e 1814) wit Heysham, London, 1870. Numerous comments, &c., on his work will be found in the Assurance ous work, ' Annuities an Mag. and Statistical Journal.] W. A. S. H.

ivorships; of MILNE, WILLIAM (1785-1822), misfortality; an sionary, was born in 1785, in the parish of ations of Life Kinnethmont, Aberdeenshire, and employed . The resul in his early years as a shepherd. At the age ence. Milne of twenty he resolved to become a missionary, narrow dat and passing through the regular course of as remarkably studies at the college of the London Mislopted by in sionary Society at Gosport, he was ordained writers have there in 1812. In September he sailed for vestigations. the east, arriving at Macao in July 1813. An te with accurorder from the Portuguese governor com-complexity pelled him to leave the settlement, and Milne ation for the proceeded in a small boat to Canton, where uggested that he was joined by his colleague, Robert Moris De Morgan rison [q. v.] Shortly afterwards Milne made His book may a year's tour through the Malay Archipelago. e could never Settling down at Malacca he mastered the sical calcula Chinese language, opened a school for Chinese stent marred converts, and set up a printing-press, from set of his work which was issued the 'Chinese Gleaner.' He ct committee also translated portions of the Old Testament ocieties (182 into Chinese, and became principal of an death he ap Anglo-Chinese College, which he was mainly subject with instrumental in founding at Malacca. In am far from 1818 he received the degree of D.D. from the to Augus Glasgow University, and in 1822 his health in investigate failed, and he went on a visit to Singapore ngencies. and Penang, but died on 27 May, four days of that, and after his return to Malacca. Milne married equiries into in 1812 a daughter of Charles Gowrie of

h I have al Aberdeen, who predeceased him in 1819.
est.' He hat Milne was author of: 1. 'The Sacred ge of natural Edict,' London, 1817, Svo. 2. 'A Retroessed one a spect of the First Ten Years of the Protes-ondon. He tant Mission to China, Malacca, 1820, 8vo. Life Office 3. 'Some Account of a Secret Association,' a paper read before the Royal Asiatic Society

19 Dec. 1843

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Actuaries it

Report . .

Jan. 1851. by the Rev. Robert Morrison, 5 Feb. 1825.

ned above by One of his sons, WILLIAM CHARLES MILNE Britannica (1815–1863), missionary to China, ordained Bills of Mor 19 July, and appointed to Canton, sailed on The last was 28 July 1837, arriving on 18 Dec. at Macao, a the Selection where he assisted until 1842 in the Morrison ing Friendl Education Society's House. Proceeding via Chusan, Tinghae, Ningpo, and Canton, he arther with rived at Hongkong in August 1843, and was pp. B). The nominated with Dr. Medhurst [q.v.] to commence a station at Shanghai. In 1844 Milne visited England, but, returning to China in 1846, he served on the Translation Committee, Cycl. 1856 Part of whose work he subsequently attacked. Report In 1852 he again visited England, and terminated his connection with the London Misp. p. 56, an single of the second control of sunders, esq. government, became assistant Chinese secre-trespondence tary to the legation at Pekin, and died there in of John on 15 May 1863. Milne married Frances

Williamina, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Beaumont. He was author of: 1. 'Life in China,' 1858. 2. 'Critical Remarks on Dr. Medhurst's Version of the First Chapter of St. John,' and contributed to the 'Edinburgh Review,' of October 1855, an 'Account of the Political Disturbances in China.

[Works in Brit, Museum Library; Memoir by the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D.; Life and Opinions of Rev. William Milne, by Robert Phillip: Memoir in the Christian Library, vol. i.; Gent. Mag. 1822, ii. 649, 1863, ii. 381; Irving's Eminent Scotsmen; information supplied by the Rev. G. Cousins.]

MILNER. [See also MILLNER.]

MILNER, ISAAC (1750-1820), mathematician and divine, was born at Leeds on 11 Jan. 1750. His education began at the grammar school, but on the sudden death of his father, who had been unsuccessful in business, he was taken away when only ten years old, and set to earn his livelihood as a weaver. He followed this trade until his eldest brother, Joseph [q. v.], who had been sent to Cambridge by the kindness of friends, had taken his degree, and obtained the mastership of the grammar school at Hull. As soon as he was established there he appointed Isaac his usher (1768). It is said that the friend whom he sent to make inquiries as to his brother's fitness for the post found him at his loom with Tacitus and a Greek author by his side. It seems certain that he had obtained considerable knowledge of Latin. Greek, and mathematics before he went to Hull, and that while there he became, as he said himself, 'a tolerably good classic, and acquainted with six books of Euclid' (Life, p. 523). In 1770 Joseph Milner found means to enter him as a sizar at Queens' College, Cambridge. The brothers came up together on foot, with occasional lifts in a wagon (ib. p. 128).

