thc western side are some lofty hills, which were once crowned with fortifications, but when attacked, were found insufficient means of defence, and whose capture in 1805 led to the disgraceful surrender of an Austrian army of 30,000 men, under General Mack, to the French, commanded by Bonaparte. The town is divided by the rivers, over which are eight bridges. It is an ancient city, contains three Lutheran and two Catholic churches, 1620 houses, and 12,049 inhabitants. Some of the public buildings are remarkable, especially the cathedral, whose interior is very striking, being 417 feet in length and 160 in breadth. It is ornamented with a tower 340 feet in height. The propor­tions and construction are objects of great admiration. It is furnished with an organ of extraordinary power, having 2952 pipes. Some of the ancient paintings in it are fine specimens of the skill of the Germans in that art at a very early period. The stadthouse, with its mechanical clock and its paintings, is curious and interesting. The trade of Ulm has much declined from its former state when it was one of the Hanse Towns. There is some trade down the Danube, and some barges are built here for that pur­pose. There are some linen manufactories and some tanne­ries ; but the chief trade is in flour, which is ground at se­veral mills on the three streams that run through and unite in the city. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit of the inha­bitants, and furnishes the best of fruits and of culinary ve­getables. Long. 9. 53. 1. E. Lat. 48. 23. 45. N.

ULSTER, one of thc four provinces into which Ireland is divided. It consists of the northern portion of the island, and embraces the following counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Mo­naghan, and Tyrone. This province had anciently petty kings of its own. It was subjected to the English in the reign of Henry II. by John de 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 ; and from them the greater part of the present inhabitants of the province are descended.

ULTERIOR, in *Geographg,* 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 separates 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.

ÜLUGH-BEIGH, a learned Tartarian prince, was born in 1393. His real name was Mohammed Taragai ; Ulugh- Beigh being only a descriptive appellation, signifying great lord or prince. His father was the sultan Shah Rok, the son of the celebrated Timur, who, after the death of that conqueror, ruled many years in Iran and Turan, that is, Persia and Tartary. In 1407, while his father was yet living, he entered upon the administration of the govern­ment, and notwithstanding his youth, acquitted himself in such a manner as to acquire general esteem. He was a remarkable person for the age in which he lived, and was particularly distinguished by his skill in astronomy. The termination of his life was unhappy. His eldest son hav­ing rebelled against him, defeated him in a bloody battle fought near Samarcand. To this unworthy son he after­wards ventured to present himself, in the hope of re­calling his sense of duty ; but such a hope was delusive, and the son ordered him to be put to death. This event, ac­cording to D’Herbelot, took place in the year 1450. Of his works, some portions have been printed. Greaves publish­ed “ Binæ Tabulæ Geographicaw, una Nassir Eddini, altera Uiug-Beigi.” Lond. 1648, 4to. These tables, in Arabic and Latin, were reprinted in Dr Hudson’s Geographiae Ve­teris Scriptores Græci minores, tom. iii. Greaves likewise published, in the same language, “ Epochæ celebriores, astronomie, historicis, chronologie, Chataiorum, Syro-Græ- corum, Arabum, Persarum, Chorasmiorum usitatæ : ex tra­ditione Ulugh-Beigi.” Lond. 1650, 4to. From a colla­tion of three Persic manuscripts, Dr Hyde edited “ Tabu­læ Longitudinis et Latitudinis Stellarum Fixarum, cx ob­servatione Vlugbbeighi.” Oxon. 1665, 4to.

ULVERSTONE, a market-town in the hundred of Lons­dale, and county of Lancaster, 273 miles from London. It is pleasantly situate, and consists principally of four spacious and well-built streets. Its trade is considcrable, is on the increase, and consists of ore, pig, and bar iron, copper ore, cotton, hats, and other fabrics. The trade has been greatly facilitated by the canal which communicates with the river Leven. There is a yard for ship-building. Besides the parochial church, there are places of worship for various bodies of dissenters. There is a good weekly market, and two fairs are held yearly. The population amounted in 1821 to 4315, and in 1831 to 4876.

ULYSSES, king of Ithaca, the son of Lacrtes 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 ten 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.

UM AN, a circle of the Russian government of Kiew, ex­tending in north latitude from 48° 25' to 49“ 9', and in east longitude from 29° 40' to 30° 41'. It is separated from Cherson by the river Seniuska. It has little wood, but extensive steppes, producing, when cultivated, good crops of corn. The capital is of the some name, situated on the river Umanka. It is surrounded with walls, which furnish good promenades, contains a magnificent palace be­longing to Count Potocksi, one Catholic and three Greek churches, 440 houses, and 3300 inhabitants. It is 1020 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 29. 51. E. Lat. 48. 43. N.

UMBELLIFEROUS Plants are such as have their tops branched and spread out like an umbrella.

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

UMMERAPOOR, a large city, and the present capital of the Birman empire. It stands on the banks of a roman­tic lake, seven miles long by one and a half broad, and at a short distance from the Irrawaddy river. When the lake is filled during the periodical rains, it leaves, with the river on the other side, a peninsula, on which the city is built. It is a place of great resort, and of extensive trade : and the lake during the highest floods, when it is covered with numerous boats of every description, presents, with the lofty hills in the neighbourhood, an extraordinary spectable to a stranger. The town is regularly fortified, and is laid out in an exact square. The streets arc wide, and intersect each other at right angles. There are four principal gates, one on each side of the square, and a smaller gate on each side of the great gate. At each angle of the fort there is a large quadrangular bastion, which projects considerably ; and there are also eleven smaller bastions on each side, including those over the gateway. Between each of these bastions is a curtain, extending 200 yards in length. The ditch of the fort is wide, and faced with brick. The rampart, faced by a wall of brick, is about twenty feet high exclusively of the parapet, which has em­brasures for cannon and apertures for musketry. Small demi-bastions project at regular intervals ; and the gates