WENDOVER, a borough and market town of the county of Buckingham, in the hundred of Aylesbury, thirty-five miles from London. It is a poor place, with little or no trade except what is connected with lace-making. It re­turned two members to the House of Commons till 1832, when it was disfranchised. A small market is held on Thursday. The population amounted in 1821 to 1602, and in 1831 to 1927.

WENEW, a circle of the Russian province of Tula, ex­tending in north latitude from 54° 20' to 55° 50', and in east longitude from 37° 39' to 38° 34'. It contains one city, 147 villages, besides the establishments of some nobles, and 25,500 inhabitants. It is watered by the rivers Oker and Wenewka. The land is moderately fertile, and but in a small part covered with woods. The capital is a city of the same name on the Wenewka, containing 790 houses, with 3400 inhabitants. It is 625 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 38. 1. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

WENLOCK (called either MucH or Great Wenlock), a borough and market town of the county of Salop, in the division called the Franchise of Wenlock, 151 miles from London. It is a very ancient town, but very ill built. It is said to have been the first town that sent members to parliament in 1478, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Charles the First. It has now six aldermen and eigh­teen councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons. It is a place of but little trade, and that only on the market of Friday. The population amounted in 1821 to 3165, and in 1831 to 3481.

WEOBLY, a market-town of the county of Hereford, in the hundred of Stretford, 146 miles from London and twenty-one from the city of Hereford. It is a place of con­siderable antiquity, and consists of one principal street with well-built houses. It has a market on Thursday. There are two good charity schools. The population amounted in 1821 to 739, and in 1831 to 819.

WERAD, a town of Hindustan, in the Mahratta terri­tories, in the province of Bejapoor, sixty-three miles south- south-west from Poonah. Long. 73. 48. E. Lat. 17. 30. N.

WERCHNE-DNIAPROWSK, a circle of the Russian government of Jekaterinoslaw. It extends in north latitude from 51° 8' to 52° 7', and in east longitude from 33° 45' to 34° 57'. The land is very fertile, and repays with good in­terest whatever industry is expended on it. It breeds many valuable herds of horned cattle, as well as sheep. The Dnieper touches the circle on the north-east, and there re­ceives the waters of many small streams. The population is thin, but is not precisely known, as a portion consists of Kossacs, whose residence is not permanent, and some of them are colonists from Poland and Germany, recently esta­blished. The capital is the city of the same name on the right bank of the Dnieper, lately founded, and said to contain yet not more than 1500 inhabitants. It is 1066 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 34. 41. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

WEREJA, a circle of the Russian government of Moscow, extending in north latitude from 53° 27' to 54° 19', and in east longitude from 37° 30' to 37° 47'. It is bounded on the north by Mohaisk, on the north-east by Swenigorod, on the east by Podol, on the south by Kaluga, and on the west by Smolensko. It comprehends 654 square miles, with one city, 234 large villages, and 66,450 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, the soil rather sandy, with some marshes, and is well watered with several small streams. A great part of the circle is covered with fir woods. The capital is the city of the same name on the river Protwa, which divides it into two parts, and is navigable for small craft. It is fortified, but not strongly ; has two wooden and tiro stone churches, 820 houses, and 7300 inhabitants, who carry on trade largely in the productions of the circle. It is 480 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 35. 55. E. Lat. 55. 29. N.

WERNIGERODE, a principality in Prussia, now me­diatised, and forming a portion of the circle of Osterwick, in the province of Saxony. The family of Stolberg-Wer­nigerode were formerly the sovereigns, and are now the proprietors, and in a secondary sense the governors, hav­ing the patronage of all clerical, civil, and judicial offices, and the power of pardoning smaller offences, as well as of granting dispensations respecting marriages and the game­laws. The principality, which includes a part of the Hartz Forest, with the Brocken, is about 101 square miles in extent, comprehending one city, one market-town, eleven villages, and many hamlets and detached farms, with 1530 houses, and 14,640 inhabitants. The capital, of the same name, is situat­ed at the foot of the Hartz Mountains, on a small stream cal­led the Zillerbach, but is 820 feet above the level of the sea. It includes the residence of the court, in a fine situation, with a library of more than 30,000 volumes. The town is irregularly and ill built, but is surrounded with walls. It con­tains four churches, an orphan-house, a poor-house, a gym­nasium, and 870 dwellings, with 5340 inhabitants, who carry on some trade in linens, in paper, in copper, and in distilla­tion, but depend much on the residence of the court, and on the numerous summer visitants to the Hartz. It is in longitude 10. 47. 35. E. and latitude 51. 50. 34. N.

WERREAR, a district of Hindustan, on the north-west frontier of the province of Gujerat, extending along the banks of the Banass river. This country is famed for its excellent grass, to which it is indebted for its name, Wud- dyar or Wandyar signifying in the Gujerattee language a herdsman ; and is resorted to by immense herds of cattle sent to pasture on the banks of the Runn. Sheep are cheap and abundant, and it produces also horses of a smaller breed than those of Cottiwar ; but few are exported, those of a good quality being in great demand. The district is much infested by plundering Coolees, the principal haunts of these robbers being at Warye, fourteen miles south-west from Rahdunpoor, Barbere, twenty-four miles north, and Therwara, thirty miles north-west from Rahdunpoor, the latter possessed by the Balooches.

WERTURIAN or Uralian Mountains. See Oural Mountains.

WESEL BAY, on the south coast of the island of Java. Long. 113. 42. E. Lat. 8. 21. S.

WESENBERG, a circle in the Russian province of Esthonia, formerly called Wierland. It extends in north latitude from 58° 45' to 59° 40', and in east longitude from 25° 40' to 28° 3', and comprehends 1910 square miles, with two towns, seven parishes, and 157 hamlets, in which are seventeen Lutheran and one Greek church, with 49,850 inhabitants. It stands on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, and is well watered by several streams. It contains many morasses, and much woodland. The capital is a town of the same name on the river Soli. It has little trade, and the chief occupation is in the river and sea fishery. Long. 26. 18. E. Lat. 59. 28. N.

WESLEY, John, founder of the sect of Methodists, was the son of Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, in the isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire, and was born in that village in the year 1703. His very infancy was distinguished by an extraordinary incident ; for when he was only six years old, the parsonage-house at Epworth was burnt to the ground, and the flames had spread with such rapidity that few things of value could be saved. His mother, in a letter to her son, Samuel Wesley, then on the foundation at Westminster school, thanks God that no lives were lost, although for some time they gave up *Poor Jachy,* as she expresses herself; for his father had twice attempted to rescue the child, but was beaten back by the flames. Finding all his efforts ineffec­tual, he resigned him to divine providence. But parental tenderness prevailed over human fears, and Mr Wesley once more attempted to save his child. By some means equally