Milner found the menial duties then incumbent on sizars so distasteful, that when reproved for upsetting a turcen of soup, he exclaimed, 'When I get into power I will abolish this nuisance' (which he did). He refused to sign a petition against subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles; and, when keeping the 'opponency,' then required of all candidates for the B.A. degree, he used an argument so ingenious as to puzzle even the moderator, who said, 'Domine opponens, argumentum sane novum et difficile, nec pudet fateri meipsum nodum solvere non posse' (ib. p. 8). Hard reading combined with his natural talents secured for him the first place in the mathematical tripos of 1774, and enabled him to outstrip his competitors so comTO

pletely that the moderators wrote the word Incomparabilis after his name. Like many men who have taken high degrees, he was so dissatisfied with his own performance that he thought he had completely failed (ib. p. 707). He also obtained the first Smith's prize. He was ordained deacon in 1775; became fellow of his college in 1776; and tutor and priest in 1777. In 1778 he was presented by his college to the rectory of St. Botolph, Cambridge, which he held till 1792. In 1780 and 1783 he was moderator. His reputation as an examiner stood very high in the university, and for many years he was constantly ap-pealed to to settle disputed questions about brackets. His method of examination was peculiar. His keen sense of humour led him to joke over failures, especially those of stupid men, whom he called 'sooty fellows,' and when he had such to examine he would shout to the moderator in a voice which could be heard from one end of the senate house to the other, 'In rebus fuliginosis versatus sum' (GUNNING, Reminiscences, i. 83). When he examined viva voce he interspersed his questions with anecdotes and irrelevant remarks. In spite of this habit, however, he had a wonderful instinct for discovering the best men.

In 1776, while still B.A., Milner was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and subsequently contributed four papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions.' But before long he gave up mathematics, and turned his attention to other subjects. He had a strong natural taste for practical mechanics, and is said to have constructed a sundial when only eight years old. After taking his degree he studied chemistry in Professor Watson's lecture room, and in 1782 lectured on it as deputy for Professor Pennington. In the following year, upon the university's acceptance of the professorship of natural philosophy founded by Richard Jackson [q.v.], he became the first professor. He took great pains with his lectures, working indeed so hard at the preparation of them as to injure his health, and those on chemistry are said to have been excellent. He corresponded with several scientific men, but his name is not associated with any important discovery. His lectures on natural philosophy, which he delivered alternately with those on chemistry, are described as amusing rather than instructive (ib. i. 236). It would seem that he could not divest himself of his love of burlesque, even in the lecture-room. Notwithstanding these defects Professor William Smyth q. v. thought him 'a very capital lecturer,' adding that 'what with him and his German assistant, Hoffmann, the audience was always in a high state of interest and entertainmen Phose he forced the society to elect to fel-(Life, p. 32).

force [q. v.], which lasted during Milnersociety submitted, and to the last he ruled whole life, began at Scarborough in 178 over the college with a despotism that was when Wilberforce asked him to be his contactly called in question. Nor was he unpanion in an expedition to the south of Francepopular. The numbers steadily increased, They left England in October 1784, and we and though sneered at as 'a nursery of evanabsent for about a year, with the exception of gelical neophytes,' Queens' College stood few months in the spring of 1785. Wilberfor fourth on the list of Cambridge colleges in says of Milner, at the beginning of their 1814. sidence at Nice, that his 'religious principle In December 1791 Milner was presented to were in theory much the same as in latethe deanery of Carlisle. He owed this preferlife, yet they had at this time little practic ment to the active friendship of Dr. Thomas effect on his conduct. He was free from Pretyman, afterwards Tomline [q.v.], bishop any taint of vice, but not more attentive that I Lincoln, who had been Pitt's tutor. In others to religion; he appeared in all respecteonsequence of his university duties he was like an ordinary man of the world, mixin installed by proxy-a beginning which might like myself in all companies, and joining have been regarded as typical of his whole readily as others in the prevalent Sunds career as dean, for during his twenty-nine parties' (Life of Wilberforce, i. 75). In the parties' (Life of Wilberforce, i. 75). In the parties' of their tour, however, Wilberthe close of his life, resided at Carlisle for force and Milner read the New Testamer more than three or four months in each year, together in the original Greek, and debated a He made a point of presiding at the annual the doctrines which it teaches. In those corchapter. He preached frequently in the catheversations the foundation was undoubted dral, and energetically supported all measures laid of the great change which about theoremoral and material improvement, but this

lowships. His proceedings excited consider-The close friendship with William Wilberble opposition at first, but gradually the.

time took place in Wilberforce's conviction was all (Life, p. 101).

