session of a handsome fortune. In 1645 he attended those scientific meetings which led to the establishment of the Royal Society. When the Independents obtained the su­periority, Wallis adhered to the Solemn League and Cove­nant. The living of St Gabriel he exchanged for that of St Martin’s, Ironmonger-lane ; and, as minister of that church, he in 1648 subscribed the remonstrance against putting the king to death. Notwithstanding this act of op­position, he was in June 1649 appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford. In 1654 he there took the degree of D. D. In 1658 he succeeded Dr Langbaine as keeper of the archives. After the restoration, he was confirmed in both his academical offices, and was named one of the king’s chaplains in ordinary. He complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, a legislative measure unwise, un­seasonable, and unfeeling ; but he seems always to have re­tained moderate and rational notions of ecclesiastical polity. “ It hath been my endeavour all along,” says this excellent person, “ to act by moderate principles, being willing, whatever side was uppermost, to promote any good design for the true interest of religion, of learning, and of the public good.” He died at Oxford on the 28th of October 1703, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He “ was happy in the enjoyment of a vigorous constitution of body, and of a mind which was strong, serene, and calm.” His son John Wallis, who was a barrister, acquired a good estate by his marriage with Elizabeth Harris ; and we likewise hear of two daughters, who were both married.

Dr Wallis was eminently distinguished by the superi­ority of his talents, as well as by the variety, extent, and solidity of his learning. His works are numerous, and re­late to a multiplicity of subjects. Of his scientific genius he has left a conspicuous monument in the collection of his “ Opera Mathematica.” Oxon. 1697-9, 3 tom. fol. In this collection he did not think it necessary to insert the tracts which he published against Hobbes ; because, as he has himself stated, he had no inclination to trample on the ashes of the dead, although it was his duty to expose the fallacious reasoning of that writer when alive. His “ In­stitutio Logicæ,” published in 1687, exhibits his proficiency in another department of science. In his “ Grammatica Linguæ Anglican®” we likewise find many indications of an acute and philosophic intellect. Of this grammar, originally printed in 1653, there are six editions, but the best is that published by Bowyer in 1765. Among vari­ous other works, he produced some theological tracts ; among which are three dissertations on Melchizedek, Job, and the titles of the Psalms. He was engaged in contro­versies relative to the doctrine of the Trinity, and to the observance of the Christian Sabbath. In the latter contro­versy, his antagonist, Thomas Bampfield, a barrister at law, maintained that the Sabbath ought to be observed, not on Sunday, but on Saturday. Nor must the editorial labours of Dr Wallis be overlooked. He published several reliques of the ancient Greek writers on science, and thus established another claim to the regard of his learned contemporaries.

Wallis's *Island,* a small island near the north-east coast of New Ireland, at the entrance of Gower’s Harbour, call­ed Isle de Marteaux by M. Bougainville, nine miles north­west of Cape St George. There are other islands of this name, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, surrounded by a reef of rocks. Long. 177. W. Lat. 13. 18. S.

WALLSEND, a large village, situated between New­castle and North Shields, in the county of Northumber­land. It is noted for the excellent quality of the coal so abundant in its neighbourhood, as well as for its connection with the celebrated Roman wall built by the emperor Se­verus, which, as the name of the place indicates, terminat­ed here. There are several building-yards for ships on the banks of the Tyne, and likewise extensive lime-kilns. In ad­dition to the established church of St Peter’s, there are se­

veral dissenting places of worship. The population of the parish amounted in 1821 to 5103, and in 1831 to 5510.

WALLUBGHUR, a hill-fortress of Hindustan, in the Mahratta territories, in the province of Bejapore and district of Darwar. It was long in possession of the Mahratta chief Purseram Bhow. On his death it was occupied by the Colapoor rajah, in whose possession it remained un­til 1804, when, by the interposition of the British, it was restored to the peshwa, and is now held by one of his feudatories.

WALMER, a neatly-built village, containing many re­spectable private dwelling-houses, in the hundred of Cornito in the county of Kent. It is noted for the castle of the same name, built close on the sea-shore, and used as the residence of the lord-warden of the cinque ports. The castle com­mands an extensive view of the Downs, the Straits of Dover, and the French coast. The population of the pa­rish amounted in 1821 to 1568, and in 1831 to 1779.

WALPOLE, SIR Robert, Earl of Orford, was born at Houghton in Norfolk, September 6th, 1674, and was educat­ed on the foundation at Eton school. Thence he was elect­ed to King’s College in Cambridge ; but on the death of his elder brother, he resigned his scholarship. He was elected member for Castle-Rising, and represented that borough in the two short parliaments assembled during the last two years of William’s reign. In 1702 he was elected for King’s Lynn, and represented that borough in several suc­ceeding parliaments. In 1705, he was nominated one of the council to Prince George of Denmark, lord high ad­miral of England ; in 1707, was appointed secretary at war ; and in 1709, treasurer of the navy. In 1710, upon the change of the ministry, he was removed from all his posts, and held no place during the remainder of the queen’s reign. In 1711 he was expelled from the House of Commons for what they called notorious corruption in his office as secretary at. war. The borough of Lynn however re-elected him in 1714; and though the house declared the election void, yet they persisted in the choice. In the well-known debate relating to Steele for publishing the Crisis, he greatly dis­tinguished himself in behalf of liberty, and added to the popularity which he had previously acquired.

On the death of the queen, a revolution of politics took place, and the Whig party prevailed both at court and in the senate. Walpole had before recommended himself to the house of Hanover, by his zeal for its cause, when the commons considered the state of the nation with regard to the Protestant succession ; and it is not surprising that his promotion soon took place after the king’s arrival. In a few days he was appointed receiver and paymaster-general of all the guards and garrisons, and of all the other land forces in Great Britain, paymaster of the royal hospital at Chelsea, and likewise a privy counsellor. On the opening of a new parliament, a committee of secrecy was chosen to inquire into the conduct of the late ministry, of which Walpole was appointed chairman ; and, by his management, articles of impeachment were read against the earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, the duke of Ormond, and the earl of Strafford. The eminent service which he was thought to have rendered the crown, by the vigorous prosecution of those ministers who were deemed the chief instruments of the peace, was soon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions to the offices of first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

In two years time he resigned all his offices, on account of a misunderstanding which took place between him and the rest of the ministry about certain supplies demanded for the support of his majesty’s German dominions. On the day of his resignation he brought in the famous sinking- fund bill, which he presented as a country gentleman, say­ing that he hoped it would not fare the worse for having two fathers ; and that his successor Mr Stanhope would