latitude from the Southern Ocean. An adventurous band of emigrants accordingly proceeded to take possession of the country along the shore of St Vincent’s Gulf, where they founded a settlement and town, which they called Port Adelaide. They encountered the usual difficulties of new settlers, but the colony now prospers and increases. The inhabitants in 1839 amounted to between 8000 and 9000. In 1837, the land sales, at the rate of twenty shillings peracre, produced L.3300, in 1838 L.37,800, and in 1839 it was estimated that they would amount to be­tween L.50,000 and L.60,000. Between February 1837 and September 1838, twenty-eight vessels arrived, with be­tween 500 and 600 emigrants. The greatest care was taken to obtain a moral and industrious population. Schools are already established, every effort has been made to conciliate the natives, several of their tribes being settled within the colony, and located in fixed habitations, where there is a school, with an interpreter, who is endeavouring to train them to civilized habits.@@1 On the 30th June 1840, the population of South Australia amountcd to 14,000. In Adelaide there were eight churches and meeting-houses, houses built of brick or stone 816, of wood 1588. The wages for carpenters were from 12s. to 15s. per day, masons and bricklayers 12s. to 14s., labourers 6s. to 7s.; men ser­vants L.25 to L.60 per annum, women servants L.12 to L.25. Of the live stock there were, sheep 180,000, bring­ing prices from 25s. to 40s. ; cattle 15,000, L. 12 to L.20 ; horses 1500, L.30 to L. 150; pigs 3600, L.2 to L.6; goats 400, L.3 to L.6. Of the land selected, there were 1042 acres in the town of Adelaide, 1053 in the port of Ade­laide ; of rural lands there were 357,880 acres ; total num­ber of acres surveyed, 359,975 ; special surveys of 4000 acres each, 36. The number of ships which arrived in the colony was 104, tonnage 19,399; number of ships from Europe 18, now in the harbour 12, tonnage 3059.

A settlement has more recently been formed at Port Philip, on the southern shore of New Holland, between 144° and 146° east longitude, to which settlers are resort­ing in great numbers ; and the original locations have al­ready greatly advanced in value. The comparative vicinity of this settlement to Sydney, with which there is a land communication, and to Van Diemen’s Land, must give it a preference to Swan River settlement, with which the communication is by a long sea-voyage. Nor can the set­tlement at Port Adelaide communicate so conveniently with the parent colony. The sea-coast is also indented with deep and extensive inlets, which would afford ac­commodation, equally capacious and safe, for any number or size of shipping. These natural harbours are on so grand a scale, that the most magnificent works of art appear insignificant in the comparison. (f.)

WALKJ, a circle of the Russian government of Ukraine, extending in north latitude from 49° 33' to 50° 2', and in east longitude from 35° 9’ to 35° 48'. It compre­hends 660 square miles, with one city, eighty-three towns, many scattered farms and houses, and 65,700 inhabitants. The chief employments are agriculture, breeding cattle, and distillation. The capital is a city of the same name on the river Moscha. It contains 1450 houses, five churches, and 9820 inhabitants, who subsist by trading in the produce of the soil. It is 1003 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 35. 50. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

WALLACE, Sir William, the name of one well known to the readers of British history, as the heroic defender of Scotish independence against the aggressions of Edward I. of England. He was the second of three sons of Sir Malcolm Wallace (or Walays) of Elderslie and Auchin- bothie, in the county of Renfrew, and not far from the town of Paisley. The earlier years of Wallace appear to have been spent at Dunipace, in Stirlingshire, in the society of his uncle, a wealthy priest, who gave him an education far above what was usual in those times, and whose strong love of liberty fostered his nephew’s youthful enmity against the English. The early rudiments of education thus ac­quired were afterwards strengthened by the instruction which he received at Dundee. At this period of life he also acquired those hardy and warlike accomplishments, which inured his frame to fatigue, and gave him a ready command of the weapons of war. His early hatred of the English led him into many brawls and adventures;@@5 but it was not till after the battle of Dunbar, when Scot­land was completely overrun, that he first came pro­minently before his countrymen. In 1297, in a skir­mish, in which several were killed, he slew with his dag­ger William de Hesilridge, the sheriff of Clydesdale. For this deed he was proclaimed a traitor, outlawed, and driven from home to the wilds and fastnesses of the coun­try, where he joined himself to men whose fortunes were as desperate as his own, and his courage and higher rank made them choose him for their chief. From this time he was constantly engaged against thc enemy with va­rious results, but ultimately, as his adherents increased, and his plans became more matured, with decided ad­vantage. This kind of guerilla warfare was of the utmost importance in his future proceedings. By it he became acquainted with the strongest passes and the best positions for defence in the country ; his men were inured to a life of fatigue and privation, to feel the benefits of discipline and obedience, and to rest with the most perfect confidence in the abilities, courage, and great strength of their intre­pid commander.

The success which attended his efforts induced him to undertake an enterprise of greater importance. By a forced march he surprised Ormesby, the English justiciary, at Scone, defeated his troops, nearly captured him, and took a rich booty. This exploit led Bruce and a number of the nobility to join him with their vassals ; and the united forces, led by Wallace, cleared the country of the English. This intelligence reached Edward when about to embark for Flanders. An army of 40,000 foot and 300 horse was despatched into Scotland, under the command of Henry Percy, which on the 9th of July 1297 came up with that of the Scots, encamped at Irvine, consisting of nearly the same strength, and commanded by Wallace. Dissensions had however broken out among the leaders : the feudal barons, from pride and jealousy, would not submit to his orders, and they therefore entered into negociations with Percy, which ended in their submission to Edward. Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell was the only man of rank who adhered to Wal­lace ; and with a large body of tried and veteran followers, they retired indignantly to the north. Percy, considering that he had put an end to the revolt, retired to England ; but Wallace and Murray, dividing their forces, carried on their operations against the English, and with such vigour, that in a short time all the strongholds north of the river Forth, except the castle of Dundee, were retaken. Wallace had just laid siege to that fortress, when his scouts in­formed him of the approach of a powerful force, under the command of the earl of Surrey, and Cressingham the treasurer. He instantly left the siege, to be con­tinued by the citizens, and by a forced march took pos­session of the high ground on the river Forth, above Cambuskenneth, at Stirling, before the English forces reached the south side of the river. The Scotish army,

@@@1 See Third Annual Report of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons 13th April 1839.

@@@S See Henry’s Wallace, by Dr Jamieson ; and Carrick’s Life *of* Wallace.