In 1786 Milner proceeded to the degree Milner resigned the Jacksonian professorbachelor in divinity. His 'act' excited the ship in 1792, and thenceforward gave up greatest interest, on account not of his talen chemistry, and science in general, except as only, but of those of his opponent, Willia an amusement. To the end of his life he was, Coulthurst, of Sidney Sussex College, who he however, continually inventing something—been specially selected to ensure an effectives for instance a lamp or a water-clock—in contest. Professor Watson, who presided the workshop fitted up for his private use in regius professor of divinity, paid them the Queens' Lodge. He was also a member of compliment of saying, 'non necesse est d the board of longitude. But after his election scendere in arenam, arcades enim ambo estir to the headship of his college he became daily The subject, St. Paul's teaching on faith as more and more immersed in, and devoted to. works, is said to have been handled by the university affairs. In November 1792 he was disputants with a wonderful combination elected vice-chancellor. His year of office knowledge, eloquence, and ingenuity, lor was rendered memorable by the trial in the remembered in the university, and referred vice-chancellor's court of the Rev. William as a type of what a divinity 'act' ought to b Frend [q. v.] for publishing 'Peace and In 1788, on the death of Dr. Plumptr Union,' a tract recommending both political Milner was elected president of Queens' Co and religious reforms. Frend announced himlege. He set to work at once, with chars self a unitarian, and objected to various parts to rich and religious parts. teristic energy, to change the tone of the liturgy. But the prosecution was poli-college, to increase its importance as a platical rather than religious. Mr. Gunning, of education, and at the same time to mal who was present at the trial, says that 'it was of education, and at the same time to mall who was present at the trial, says that 'it was it a centre for the spread of those evangelic "Pparent from the first that the vice-chancellor opinions of which he was recognised as or was determined to convict' (Reminiscences, of the principal promoters in the universitied 272). Milner hated what he called 'Jacobi-The tutorship was, by custom, in the gift "Dical and heterodox principles,' and had, more the president, and Milner, in order to effective, personal reasons for exhibiting himself the latter object, deliberately rejected, as has the assertor of law and order at this partihimself admits (Life, p. 243), several fellow what he was ambitious, and the piece who were intellectually wall fitted for tiof preferment that he most evaluative search. who were intellectually well fitted for the preference that he most ardently coveted office, because he thought them 'Jacobit was the mastership of Trinity College. This and infidels,' and sought elsewhere for me sevident from a remarkable letter to Wilwhose opinions were identical with his own berforce, dated 13 May 1798 (Life, p. 161),

in which he admits to been sorry to have 1789, when Dr. Postl In 1798 the office wa letter was written in Pitt in the choice of course of it this sent believe Pitt was eve consequence the exp It was the ruin of th a university thing, so most entirely confin-Then, after discussing adds: 'When I say th have, on this occasio have had formerly, n am sure you will beli may have believed his difficult for posterity 1

In November 1797 brother, Joseph. with which he had al one of the most pleas racter. During the r efforts were directed to memory. He edited volumes of his 'Hista Christ' which had a continued it to 1530 greatly on the importar and on his character a the writer's ignorance (ligious prejudices, mus accuracy of his staten with this work he was with Dr. Thomas Haw

In 1798 Milner was fessor of mathematics, till his death. He deli performed the other du ing for the Smith's pri:

The remainder of Mi tioned, with undeviatin Cambridge and Carlisle again vice-chancellor, a brisk controversy with [q. v.] on the Bible addressed the senate of circulating the Bible book, and of allowing a the society to establish Milner had spoken (12 meeting called to esta branch; and subsequer lume of 'Strictures on: tions of the Rev. Herb he traversed almost the writings. Marsh replie did not venture to ente

