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party, and was sent as an envoy to Vienna in 1813. In the year following he was created Viscount Gordon in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinets of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. He became Prime Minister of England in 1852; was opposed to the war with Russia, and for that reason lost his popularity, and resigned his office in 1855. Lord Palmerston succeeded him as Prime Minister. Died December, 1860.

Abernethy, John, a physician, surgeon, and anatomist; born in London, England, in 1764. He studied medicine under the celebrated John Hunter. He became chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and was very successful as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. By his lectures, writings, and practice he effected very beneficial and important changes in the system of surgery. He was also distinguished for his shrewdness and eccentricity. Died 1831.

Aboo-Bekr, Abu-Bekr, or Abou-Bekr, a Moslem leader and Caliph; born of the celebrated tribe of Koreish in Arabia in 571 A. D. He was one of the earliest and most ardent of the converts of Mohammed. Ayeshah, the daughter of Aboo-Bekr, became the favorite wife of that prophet. Upon the death of Mohammed, in 632 A. D., Aboo-Bekr was elected his successor. Died 634.

Aboo - I - Abbas - Abdallah, surnamed As-SEFFAH, "The Shedder of Blood," the twenty-second Caliph of the Moslems and the first of the Abbasside dynasty, was born at Damascus about 720. As a descendant of Abbas (before mentioned), he, with his family, regarded the Caliphs of the line of Ommeyyah as usurpers and themselves as the only legitimate princes. A revolt in favor of the Abbassides occurred in the reign of Merwan II., who had Ibraheem, the brother of Aboo-l-Abbas-Abdallah, put to death at Damascus. Aboo-l-Abbas-Abdallah escaped to Koofah, Arabian chief of the tribe of Koreish,

where in 749 he was proclaimed Caliph, and soon after gained a decisive victory over Merwan, who fled to Egypt, where he was slain. Although the new Caliph was accused of having put to death at least one hundred members of the house of Ommeyyah, against whom he had long cherished a bitter hatred, he was otherwise regarded, by his subjects as well as by historians, as a wise and generous ruler. He was noted for his great personal beauty. Died 754.

Aboolfazl, a statesman and historian, became Prime Minister to the illustrious Akbar, Emperor of the Moguls, in 1572. He held that position until about the year 1600, when he was assassinated. He was the author of many historical works of great value, relating chiefly to the reign and times of Akbar. As a minister he was wise, liberal, and enlightened.

Aboolfeda, an Arabian Prince and military commander, the author of several valuable works on history and science, was born of royal lineage at Damascus about 1273. He was deprived of the crown of Hamah, the heritage of his family, by Nasir, the Sultan of Egypt and Syria, but was subsequently created Prince of Hamah by the same sovereign as a reward for distinguished military services. He was esteemed by his contemporaries, as well as by the writers of a later period, as a man endowed with rare genius, wisdom, and courage. His works exhibit extensive research and careful study. Died 1331.

Aboo, Abu, or Abou, Mos-lem, or Muslim, a Mohammedan general; born about 720; rendered conspicuous service in establishing the Abbasside dynasty of Caliphs. After subduing a powerful rebellion against that house, he was treacherously assassinated, in 755, by order of Aboo-Jaafar, whose jealousy he had incurred.

Aboo, Abou, or Abu, Sofian, Sophian, or Sophyan, an