consequence has been a rapid and extensive increase of trade. Steamers of the first class have for several years plied regularly to Liverpool and Bristol.

The population of the county of the city amounted in 1821 to 28,679, in 1831 to 28,821, and in 1834 to 29,352. Of the last-named number, 4427 were members of the established church, 429 Protestant dissenters, and 24,433 Roman Catholics. The population of the other towns con­taining more than 2000 souls each, was, in 1831, Dungar- van, 6519; Tallow, 2998; Lismore, 2894 ; Carrickbeg (a suburb of Carrick-on-Suir), 2704 ; Cappoquin, 2289 ; and Tramore, 2224. (c. P.)

WATERLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616. Long. 149. 30. W. Lat. 14. 46. S.

WATERLAND, Daniel, D. D., a learned English di­vine, who greatly distinguished himself in theological con­troversies, was born in 1683, at Wasely in Lincolnshire, of which place his father was rector. He had his academical learning at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he drew up a useful tract, which went through several editions, entitled Advice to a Young Student, with a Method of Study for the first four years. In 1713 he became master of the col­lege, was soon after appointed chaplain to George I., and at the time of his death, in 1740, was canon of Windsor, archdeacon of Middlesex, and vicar of Twickenham. A collective edition of his Works, with a review of his life and writings, was published by Bishop Van Mildert. Oxford, 1823, 10 vols. 8vo. A general index, forming the eleventh volume, was added in 1828.

WATERLOO, a village of Belgium, ten miles south of Brussels, with about 1600 inhabitants. Its name has been rendered famous by the battle which decided the fate of Napoleon. For an account of that battle, see the article War.

WATFORD, a market-town of the county of Hertford, in the hundred of Caisho, 171/2 miles from London. It stands on the river Colne, a few miles from its source at Otterpool. It is well built and pleasantly situated, consist­ing principally of one street. There is a good market on Saturday, and two annual fairs are held. The chief trade is spinning silk. The population amounted in 1821 to 4713, and in 1831 to 5293; but this estimate includes the inhabitants of three hamlets which form a portion of the parish, though not of the town.

WATLINGTON, an irregularly built market-town of the county of Oxford, in the hundred of Pirton, forty-three miles from London. It stands in a hilly district, called the Chiltern Hills, has an endowed school, and a market on Saturday, with two annual fairs. The population amount­ed in 1821 to 1479, and in 1831 to 1833.

WATSON, Robert, LL.D., an elegant historian, was born at St Andrews, about the year 1730. He was the son of an apothecary of that place, who was also a brewer. Having gone through the usual course of languages and philosophy at the school and university of his native city, and also entered on the study of divinity, a de­sire of being acquainted with a larger circle of literati, and of improving himself in every branch of knowledge, carried him, first to the university of Glasgow, and after­wards to that of Edinburgh. The period of theological studies at the universities of Scotland is four years ; but during that period, young men of ingenious minds find sufficient leisure to carry on and advance the pursuits of general knowledge. Mr Watson pursued his studies with ardour. Few men ever studied more constantly. It was a rule with him to study eight hours every day ; and this rule he observed during the whole course of his life. An acquaintance with the polite writers of England, after the union of the two kingdoms, became general in Scotland ; and in Watson’s younger years, an emulation began to prevail of writing pure and elegant English. He ap­plied himself with great industry to the principles of phi­losophical or universal grammar ; and by a combination of these with the authority of the best English writers, form­ed a course of lectures on style or language. He proceed­ed to the study of rhetoric or eloquence, the principles of which he endeavoured to trace to the nature of tile human mind. He delivered a course of lectures in Edinburgh on these subjects, and met with the countenance, approbation, and friendship of Lord Kames, Mr Hume, with other men of genius and learning.

At this time he had become a licentiate; and a vacancy having happened in one of the churches of St Andrews, he offered himself a candidate for that living, but was disap­pointed. Soon after he was appointed professor of logic ; and he also obtained a patent from the crown, constituting him professor of rhetoric and belles lettres. The study of logic in St Andrews, as in most other places, was at this time confined to syllogisms, modes, and figures. Watson, whose mind had been opened by conversation, and by reading the writings of the wits that had begun to flourish in the Scotish capital, prepared and read to his students a course of metaphysics and logics on the most enlightened plan ; in which he analysed the powers of the mind, and entered deeply into the nature of the different species of evidence of truth or knowledge. By his History of the Reign of Philip II. King of Spain, published at London in 1777, in 2 vols. 4to, Dr Watson attained in his lifetime a considerable degree of celebrity ; and his History of the Reign of Philip III., published after his death, added to his fame. Of this last performance, however, he has only com­pleted the first four books ; the two last were written by Dr Thomson, at the desire of the guardians of his children. Lond. 1783, 4to.

Dr Watson was appointed principal of United College on the death of Dr Tulideph, but he only enjoyed this pre­ferment for a few years. He married a lady of singular beauty and virtue, the daughter of Dr Shaw, professor of divinity in St Mary’s College. By this lady he had five daughters, who survived him. He died in the year 1780.

Watson, *Richard,* Bishop of Landaff, celebrated as an able theologian, and as a professor of chemistry, was born in August 1737, at Heversham near Kendal, in Westmore­land. His ancestors had been farmers of their own estates for several generations ; and his father had for forty years been master of the free school at Heversham, but was be­come infirm, and had resigned it a little before his birth. He was however educated at this school, and continued there till 1754, when he was sent as a sizer to Trinity Col­lege, Cambridge. He applied without intermission to his studies, and in 1757 he obtained a scholarship, with parti­cular expressions of approbation from Dr Smith, who was then master. He had made it a constant practice in his mathematical pursuits, to think over the demonstration of every proposition that he studied, in his solitary walks; a habit which must certainly have been very conducive to the improvement of geometrical talent, though it could scarcely be adopted without great labour by those who follow the algebraical mode of analysis in all their investigations. After this period he passed many hours daily, for a considerable portion of his life, in the occupation of instructing others, without much enlarging the scale of his own information, though certainly not without adding to the solidity and pre­cision of his knowledge of the most important elementary truths of science ; and when he graduated in 1759, he was classed as the second wrangler, which he seems to have considered, not without reason, as the place of honour for the year, the senior wrangler, who was a Johnian, having, as it was generally believed, been unfairly preferred to him. In October 1760, he became a fellow of Trinity, and in November, assistant tutor of the college. Having taken