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em chemistry, and science in general, except as lian an amusement. To the end of his life he was, ha however, continually inventing something— tiv as for instance a lamp or a water-clock—in the workshop fitted up for his private use in the Queens' Lodge. He was also a member of de the board of longitude. But after his election tis to the headship of his college he became daily an more and more immersed in, and devoted to, th aniversity affairs. In November 1792 he was a slected vice-chancellor. His year of office or was rendered memorable by the trial in the rice-chancellor's court of the Rev. William b Frend [q. v.] for publishing 'Peace and Union, a tract recommending both political and religious reforms. Frend announced himself a unitarian, and objected to various parts of the liturgy. But the prosecution was poliical rather than religious. Mr. Gunning, who was present at the trial, says that 'it was pparent from the first that the vice-chancellor as determined to convict' (Reminiscences, 272). Milner hated what he called 'Jacobi-ical and heterodox principles,' and had, morever, personal reasons for exhibiting himself the assertor of law and order at this partidar time. He was ambitious, and the piece preferment that he most ardently coveted the mastership of Trinity College. This evident from a remarkable letter to Wilsectorce, dated 13 May 1798 (Life, p. 161),

in which he admits that he 'should not have been sorry to have been their master' in 1789, when Dr. Postlethwaite was appointed. In 1798 the office was again vacant, and the letter was written in the hope of influencing Pitt in the choice of a successor. In the course of it this sentence occurs: 'I don't believe Pitt was ever aware of how much consequence the expulsion of Frend was. It was the ruin of the Jacobinical party as a university thing, so that that party is almost entirely confined to Trinity College." Then, after discussing various claimants, he adds: 'When I say that in all I have said, I have, on this occasion, whatever I might have had formerly, no respect to myself, I am sure you will believe me.' Wilberforce may have believed his correspondent, but it is difficult for posterity to be equally credulous.

In November 1797 Milner lost his elder rother, Joseph. The grateful affection brother, Joseph. with which he had always regarded him is one of the most pleasing traits in his character. During the rest of his life his best efforts were directed to preserve his brother's memory. He edited, with additions, the volumes of his 'History of the Church of Christ' which had already appeared, and continued it to 1530. He prided himself greatly on the importance assigned to Luther, and on his character as there set forth; but the writer's ignorance of German, and his religious prejudices, must throw doubt on the accuracy of his statements. In connection with this work he was led into a controversy with Dr. Thomas Haweis [q. v.]

In 1798 Milner was elected Lucasian professor of mathematics, a post which he held till his death. He delivered no lectures, but performed the other duties, such as examining for the Smith's prizes, very efficiently.

The remainder of Milner's life was apportioned, with undeviating regularity, between Cambridge and Carlisle. In 1809–10 he was again vice-chancellor, and in 1813 he had a brisk controversy with Dr. Herbert Marsh [q. v.] on the Bible Society. Marsh had addressed the senate on the impropriety of circulating the Bible without the prayerbook, and of allowing an auxiliary branch of the society to establish itself at Cambridge. Milner had spoken (12 Dec. 1811), at the meeting called to establish the auxiliary branch; and subsequently elaborated a volume of 'Strictures on some of the Publications of the Rev. Herbert Marsh, in which he traversed almost the whole of his life and writings. Marsh replied, and his antagonist did not venture to enter the lists with him

Milner was fond of describing himself

as an invalid, and towards the end of his life rarely quitted his lodge. In the spring of 1820, while on a visit to Wilberforce at Kensington Gore, he had a more than usually severe attack. No danger was at first apprehended, but he grew gradually weaker, and passed away peacefully 1 April 1820. He was buried in Queens' College Chapel.

In person Milner was tall, with a frame that indicated great bodily strength, and regular features. In old age he became excessively corpulent. He was constitutionally gay; and his religious views, though they made him disapprove of amusements of various kinds, did not impose upon him gravity in society. He was 'the life of the party' (Life, p. 329), and if the official dinners which, as vice-chancellor, he gave on Sunday before the afternoon service at St. Mary's were very merry, his private parties were uproarious (Gunning, Reminiscences, i. 246). Sir James Stephen, who knew him well, says of his conversation: ' He had looked into innumerable books, had dipped into most subjects, whether of vulgar or of learned inquiry, and talked with shrewdness, animation, and intrepidity on them all. Whatever the company or whatever the theme, his sonorous voice predominated over all other voices, even as his lofty stature, vast girth, and superincumbent wig, defied all competitors.' He was a popular and effective preacher, and when he occupied the pulpit at Carlisle, 'you might walk on the heads of the people' (Life, p. 116). His thirst for knowledge prompted him to discourse affably with anybody from whom he could extract information or amusement. In charity he was profusely generous, and contributed annually to the distressed poor of Leeds. He delighted in the society of young people, and spared no pains to make their time with him amusing. In politics he was a staunch tory, and an equally staunch supporter of the established church as a state institution. His friendship with Wilberforce made him an abolitionist, but he nearly quarrelled with him over catholic emancipation. There is a portrait in oils of Milner by Opic, in the dining-room of Queens' College Lodge, and a second, by an unknown artist, in the combination-room. He was also drawn in chalk by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich [q. v.] in 1810.

