mostly Catholics, with 2000 Protestants and 1500 Jews. The chief town is Nagyszollos, with 2160 inhabitants, whose chief trade is in wine. Long. 22. 44 34. E. Lat. 48. 7. 10. N.

UIST, South and North, two of the Hebrides Islands. South Uist is situate in 57° 7' and 57° 25' N. lat., and 7° 12' and 7° 28' W. long. Its extent is twenty-one miles, its greatest breadth about eight miles and a half, and its su­perficial extent is calculated at 127 square miles. The po­pulation in 1831, including small islands attached to it, amounted to 6890. North Uist is separated from South Uist by the island of Benbecula. It is situate between 57° 40' and 57° 48' N. lat, and 7° 1' and 7° 30' W. long. It is of an irregular triangular shape, and has a length of nearly seventeen miles, a breadth of about twelve miles, and contains a superficial extent of 118 square miles. The population in 1831, including the island of Boreray, amount­ed to 4603. The rocks of both islands are gneiss, and both present nearly the same physical appearance, being broken up by innumerable branches of the sea, and having their surface covered by a multiplicity of fresh-water lakes, a few feet in depth, so as to render it difficult to deter­mine whether water or land prevails. They are also completely destitute of wood, and the land may be said to be rather extensive series of peat-bogs and sand-levels, than of soil. In South Uist there are three distinct groups of hills, which exclusively occupy the eastern side, the high­est of which is Heckla, rising to an elevation of 2940 feet; while the western division is a level tract of peat, which terminates, at the extreme west, in sand. Barley, oats, rye. and potatoes, are cultivated here, by thc use of sea­weed and the ordinary manure. Portions also of the mid­dle tract are cultivated, where the ground is firm, and natu­rally drained by means *of* the lakes. North Uist also rises on its eastern side, towards the north, into a low ridge of hills, which gradually increase toward the south, till they rise to an elevation of 2000 feet. Westward from this there is a large brown, peaty, and boggy flat tract, comprising nearly half the area of the island, and producing scanty and wretched herbage. The south-west part however terminates in an uneven tract of good land, thc soil of which contains clay ; and this being aided by peat and drift sea­weed, and mixed with sand, forms an excellent open mould, applicable to the cultivation of barley and potatoes. This forms the principal part of the arable land in North Uist. In both islands, however, the peat is undergoing a gradual amelioration toward mould, by the diffusion of the sand, formed for the most part of various comminuted shells, which is blown by the wind over the surface. The rearing and exporting of cattle, the fisheries, and the manufacture of kelp, which is now in a very depressed state, are the means by which the inhabitants earn their subsistence. There are various remains of military works and barrows found in North Uist. The population of the two islands being 11,493, and their superficial extent 245 square miles, the number of inhabitants for each square mile is forty- seven ; while in the rest of Scotland the proportion is eighty- six to each square mile. Even this small number is too great for the unproductive state of the soil. The growing scarcity of fish, and the fearful over-population, have re­duced the greater part of the inhabitants to a state of wretchedness. Education is in a very backward condition. In 1831 the number of well-educated persons was thirty- three, and the number of those above six years of age un­able to read was 7400. In 1838 the number of schools was 15, and of scholars 590.

UJ-VIDEK, a city of the Austrian kingdom of Hun­gary, in the province of Hither Danube and the circle of Bacs. It is the capital of a district called by the Germans Neusatz, and by the Hungarians Also-Jaras. It stands on the river Danube, is the seat of a Greek bishop, and has five churches belonging to that sect, and one to the Catho­lics; and to each there are attached establishments for edu­cation. It contains 2367 houses, and 13,390 inhabitants, who arc mostly of the Armenian race, and carry on exten­sive trade with the Turkish empire. Long. 19. 59. 26. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

UKENSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the govern­ment of Tobolsk, at the confluence of the Irtysch and the Obi, 196 miles north of Tobolsk.

UKIKITSCHA, a small river of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Olenek.

UKINSKOi, a cape of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, sixty miles north-east of Oudinskoi.

UKIPEN, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by the Russians, probably the same with that called Sledge Island by Captain Cook. Long. 214. E. Lat. 64. 22. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a *frontier.* By a treaty between Russia and Poland in 1693, the latter re­mained in possession of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the west side of the river Dnieper, which is but indif­ferently cultivated ; while the country on the east side, in­habited by the Cossacks, is in much better condition. The Russian part is comprised in thc government of Kiof ; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palati­nate of Kiof by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, now belongs to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See Russia.

ULEABORG, thc most extensive circle of the Russian province of Finland. It is bounded on the north by Norway, on the east by Archangel, on the south-east by Kupio, on the south by Wasa, on the south-west by the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the north-west by Sweden. It extends over 46,266 square miles, comprehending three towns, 1302 hamlets or farms, with 80,800 inhabi­tants. The capital is thc city of the same name, si­tuated at the mouth of the river Ulea. It has 360 houses, mostly of wood, and 3500 inhabitants, who build ships, and are employed in the export trade, which consists of tar, pitch, butter, tallow, wax, deals, and cured fish. The har­bour is bad, being filled with sand, so that ships must load and discharge their cargoes four miles below the city. Long. 25. 24. 53. E. Lat. 64. 53. 30. N.

ULEY, a town of the hundred of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, two miles from Dursley and 105 from Lon­don. Near to it, on the side of a hill, are the remains of a Roman encampment. The chief occupation is making broad cloths for the East India market, which are after­wards dyed and finished in London. The population amount­ed in 1821 to 2655, and in 1831 to 2641.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Islands, in the Smith Pacific Ocean, wholly surrounded by reefs, and interspersed with small islands, forming several harbours. (For further details, see Society Islands.) The southern extremity is in long. 181. 20. W. and lat. 16. 55. S.

ULLAPOOL, a fishing village situate on the north shore of Loch Broom, in Ross-shire. It possesses an ex­cellent harbour and quay ; but the buildings, and, it must be added, the population, are quite disproportionate to the present state of its trade and fisheries. In the article Ross-shire, the quantity of fish caught and cured here since 1830 is stated. The population amounts to 500 or 600.

ULM, a city of the kingdom of Wurtemburg, the capital of a circle of the same name in the province of the Da­nube. It stands on the river Danube, at the point where the Iller and the Blau discharge their waters into that river, and the Danube thus becomes navigable. On