sacraments of the church on the day preceding ; that whether he should ever partially recover, or whether he were rapidly taken off, he could patiently and contentedly await the issue.”@@1 With some slight variations, his illness continued till the morning of the tenth of May 1829, when his strength hav­ing been gradually exhausted, he expired without a struggle, before he had completed the fifty-sixth year of his age. The fatal disease was ascertained to be an ossification of the aorta, exhibiting the appearance of having been in progress for many years. His intellectual labours had been so great and so incessant as to produce the indications of an age much more advanced. His mortal remains were deposited in a vault belonging to his wife’s family, in the church of Farnborough in Kent.

The work which had engaged his attention during the last days of his life, was published under the title of “ Rudi­ments of an Egyptian Dictionary in the Ancient Enchorial Character ; containing all the Words of which the sense has been ascertained. Intended as an Appendix to Mr Tattam’s Coptic Grammar.” Lond. 1830, 8vo. It appears in the same volume with the work of Mr Tattam, “ A compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language, as con­tained in the Coptic and Sahidic Dialects.” This learned fellow-labourer, it may not be improper to add, has con­tinued to prosecute his researches in the same department, and has subsequently produced a “ Lexicon Ægyptiaco- Latinum.” Oxonii, 1835, 8vo.

Among other advantages, Dr Young possessed that of a handsome person and prepossessing appearance. His man­ners were polished and even elegant, though perhaps exhi­biting a very slight tendency to a scholar-like preciseness. Such at least was the impression received by the writer of the present imperfect notice. By his friend and biographer he is described as “ a man in all the relations of life, up­right, kind-hearted, blameless. His domestic virtues were as exemplary as his talents were great. He was entirely free from either envy or jealousy ; and the assistance which he gave to others engaged in the same lines of research with himself, was constant and unbounded. His morality through life had been pure, though unostentatious. His religious sentiments were by himself stated to be liberal, though orthodox. He had extensively studied the Scrip­tures, of which the precepts were deeply impressed upon his mind from his earliest years ; and he evidenced the faith which he professed, in an unbending course of usefulness and rectitude.” Of his merits as a man of science, it may here be sufficient to state that a very high estimate has been formed by Arago.@@s His literary attainments were equally solid and extensive ; nor would it be easy to mention an­other individual of the present age worthy in all respects of being compared with Thomas Young. (x.)

YOUNG NICK’S HEAD, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, so called from the boy Nicholas Young, on board the Endeavour, who discovered it in 1769. It forms the south-west point of Poverty Bay.

YOWRY, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the north coast of New Guinea. Long. 130. 45. E. Lat. 0. 15. S.

YPRES, a circle of the province of West Flanders, in the Netherlands, extending over 330 square miles, divided into seven cantons, and those into forty-six communes, with 96,800 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name. It stands on the liver Yperle, by which it has a communication with the sea at Nieuport. It is in a fruit­ful district, is fortified and well built, with a fine market- f>lace and most magnificent town-house. There is a col- ege, a cathedral, four other churches, and several convents. There was formerly much more trade than at present, con­sisting chiefly in linens. It now contains 16,500 inhabi­tants. Long. 2. 47. E. Lat. 50. 51. 10. N.

YU, two rivers of China; one rises in Honan, twelve miles north of Pi-yang, and joins the Hoai, twenty miles east-south-east of Sin-tsai. The other rises about twenty- six miles west from Ngan-fou, in Kiang-see, and runs into the Kan-kiang, seven miles north-north-east of Lin-kiang. It is also the name of several cities of the second rank.

YUCATAN. See Mexico. Since that article was written, the state of Yucatan has separated itself from the Mexican confederation, and having declared itself in­dependent, has established a constitution on the most libe­ral principles, religious, political, and commercial.

YUEN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hoo- quang. Long. 109. E. Lat. 27. 23. N.

YUEN-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yu- nan, on the Hoti river, in a mountainous but fertile country, abounding with silk. Long. 101. 44. E. Lat. 23. 37. N.

YUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-see, on the borders of an agreeable little lake. Alum and vitriol are produced in the neighbourhood. Long. 114. E. Lat. 27.50. N.

YUEN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hoo- quang, on the river Han, and on a plain encompassed by mountains, where tin is found. It is 517 miles south-south- west of Peking. Long. 110. 29. E. Lat. 32. 50. N.

YUNAN, a province of China, situated on its south-west­ern frontier, bounded on the north by Sechuen and Tibet, on the east by Quang-see and Koei-tchoo, on the south by Laos, and on the west by Ava and Pegu. It is about 300 miles in length by 250 in breadth, and though mountain­ous, it is one of the most fertile and opulent in China, being well watered both by rivers and lakes. Its produce is gold, copper, and tin, amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, precious stones, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen. It has a vast commerce, contains twenty-one cities of the first class, and fifty-five of the second and third. The population is estimated by Sir George Staunton at eight millions.

YUN-HING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, watered by a river called Yuho. The country within its district is large, and is watered by several rivers, which ren­der the soil very fruitful. Long. 113. 52. E. Lat. 33. N.

YUN-LEAN-HO, a canal of China, formed of the river Pey-ho, or rather the river itself made navigable from Hiam- ho to Tien-tsin, in the province of Pe-tche-lee, for the pur­pose of conveying corn towards Tong-tcheou and Peking.

YUNSHAN, the territory lying between the eastern li­mits of the Birman empire and China, of which very little is known, even to the Birmans.

YUNTAI, an island near the coast of China, in the East­ern Seas, thirty miles in circumference, about two miles and a half from the continent Long. 119. 19. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

@@@1 Gurney’s Memoir of the Life of Thomas Young, Μ. D., etc. p. 41. Lond. 1831, 8vo. To this Memoir he has subjoined “ A Catalogue of the Works and Essays of the late Dr Young,” which had been prepared by himself in 1827.

@@@\* Eloge Historique du Docteur Thomas Young, par Μ. Arago : Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l’Institut de France, tom. xiii. p. lvii. Of the life and scientific labours of Dr Young, an ample and satisfactory account is expected from the able pen of Dr Peacock, dean of Ely.