ducts of Walachia and Moldavia. This led to great inter­nal distress, which was augmented by the contemporaneous demands made by the bojares or landed proprietors on the peasants. Amidst this unfortunate concurrence of evils, the hospodar Prince Karadza, under apprehension of being de­posed, or perhaps of being executed, withdrew himself with his family and his treasure, and passing through Hungary, took refuge in Geneva and Genoa in October 1818. In Ja­nuary 1819, the Porte nominated as his successor Prince Alexander Suzzo, who died two years after. His death seemed to be the signal of a general insurrection, which, though it broke out first in Walachia and Moldavia, speedily extended to the whole of European Greece, as well as to the islands, and produced those transactions which more properly belong to the history of that country than of Wa­lachia.

The insurrection in Walachia was first commenced by a na­tive bojar, Theodore Wladimirsko, who had in the Russian service acquired the reputation of a brave and skilful officer. He had retired from the army, and carried on an extensive trade in corn, by which he had acquired considerable wealth, and had formed connections and obtained confidence among the peasantry’ and smaller proprietors. The interregnum ap­peared a favourable moment, and he at first collected fifty adherents in Little Walachia, where he was soon joined by more than 1000 peasants. In the mean time the Porte had nominated a new hospodar, Kallimachi, who sought to form an alliance with Wladimirsko, by means of which he expected to be enabled to raise the sum necessary to be paid at Con­stantinople as the purchase of his dignity. The negociation was proceeding, and might have been concluded, if not to the honour, to the advantage of the two aspirants; but Alexander Ypsilante, a descendant of him who had been hospodar in 1806, and who had obtained the rank of gene­ral in the Russian army, appeared on the scene with a body of Greeks, and took possession of Jassy. This caused a most bloody civil war, by which Walachia and Moldavia were dreadfully ravaged and wasted by alternate victors. The Turks at length sent an army sufficiently strong to suppress the several contending parties, when submission was thus enforced. The sultan, instead of a Greek, no­minated a native as viceroy, and in 1822 placed Gregory Ghika on the throne, who, surrounded by Turkish guards, had little or no power, and felt that his dignity was of very uncertain duration. He continued to hold it, such as it was, till 1828, when a new war between Russia and Turkey broke out, and the former took possession of both the prin­cipalities, and established in Bucharest a plan of Russian civil organization.

In its present state, Walachia extends in north latitude from 43° 44' to 46° 17', and in east longitude from 22° 52' to 27° 51', and is in extent 24,640 square miles. It is di­vided into two portions, viz. Eastern or Little Walachia, and Western or Great Walachia, and these are again sub­divided into circles, of which the number in the former is five, and in the latter twelve. In the whole are comprehend­ed twenty-two cities or fortified places, twenty-five market- towns, and 2548 villages and hamlets. The number of the inhabitants is very doubtful ; some accounts make them amount to more than 1,000,000, while others state them not to exceed 600,000. Nearly the whole of them adhere rigidly to the Greek church, and are under the ecclesiasti­cal authority of the archbishop of Bucharest, and of the bishops of Rimnik and of Buseo. There are numerous monasteries, but the occupants of them are very few. The people are strict in observing the great number of holi­days which the Greek church enjoins, and which are said to exceed 200 in each year, and on which no one works. There are a few Roman Catholics, who own as their suffra­gan the bishop of Nicopolis. The people are of mixed races, Walachians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Gipsies. The latter, amounting to 50,000 persons, are chiefly employ­ed in the more servile occupations. These mixed races have formed a common language, composed partly of Greek, somewhat more of Latin, and abounding in words of original derivation. It has been seldom acquired by any foreigner, nor has it been much studied or grammatically analysed.

A portion of the Carpathian Mountains, through which are several passages leading to the Austrian territories, sur­rounds Walachia on the west and north-west sides. From these, mountains project towards the Danube, and between them are beautiful and fruitful vales, containing soils capable of producing most abundant crops. From the termination of these spurs from the mountains there is a level district, de­clining gradually to the great stream, and on its border be­coming marshes and morasses, in some parts covered with wood.

If the inhabitants were industrious, the government pro­tective, many of the holidays abolished, and capital could be accumulated, few parts of Europe would produce so much of all that contributes to life and comfort as this prin­cipality. With its ignorant and inactive occupation, the land yields great crops of maize, wheat, and barley. The first two are the exclusive food of man, and the latter of the cattle. Hemp and flax are flourishing products. Fruit of every kind is plentiful ; the sides of the hills are covered with vines, and the wine made from them is equal to that of Hungary. The land is watered by numerous brooks, and the meadows yield excellent pasture for black cattle, while there are plains well adapted for the breeding of horses. The export of horses and cows is the chief trade between the principality and the surrounding countries. The climate is temperate, though colder in winter than in the districts to the south of the Balkan Mountains, but the winter scarcely en­dures more than two months. There are no mines at work, and no manufactures except those of the domestic kind.

WALAJA, or Abadnagub, a town of the south of India, in the province of the Carnatic, situated on the north side of the Palar river. It is a place of considerable conse­quence, regularly built, rich and populous. By means of bullocks, it carries on a considerable trade between the sea­coast and Mysore. Long. 78. 5. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

WALCHEREN, an island, forming part of the province of Zealand, in the kingdom of Holland. It stands on the north entrance of the western Scheldt, is highly fertile, though unhealthy to foreigners, especially in the autumn, when they are liable to be attacked by that description of fever which takes its name from the island, and which proved so ruinous to the British army after its capture in 1809. It contains the populous cities of Middleburg and Flushing, and many large villages, and about 33,000 inha­bitants.

WALDAI, a circle of the Russian government of Novo­gorod. It extends in north latitude from 57° 37' to 58o 16', and in east longitude from 33° 24' to 38° 4', and con­tains one city and 507 villages, in 100 parishes, with 54,640 inhabitants. It is abundant in streams, and has upwards of 150 small lakes, some of them five or six miles in length. It contains little wood, and the chief pursuit is agriculture. The capital has the same name, a city of 325 inhabitants, 224 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 32. 19. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

WALDECK, a small principality of the north of Ger­many, deriving its name from a mountain castle, the ruins of which still exist It is between 51° 4' and 51° 31' of north latitude, and between 8° 26' and 9° 7' east longitude, as regards the chief part of the territory ; but a small por­tion of it, the Graffshaft, or county of Pyrmont, is detached from it, and lies between the Prussian and Hanoverian do­minions. The entire extent is 480 square miles, or about 307,200 English acres. The whole of Waldeck is a moun­tainous and woody district, the soil generally is poor and