defended by an ancient castle, and contains 3,500 inhabi­tants, who are chiefly employed in rearing black cattle, sheep, horses, and mules.

VIBEX is sometimes used by physicians, for a black and blue spot on the skin occasioned by an efflux or extravasa­tion of blood.

VICAR, a person appointed as deputy to another, to perform his functions in his absence, and under his autho­rity.

Vicar, in the canon-law, denotes a priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriat­ed ; that is, belong either to a chapter, religious house, &c. or to a layman who receives them, and only allows the vicar the small tithes, or a convenient salary,.

VICENZA, a delegation or province of Austrian Lom­bardy, within the government of Venice. It is bounded on the north-west by the Tyrol, on the north-east by Belluno, on the east by Treviso, on the south-east by Padua, and on the south-west by Verona. It extends over 836 square miles, is divided into thirteen districts or circles, and these into 113 communes, containing 297,547 inhabi­tants, who arc all of the Italian race, except those who live in seven of the Alpine districts, who are Germans ; but all adhere to the Catholic religion. The land is gene­rally level, but some spurs of the western Alps project themselves into the plain on the northern side. It is water­ed by several streams, which unite near the capital, and there assume the name of Bachiglione. This river is then navigable to the Brenta below Padua, and with it enters the Adriatic sea. The soil is generally good, and for the most part well cultivated, and the face of the country excites the highest gratification to one who tra­vels through it with an agricultural eye. Maize is the chief corn crop. Wheat and rye are likewise cultivated, but are far less productive than maize, which forms almost exclu­sively the food of the peasantry. Flax and hemp are grown, but not extensively. The chief object of the farmers is the mulberry tree, whose number is rapidly increasing, as well as that of the silk worms that are fed with the leaves. The vines are mixed with the trees, and trained in festoons from one to the other. This has a most charming effect, but is said not to be favourable to the produce of wine, which article is in general of bad quality. A great number of sheep and oxen is fed near the streams or meadows, which are mowed three or four times in the year. The wool is fine, and that, with the cheese, forms a valuable portion of rural wealth.

VICENZA, a city, the capital of the delegation of that name in Italy. It is built on two streams, the Bachiglione, and the Recone, which divides it into two parts connected together by four bridges. It is surrounded with walls, having six gates, one of which, leading to the Field of Mars, is considered the master-piece of the celebrated Palladio. Vicenza contains an ancient castle, twenty- two churches, and thirty-three chapels or oratories, with several hospitals. The inhabitants within the walls amount to 20,478, but including the suburbs, are 33,000. These chiefly find occupation in the various stages of preparing silk. The winding and throwing it, to furnish distant markets, is the chief pursuit, and one which of late has vastly increased, and promises in future a still more rapid increase from the great number of mulberry trees that have been reared. Although some of the streets are narrow, and some few of them crooked, yet no place exhibits such speci­mens of architectural art as this city and its environs. The most distinguished of the edifices were built by Palladio, who was born here in 1518. The cathedral is a noble Gothic building ; but the church of Santa Corona is most admired, especially as it is ornamented with some fine mosaic work and several exquisite paintings. The town­house is the finest specimen of the taste and skill of Pal­ladio, and next to it the *palazzo capitanali,* besides which, the palaces of Triffino, of Volpi, of Dornieri, and the opera-house, are beautiful piles of building. The en­virons are also distinguished by beautiful villas from the same master, the finest of which is that of Balmarana with­out the gate. Vicenza, like Verona in the middle ages, became an independent state, and like it, was, in 1405, sub­dued by the Venetians.

VICRAVANDY, a town in the province of the Carna­tic, twenty-two miles west-north-west from Pondicherry. Long. 79. 43. E. Lat. 12. 5. N.

VICTOIRE ISLE, a small island in the eastern seas, covered with wood. Long. 106. 30. E. Lat. 1. 39. N.

VICTOR, Sextus Aurelius, a Latin historian, lived in the age of Constantius and Julian. From the terms in which he speaks of Africa, describing it as “ decus terra­rum,” it has been conjectured that he was a native of that region. According to his own account, he was born in the country, and was the son of a poor and unlettered father. We learn from Ammianus Marcellinus that the emperor Constantius having seen Victor the historian at Sirmium, afterwards appointed him prefect of Pannonia Secunda, and honoured him with a brazen statue. At a subsequent pe­riod, as we learn from the same authority, the office of pre­fect of the city was likewise conferred upon him. He is supposed to have been the same individual who in 369 was consul along with Valentinian.@@1 It has been inferred that he was not a Christian.

Aurelius Victor appears to have been the author of a work “ De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ,” which has re­peatedly been printed under the names of Cornelius Ne­pos, Suetonius, and the younger Pliny. The first of his illustrious men is Procas king of the Albani, the last Sex­tus Pompeius. Of this work, his tract “ De Cæsaribus” is to be regarded as a continuation. It commences with Au­gustus, and terminates with Julian. This tract first ap­peared in an edition of the author’s works published by Andreas Schottus, Antverp. 1579, 8vo. Here we likewise find the earliest impression of the tract entitled “ Origo Gentis Romanæ but whether it is a genuine production of the same author, has been considered as extremely doubtful. Another work commonly ascribed to him bears the title, “ De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum Romanorum ; excerpta ex libris Sexti Aurelii Victoris, a Cæsare Augusto usque ad Theodosium Imperatorem." This title is not ap­plicable to a work composed by Victor, but to one compil­ed from his writings. The materials appear to be borrow­ed from Suetonius, Eutropius, Ammianus, and Victor.@@3

Of the entire works ascribed to this author there are se­veral editions, accompanied with the notes of various cri­tics. Among these we may specify that of Leyden, Lugd. Bat. 1671, 8vo. An edition “ in usum Delphini” was pub­lished by Madame Dacier, Paris. 1681, 4to. For another edition we are indebted to Pitiscus, Traj. ad Rhen. 1696, 8vo. But the best edition of Victor is that of Amzenius, Amst. 1733, 4to.

VICTORIA FORT, a fortified island on the coast of Concun, about seventy miles south from Bombay, which commands a harbour six miles to the north of Severndroog. Long. 72. 55. E. Lat. 17. 56. N.

VICTORY, the overthrow or defeat of an enemy in war or combat.

Victory, in Pagan worship, is represented by Hesiod as the daughter of Styx and Pallas ; and Varro calls her the daughter of Heaven and Earth. The Romans erected

@@@, Relandi Fasti Consulares, p. 486. Traject. Batav. 1715, 8vo.

@@@, Vossius de Historicis Latinis, p. 195, 221. Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina, tom. iii. p. 123.