became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1816 and Lord Chief Justice in 1818, and was raised to the peerage in 1827. His *Treatise on the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen* is the standard authority on maritime law. Died 1832.

Abbott, Charles Conrad, an American archæologist and naturalist, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1843. He studied medicine, became a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and made a large collection of Indian relics, some of them claimed to be of primitive man in America. He wrote many vivid sketches of natural scenery and several novels.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott, an English critical author, was born at London in 1838. He was head-master of the City of London School, 1865–89. His works include his well-known *Shakesperian Grammar*, *Bacon and Essex*, *Francis Bacon*, and a number of theological treatises.

Abbott, Jacob, an American clergyman and author, was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1803. He became a voluminous writer of books for the young, his *Rollo Books* comprising 28 volumes and *Harper's Story Books* 36 volumes. He wrote also works of juvenile science and history. Died 1879.

Abbott, John Stephens Cabot, a brother of Jacob, was born at Brunswick, Maine, in 1805. He studied divinity, was a minister in Worcester and Roxbury, and wrote various works of biography and history, most of which had a wide circulation. His *History of Napoleon Bonaparte* became popular for its animated style, but is vitiated by extravagant eulogy. The same may be said of his *Napoleon III.* Died 1877.

Abbott, Lyman, an American clergyman, son of Jacob Abbott, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1835. He was first a lawyer, but became a Congregational minister in 1860, and in 1888 succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, retiring in 1898. He became editor of the *Christian Union* in 1881, and was the author of several religious works.

Abd-el-Kader, an Algerian patriot, was born at Mascara in 1807, the descendant of a distinguished family. After the invasion of Algeria by the French in 1830 he was chosen as Emir by the Arab tribes of that country, and fought with such skill and energy that the French were obliged to make a treaty with him in 1834, and he defeated a large army at Makta in 1835. His vigorous opposition to the invaders continued until 1847, when, in spite of his heroism, valor, and strategic skill, he was overwhelmed by numbers and forced to surrender. He lived in honorable captivity in France until 1852, when he was released by order of Napoleon III. He afterward resided, under pension, in Turkey, and in 1860 was effective in saving thousands of the Christian population of Syria from massacre by the Turks. He spent his later years in composing religious and philosophical works. Died May 26, 1883.

Abd-el-Malek, a Mohammedan scholar of great celebrity, usually called ALASMAEE, was born at Bassora about 740. His memory was so extraordinary that he is said to have known by heart more than 16,000 poems. Haroun-al-Raschid invited him to Bagdad and made him his chief instructor. He died about 821. The famous romance of *Antar* has been ascribed to him.

Abd-el-Moomen, the second sultan of the line of Almohades, in Africa, was born about 1100. He was elected to the throne in 1130, fought many wars, in most of which he was highly successful, subdued all his enemies in Western Africa, and assumed the title of Caliph. He was about to cross into Spain, to oppose Alphonso VIII. in his victorious career, when he was taken sick, and died in 1163.

Abd-el-Wahab, an Arabian