very extensive. The largest are the Kubenskoe, the Piati- sorskoi, the Sandor, and the Rondas. This vast province, which in extent is greater than Britain and Ireland, does not contain more than 940,000 inhabitants. These are divided into nobility, civil officers, clergy, colonists, merchants, citi­zens, and peasants ; the last being by far the most numerous. They are in fact slaves, one third of whom belong to the no­bility, and two thirds to the crown. The whole of the inhabi­tants profess the Greek religion, and are under the spiritual government of a bishop, whose see is in the city of Wologda. 'Γhe capital of the province, and also of a circle, is the city from which it takes its name. It stands on both sides the river Wologda, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and is without fortifications. It contains fifty-one churches, of which six only are of stone, and the others wooden struc­tures. It has a monastery, a nunnery, an ecclesiastical semi­nary, some charitable institutions, and public schools for 600 sons of the clergy. The dwellings are 1664, of which all but forty-five are of wood. The inhabitants are 12,100, among whom are many tanners, tallow-chandlers, and some makers of silk, linen, and woollen goods. The commerce chiefly consists of the produce of the soil, or of such manufactured goods as are of the simplest fabrication, which are sent to the seaports in exchange for the few foreign commodities which the condition of society may render desirable. The city is 870 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 40. 6. E. Lat. 59. 13. 30. N.

WOLOKOLAMSK, a circle of the Russian province of Moscow, bounded on the south-west by Smolensko, on the west and north by Twer, and on the other parts by Sweni­gorod, Rasa, and Moshaik. It extends over 924 square miles, comprehending one city, eighty-one parishes, and 152 ham­lets, with 78,600 inhabitants, mostly occupied in agriculture. The soil is moderately fertile. The country is well watered by numerous brooks, and the surface is level and woody. The capital is the city of the same name, on the river Goro- denka, 440 miles from St Petersburg. It is slightly fortified, and has a castle, and contains five wooden and three stone churches, 290 houses, and 3500 inhabitants. It has some trade, from being on a great road. Long. 37. 50. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

WOLSEY, THomas, is said to have been the son of a butcher at Ipswich. He studied at Magdalen College, Ox­ford, where he formed an acquaintance with the learned Eras­mus; and in the year 1500 he became rector of Lymington in Somersetshire. He was afterwards made chaplain to King Henry VIII., and obtained several preferments. Having gradually acquired an entire ascendency over the mind of the king, he successively obtained several bishoprics, and at length was made archbishop of York, lord high chancellor of England, and prime minister, and was for several years the arbiter of Europe. Pope Leo X. created him cardinal in 1515, and made him legate *a lutere ;* and the emperor Charles V. and the French king Francis I. loaded him with favours, in order to gain him over to their interest ; but after having first sided with the emperor, he deserted him to espouse the interest of France. As his revenues were im­mense, his pride and ostentation were carried to the greatest height. He had 500 servants, among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty esquires. His ambition to be pope, his pride, his exactions, and his political delay of Henry’s divorce, occasioned his disgrace. In the earlier part of his life he seems to have been licentious in his manners. It was reported, that soon after his preferment to the living of Lymington in Somersetshire, he was put into the stocks by Sir Amias Paulet, a neighbouring justice of the peace, for getting drunk and making a riot at a fair. This treatment Wolsey did not forget when he arrived at the high station of lord chancellor of England, but summoned his corrector up to London, and, after a severe reprimand, enjoined him six years close confinement in the Temple. Whatever may have been his faults, there can be no doubt of their having been aggravated both by the zealous re­formers and by the creatures of Henry VIII., who was himself neither Papist nor Protestant. Wolsey was the patron of learned men, a judge and munificent encourager of the polite arts, and ought to be considered as the foun­der of Christ Church College, Oxford, where, as well as in other places, many remains of his magnificent ideas in architecture still exist. He died on the 28th of Novem­ber 1530.

WOLSINGHAM or Walsingham, a market-town of the county of Durham, in the ward of Darlington, 260 miles from London, and fourteen from Durham. It stands on the river Wear, and has a market on Tuesday. The population amounted in 1821 to 2197, and in 1831 to 2239.

WOLTSCHANSK, a circle of the Russian government of Ukraine. It extends in north latitude from 49° 48’ to 50° 32', and in east longitude from 36° 22' to 37° 38'. It comprehends one city and 110 towns, besides villages, with 88,400 inhabitants, in a space of 1254 square miles. It has many small rivers, which empty their waters into the Donez. The soil is generally fertile and the climate temperate. The capital is a city of the same name as the circle, and as the river on which it is built. It contains 410 houses, two churches, and 2850 inhabitants. It is 990 miles from St Pe­tersburg. Long. 37. 8. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a large town of the county of Stafford, in the hundred of Leisdon, fourteen miles from Birmingham, and 130 from London. It is a place of great antiquity, having in 996 had a school founded by Wul- frina, the sister of King Edgar, and widow of Aldhelm duke of Northampton ; previously to which the place was known by the name of Hampton. To honour her memory, her name was prefixed, and it was thus called Wulfrina’s Hampton, which, in a series of years, was changed to the name it now bears. During the great civil war, it early declared in favour of the king, and became the head-quarters of the troops commanded by Prince Rupert ; but after Charles’s final defeat at Naseby, it surrendered to the parliamentary forces.

There are four churches within the town : one of them, dedicated to St Mary and St Peter, was formerly a colle­giate institution. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with a handsome tower rising from the centre. The font is of great antiquity, and is most elaborately carved with figures, basses, flowers, and foliage. In the chancel are many cu­rious and ancient monuments. In the church-yard is a column twenty feet high, supposed to be of Danish origin, and exhibiting a profusion of rude sculpture. St John’s church is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with the absurd addition of a tower and a lofty spire. The interior is pleasingly arranged, and is or­namented by a painting of the Descent from the Cross by an artist named Barney, a native of the town. St Paul’s church is a perpetual curacy, and was erected at the expense of the present incumbent, who, with another person, is joint patron of the living. St George’s is a handsome structure, completed in 1827, under the acts of parliament for build­ing new churches. Besides these, there are places of wor­ship for the several sects of Protestants, a Unitarian chapel, and a chapel for the Roman Catholics. One of the charit­able institutions of the town is a free grammar-school, en­dowed by Sir Steven Jenyns, a native of the place, and lord mayor of London in 1508. It has a liberal endowment of above L.1200 per annum, and has from 150 to 160 boys on its foundation. Among remarkable individuals who received their education in this school, was the late eminent surgeon Mr Abernethy, and Sir William Congreve, the inventor of that most destructive missile which bore his name till it was changed by the artillery into spherical case-shot. There is also another, called the Blue-Coat school, for the infe-