He wrote: 1. 'Reflections on the Communication of Motion by Impact and Gravity,' 26 Feb. 1778, 'Phil. Trans.' Ixviii. 344. 2: 'Observations on the Limits of Algebraical Equations, 26 Feb. 1777, ib. p. 380. 3. On the Precession of the Equinoxes produced by the Sun's Attraction, 24 June 1779, ib.

lxix. 505. 4. 'A Plan of a Course of Chem-Plan of a Course of Experimental Lecture Introductory to the Study of Chemistry an other Branches of Natural Philosophy, 8v here is no evide Cambridge and A. A. Plan of Cambridge and C cal Lectures,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1784. 5, 'A other Branches of Natural Philosophy,' 8v he was aided by Cambridge, n.d. 8. 'A Plan of a Course of the was aided by Chemical Lectures,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1788 work. He also relating to the S 7. 'On the Production of Nitrous Acid an Nitrous Air,' 2 July 1789, 'Phil. Transform foretold the disalaxix. 300. 8. 'Animadversions on Dr. Sea scheme. Haweis's Impartial and Succinct Histor of the Church of Christian No. 17 Christian Months. Haweis's Impartial and Succinct Histor [The British M of the Church of Christ; being the Preface t Political State of the 2nd edition of vol. i. of the late Rev 548; Guide to t Jos. Milner's History of the Church of 1722, p. 12; Re Christ, Svo, Cambridge, 1800. 9. 'Furtherment, pt. ii. p. 43; Animadversions on Dr. Haweis's Misquotac, 104, exii. 40, co tions and Misropresentations of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of the Rev. Mrss. Jul. 2.0 decided to the church of t tions and Misrepresentations of the Rev. Mr23, clvi. 3, 9, clx3 tions and Misrepresentations of the Rev. Mr 23, civi. 3, 9, clxi Milner's History of the Church of Christ Svo, Cambridge, 1801. 10, 'An Account of the Life and Character of the late Rev Joseph Milner, 'Svo, Cambridge, 1801. 11. The Same, enlarged and corrected, 2nd edit. Svo and was baptise Cambridge, 1802. 12, 'Strictures on some educated at the of the Publications of the Rev. Herbert Marsh,' 8vo, London, 1813. 13. 'The History of the Church of Christ, by the late Rev. Jos. Milner, A.M., with Additions and Corrections by the Rev. I. Milner, D.D. Savo, London, 1816. 14. 'Sermons by the late Jos. Milner. Edited by I. Milner,' 2 vols sister he seems to robably with L Human Liberty, by the late I. Milner,' 8vo I. Savo, London, 1820. 15. 'An Essay of Probably with L Human Liberty, by the late I. Milner,' 8vo I. Sated to have but the Middlet London, 1824.

[Life of Isaac Milner, D.D., by his niccetion of him. Ir

[Life of Isaac Milner, D.D., by his nice tion of him. Ir Mary Milner, 8vo, London, 1842; Essays is Ecclesiastical Biography, by Sir James Stephen 1849, ii. 358-67; Life of Wilberforce, passing see index; Gunning's Reminiscences, 1855, 83-5, 234-51, 255-84; the Missionary Secretariat of Henry Venu, by W. Knight, 1881 p. 10.]

MILNER, JAMES (d. 1721), merchan of London, was extensively engaged in the trade with Portugal, and his commercial transactions with that country enabled him to render great service to the government in the remittance of money abroad. During the controversy on the eighth and nint clauses of the commercial treaty with France (1713) he contributed to the British Merchant' several articles on the 'Methuc Treaty and the Trade with Portugal,' inducted vicar elected prebend chant' several articles on the 'Methug' inducted vicar Treaty and the Trade with Portugal,' lelected prebend which he combated the arguments advance by Defoe in the 'Mercator.' He was returned to parliament for the borough, ments, and ret Minehead on 11 April 1717, and he vote Cambridge, who for the repeal of the acts to prevent occase as and much sional conformity in January 1718-19. He was to be a side on 24 Nov. 1721. died on 24 Nov. 1721.

died on 24 Nov. 1721.

Milner's articles on the trade with Porture reputation for sl gal, which had first appeared in 1713-11 was exceeding!

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