borrowed. If any scrivener or broker took more than five shillings per cent. procuration-money, or more than twelve pence for making a bond, he was to forfeit L.20, with costs, and to suffer imprisonment for half a year. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 98, § 7, bills not having more than three months to run were exempted from the operation of the laws against usury. By 1 Vict..c. 80, the exemption was extended to bills payable at twelve months ; and the operation of the act was limited to the first day of January 1840. By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 37, it is enacted, that bills of exchange and contracts for loans or forbearance of money above L.10, shall not be affected by the usury laws. Five per cent. is still left as the legal interest of money, unless it shall appear that any different rate was agreed to between the parties. All previous enactments relative to pawnbrokers are to remain in full force. This act is to continue in force till the first day of January 1842.

UTICA, a town of ancient Africa Propria, on the Me­diterranean. It was founded by a Tyrian colony, and was older than Carthage ; its name, according to Bochart, de­noting *old.* After the destruction of Carthage, it became the capital of all the Roman territories in Africa. Accord­ing to Strabo, 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. Utica became famous by the death of Cato, called Cato Uticensis.

UTRECHT, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Holland. It extends in north latitude from 51° 58' to 52° 17', and in east longitude from 4° 41' to 5° 32'. It is bounded on the north by the province of Holland and by the Zuyder Zee, on the east by Gueldres, on the south by Gueldres and by Holland, and on the west by Holland. It contains 535 square miles, is divided into two circles, those of Utrecht and Amersfort, and the population in 1838 amounted to 140,574. About two thirds of the people are of the Calvinist church, and one third adhere to the Romish communion. In the northern and western parts, and on the borders of the Lech, the land is low and flat ; but in the eastern part, between the towns of Utrecht and Amersfort, is a range of hills of slight elevation. The soil in the low parts is rich and fertile, having, like Holland, roost productive meadows, and ploughed land yielding abundant crops of corn. Here and there are some woods, filled with shrubs rather than trees, and several extensive heaths. The chief occupation is agriculture, with breeding cattle, and the making of butter and cheese. The province has a surplus of corn, and that, with the products of the dairy, forms the chief exports. Besides these, they send to other districts honey, wax, wool, tobacco, madder, and some other articles. The tobacco is much valued, especially that of Amersfort, though it is chiefly mixed with the tobacco of America, to give it a peculiar flavour. There are in the towns manufactories of woollen, silk, linen, and cotton goods. Abundance of fuel is supplied by the turf, and transmitted with facility by means of canals. The capital of the province is the city of the same name, as it also is of a circle subdivided into nine cantons. It stands in a plea­sant situation on the Old Rhine, which has here become a small stream, by the separation from it of the great body of its water. It is however still navigable for small craft, and is connected by a canal with Amsterdam. The en­virons, especially near the river, are adorned by many beautiful country-seats, belonging to the rich class of mer­chants of Amsterdam ; and the gardens around them are laid out with great care and taste. The city is large, well built, and fortified ; but its defences have been neglected, and are now useless. The most remarkable buildings are, the Dome Kirk, with its lofty tower, from which is an ex­tensive prospect; the royal palace, where, in 1579, the union with Holland was signed, and the peace of 1713, which bears the name of the city ; the town-hall, the mint, and the foundling hospital. There are fifteen churches, seven of which belong to the Calvinists, three to the Ca­tholics, and one each to the French Protestants, to the English, to the Remonstrants, to the Lutherans, and to the Mennonites. There is a celebrated university, with nineteen professors and about 600 students ; and attached to it is a library, a botanic garden, an observatory, and several mu­seums. The inhabitants amounted in 1838 to 20,390 males and 23,017 females, making together 43,407 persons. The commerce has much declined from its former state, but of late years has received a revival from the introduc­tion of new articles of manufacture, especially those of cot­ton, of silk, and of goods composed of these two materials together. Here they also make some needles, stockings, serges, refined sugar, and sailcloth. Long. 5. 1. 12. E. Lat. 52. 5. 12. N.

UTTOXETER, a market-town of the hundred of Tot- monslow, in the county of Stafford, 135 miles from London. It stands on a rising ground on the river Dove, in a dis­trict abounding with woods. It is moderately well built; and the church is distinguished by the loftiness of its spire. There is much trade in some branches of hardware, and, by means of the navigable canals, much interchange of com­modities with all parts of the kingdom. There is a well- frequented market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs. The population amounted in 1821 to 4658, and in 1831 to 4864.

UVA, a lake of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, about twenty-eight miles in circumference. It is sixty-eight miles south-east of Tobolsk.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town of the county of Middle­sex, fifteen miles from London. It is a part of the parish of Hillingdon, in the hundred of Elthorne. It is tolerably built, well paved, and lighted. The river Colne here joins the Grand Junction Canal, and thus forms a water commu­nication with the metropolis. There is an extensive com market on Thursday, and many mills in the vicinity are employed in grinding it, and in preparing the flour for the supply of London. This place is remarkable as the scene of the treaty attempted between Charles I. and his parlia­ment. The house then uβed has been preserved, but is now occupied as an inn. Near the town are the remains, on Heiling Down, of an ancient encampment, commonly supposed to have been the work of the Britons. This town gives the title of earl to the eldest son of the marquis of Anglesea. The population amounted in 1821 to 2750, and in 1831 to 3043.

UZ, or Uτz, the country and place of residence of Job. In the genealogy of the patriarchs, there are three persons called Uz, any of whom might give this district its name. The first was the grandson of Shem, by his son Aram (Gen. xxii. 23), who, according to Josephus, occupied the Trachonitis and Damascus, to the north of Palestine; but Job was among the sons of the East. Another Uz was the son of Nahor, Abraham’s brother (Gen. x. 21), who, after passing the Euphrates, appears to have removed from Haran of Mesopotamia to Arabia Deserta. The third Uz was a Horite, from Mount Seir (Gen. xxxvi. 28), and thus not of Eber’s posterity. Now the question is, from which of these the country of Job took its name. Not from the first, as is already shown ; nor from the second, because his country is always called Seir, or Edom, never Uz ; and then called a south, not an east, country, in Scripture. It there­fore remains that we look for the country and place of resi­dence of Job in Arabia Deserta, for which there are very probable reasons. The plunderers of Job are called Chal­deans and Sabeans, next neighbours to him. These Sabeans came not from Arabia Felix, but from a nearer Sabe in Arabia Deserta (Ptolemy) ; and bis friends, except Eliphaz the Themanite, were of Arabia Deserta.