complain of the exhausted state of his purse ; and thus he was again left to seek a new path of preferment. He ap­pears to have been personally known to Cromwell, then secretary of state, as well as to Gardiner bishop of Win­chester, Fisher bishop of Rochester, and Fox bishop of Hereford. On reaching Avignon, he was informed that the bishop of the diocese was anxious to find some person properly qualified to teach the public school of Carpentras. This prelate was the celebrated Cardinal Sadoleto, who was himself distinguished for his Latinity. Wilson lost no time in proceeding to the episcopal residence, where he experi­enced a very gracious reception. The cardinal, as we learn from one of his letters, was impressed with a most favour­able opinion of his character and attainments. His nice ear was gratified with Wilson’s classical Latinity ; nor was he a little surprised on learning that his visitor was a native of a country so wild and remote as Scotland. He was speedily appointed master of the school, with an annual salary of seventy crowns, which at that period was no incon­siderable sum. At Carpentras he appears to have fixed his residence in the month of November 1535. To the voca­tion of teaching grammar he would evidently have preferred that of teaching philosophy. He did not abandon his phi­losophical studies, nor did he neglect the study of theology. His earliest publication was a theological tract, printed at Lyon in 1539. He next published the elegant work which has chiefly recommended him to the notice of posterity : “ De Animi Tranquillitate Dialogus, Florentio Voluseno autore.” Lugduni, 1543, 4to. Wilson probably continued to reside at Carpentras till the year 1546, when he had formed the resolution of returning to his native country. He seems to have cherished no antipathy towards the cause of reformation. The increasing defection from the Ro­mish church he imputes, in terms sufficiently plain, to the pride, luxury, and negligence of the prelates; and three of the Italian reformers, Martyr, Ochino, and La- cisio, he mentions, not merely without censure, but even with undissembled approbation. Having proceeded on his journey as far as Vienne in Dauphiny, he was there ar­rested by the stroke of death, before the termination of the year 1546.

Wilson, *Thomas,* bishop of Sodor and Man, was born in 1663, at Burton, in Cheshire. He received the ru­diments of his education at the county town, and from thence was removed to the university of Dublin. His allowance at the university was L.20 a year ; a sum, small as it may now appear, which was in those days sufficient for a sober youth in so cheap a country as Ireland. His first intention was to apply himself to the study of physic ; but from this he was diverted by Archdeacon Hewet- son, by whose advice he dedicated himself to the church. He continued at college till the year 1686, when, on the 29th of June, he was ordained deacon by the bishop of Kildare.

The exact time of his leaving Dublin is not known, but, on account of the political and religious disputes of those days, it was sooner than he intended. On the 10th of De­cember in the same year he was licensed to the curacy of New Church in Winwick, of which Dr Sherlock, his mater­nal uncle, was rector. His stipend was no more than L.30 a year ; but being an excellent economist, and having the advantage of living with his uncle, this small sum was not only sufficient to supply his own wants, but it enabled him to supply the wants of others ; and for this purpose he set apart one tenth of his income. In 1692 he was appointed domestic chaplain to William earl of Derby, and tutor to his son James Lord Strange, with a salary of L.30 a year. He was soon after elected master of the alms-house at Latham, which brought him L.20 a year more. Having now an income far beyond his expectations or his wishes, except as it increased his ability to do good, he set apart

one fifth of it for pious uses, and particularly for the poor. In short, as his income increased he increased the portion of it which was allotted to the purposes of charity. At first he set apart a tenth, then a fifth, afterwards a third, and lastly, when he became a bishop, he dedicated the full half of his revenues to pious and charitable uses.

He had not been long in the family of Lord Derby be­fore he was offered the valuable living of Buddesworth in Yorkshire, which he refused to accept, as being inconsistent with the resolves of his conscience against non-residence, the earl choosing still to retain him as chaplain, and tutor to his son. In 1697 he was promoted, not without some degree of compulsion on the part of his patron, to the bishopric of Man, a preferment which he held fifty-eight years. In 1698 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq. of Warrington. By this lady, who survived her marriage above six years, he had four children, none of whom survived him except the late Dr Wilson, prebendary of Westminster.

So great was the bishop’s attachment to his flock, that no temptation could seduce him from their service. He more than once refused the offer of an English bishopric. There is an anecdote of Bishop Wilson and Cardinal Fleury, which reflects great credit on both. The cardinal wanted much to see him, and sent over on purpose to inquire after his health, his age, and the date of his consecration, as they were the two oldest bishops, and he believed the poorest, in Europe ; at the same time inviting him to France. The bishop sent the cardinal an answer which gave him so high an opinion of him that the cardinal obtained an order that no French privateer should ravage the Isle of Man. This good prelate lived till the year 1755, dying at the advanced age of ninety-three. His Works were collected by his son in 1780, 2 vols. 4to. Another edition was published in 2 vols. fol. by the Rev. Clement Cruttwell, who likewise pub­lished an edition of the Bible in 3 vols. 4to, with notes by Bishop Wilson.

Wilson's *Promontory,* a remarkable projecting head­land of granite, the southernmost point of the island of New Holland, about twenty miles in length, and from five to fourteen in breadth. Long. 146. 24. E. Lat. 39. 11½. S.

WILTON, a market and borough town of the county of Wilts, three miles from Salisbury and eighty-three from London. It stands on the river Willy, in the hundred of Branch and Dole, and returns one member to the House of Commons. It has a market on Wednesday. This place has given its name to a description of carpets first made here, and the manufactory is still extensively carried on, as well as that of some woollen cloths. Adjoining to the town is the magnificent seat and park of the earl of Pem­broke. It was the residence of Sir Philip Sidney, where he composed his Arcadia. The population amounted in 1821 to 2058, and in 1831 to 1997. Several neighbouring vil­lages have been added to the borough to form an adequate constituency.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the western judicial circuit. It is bounded on the north-west and west by Gloucestershire, on the west by Somersetshire, on the south by Dorset and Hanks, and on the east and north-east by the latter county and Berkshire. The length is about fifty miles, and the breadth about thirty-four. It is of an elliptical form, with very irregular indenta­tions on the borders. The area is 1379 square miles, or 882,560 statute acres. The county is divided into twen­ty-nine hundreds, comprising one city, twenty-three mar­ket-towns, and 295 parishes. The whole of the county is in the diocese of Salisbury, and is ecclesiastically di­vided into two archdeaconries, which are subdivided into ten deaneries.

The population of this county amounted in 1801 to