Akbar in 1572, after a vigorous siege of forty-seven days. It was in 1664 taken and plundered by Sevajee, the great Mahratta chief, and was again visited by him in 1671, and laid under contribution, as it was by his successors in 1702 and 1707. Surat was surrendered to a British force in 1750 by the nabob, the ancestor of the present nawab, who was com­pelled to have recourse to foreign aid. He was succeeded by his sons, the last of whom agreed in 1800 to resign all his authority to the British for an annual pension of L. 12,500. Surat is fifty-one miles south-west by south from Lucknow. Long. 73. 3. E. Lat. 21. 13. N. (f.)

SURCINGLE, a girdle with which the clergy of the Church of England usually tie their cassocks.

SURCOAT, a coat of arms, to be worn over body ar­mour. The surcoat is properly a loose thin taftety coat, with arms embroidered or painted on it ; such as is worn by heralds, and anciently used by military men over their armour to distinguish themselves by.

SURD, in *Arithmetic* and *Algebra,* denotes any number or quantity that is incommensurable to unity : it is other­wise called an *irrational number* or *quantity.*

SURDASTRUM, the ancient name of a drum used as an accompaniment to a pastoral pipe in a dance which was supposed to have the virtue of rendering harmless the bite of the tarantula.

SURDY, a small uninhabited island in the Persian Gulf, situated to the south of Kishme. Lat. 25. 54. N.

SURF is a term used by seamen to express a peculiar swell and breaking of the sea upon the shore. It some­times forms but a single range along the shore, and at others three or four behind one another, extending perhaps half a mile out to sea.