man and Tschiplia. The capital is a city of the same name on the Duna, at the spot where the Welishka falls into that stream. It is an ancient and ill-built town, with a Greek and a Catholic church, and a synagogue. It contains 4800 inhabitants, a fourth part of whom are Jews. It is 430 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 31. 48. E. Lat. 55. 36. N.

WELL, a hole under ground, usually of a cylindrical fi­gure, and walled with stone and mortar. Its use is to col­lect the water of the strata around it.

Well, an apartment formed in the middle of a ship’s hold, to enclose the pumps, from the bottom to the lower decks. It is used as a barrier to preserve those machines from being damaged by the friction or compression of the materials contained in the hold, and particularly to prevent the entrance of ballast, &c., by which the tubes would pre­sently be choked, and the pumps rendered incapable of ser­vice. By means of this enclosure, the artificers may like­wise more readily descend into the hold in order to examine the state of the pumps, and repair them as occasion requires.

WELLESLEY’S Islands, a group of islands so called by Captain Flinders, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north coast of New Holland. Their names are Mornington isle, Pisonia, Bentinck, Sweer's island, and se­veral other small and rocky islets.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market-town of the county of Northampton, in the hundred of Hamfordshoe, sixty-eight miles from London, and seven from Northampton, on the river Nen. It is a well-built town, in which the making of boots and shoes and bobbin lace is still carried on, though the latter trade has declined. Near to it are some medi­cinal springs, not now in request. From these the place derived its name. There is a good market on Wednesday. The population amounted in 1821 to 4454, and in 1831 to 4688.

WELLINGTON, a market-town in the county of So­merset and hundred of West Kingsbury, on the river Tone, 150 miles from London and seven from Taunton. It is in a rich district, is well built, has an ancient noble church, and a new one recently erected at the sole expense of the clergyman. The town formerly had a considerable trade in making serges and other woollen goods, but that branch of industry has greatly declined of late years. Some pottery ware is made. There is a well-frequented market on Thurs­day. The population amounted in 1821 to 4170, and in 1831 to 4762.

WELLINGTON, a market-town of the county of Salop, in the hundred of South Bradford, near the Wrekin, 150 miles from London. It is a well-built place, has a handsome church of modern erection, supported by cast-iron pillars. There is a good market on Thursday, and very considerable occupation afforded by thc mines of iron and of coal in the vicinity, and by some large iron furnaces. The population amounted in 1821 to 8390, and in 1831 to 9671.

WELLS, a city of the county of Somerset, in the hun­dred of Wellsforum, 120 miles from London and eighteen from Bath. It is situated in a rich valley at the foot of the Mendip Hills, which supply abundance of coal. It is tolerably well built, though many of the houses are of an antique fashion, whilst others of more modern erection are very handsome. The streets are well paved, and re­markably clean. In conjunction with Bath, it is the seat of a bishop, whose palace in the city is one of the best episco­pal residences in the kingdom. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic structure in the form of a cross, 380 feet long and 130 feet wide. The most remarkable part of the building is the west front, which is most elaborately ornamented with statues of most excellent carved work in stone. One of the windows contains some beautiful paintings on glass. The chapter-house is remarkable for its structure in the form of a rotunda, having its roof supported by a single pillar in the centre. The deanery is a handsome residence, and the houses of the vicars within the close are very com­modious. Besides those belonging to the church, there are several other charitable establishments. Near the city is St Andrew’s Well, whose water is conveyed by pipes to an elegant conduit near the market-cross, and from thence runs through a part of the city. The civil government is vested in the corporation, consisting of a mayor, four aldermen, and eleven councillors ; and the city returns two members to the House of Commons. Besides the cathedral, is the parish church of St Cuthbert, with a lofty square tower, and a fine set of six bells ; and various places of worship for dissenters. There are good markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs. There are horse-races yearly near the citv. The population amounted in 1821 to 5888, and in 1831 to 6649.

Wells, a market-town of the county of Norfolk, in the hundred of North Greenhoe, 118 miles from London. It stands on the shore of the German Ocean, has a small port and custom-house, but the trade is inconsiderable. The po­pulation, including that of the parish, which extends far be­yond the town, amounted in 1821 to 2950, and in 1831 to 3624.

WELSHPOOL, a borough-town and parish of the coun­ty of Montgomery, in North Wales, in the hundred of Pool, 177 miles from London. It is pleasantly situated and well built, with a convenient county-hall, in which the as­sizes are held. It is near the river Severn, and is connect­ed with it by a canal, and by another with Ellesmere. It is the chief place where the Welsh flannels are collected from the neighbouring peasantry. The corporation consists of four aldermen and twelve councillors, and the borough returns one member to the House of Commons. The po­pulation amountcd in 1821 to 3535, and in 1831 to 3500.

WEM, a market-town and large parish of the county of Salop, in the hundred of North Bradford, 172 miles from London. It chiefly consists of one large street, with a few smaller. It has a very handsome church, a free school, and two dissenting chapels. There is a good market on Thurs­day, and three annual fairs. The population amounted in 1821 to 3621, and in 1831 to 3967 ; but this includes ten small townships, as Wem itself in 1831 contained only 1932 inhabitants.

WEMYSS, Easter, a village, situated on the shores of the Firth of Forth, in the county of Fife. Its inhabitants, amounting in 1831 to 858, are principally weavers.

Wemyss, *Wester,* a seaport town about a mile distant from the above. It consists almost entirely of one street, which is in good order, as is also the small harbour. The principal business is connected with the exportation of coals from the extensive coal-mines belonging to the family of Wemyss, which have been worked for many centuries, and now extend to a considcrable distance under the sea. Weav­ing is also carried on by a few of the inhabitants. The popu­lation amounted in 1831 to 858.

WENDEN, a circle of the Russian government of Li­vonia, extending in north latitude from 56° 35’ to 57° 54', and in east longitude from 25° 3' to 27° 22'. It is bounded by Pernau on the north, by Dorpat on the east, on the south-east by Witebsk, and on the south-west and west by Riga. It comprehends 4158 square miles, with two cities, twenty- eight parishes, 229 hamlets and villages, and 136,400 inha­bitants. It is generally a level district, with a few undula­tions, watered by many small streams, all of which end in the Duna. It produces some corn, chiefly rye or oats. The chief object of cultivation next to grain is flax, which, as well as the seed of that plant, is mostly exported from Riga. Some tallow and wood also furnish articles for foreign trade. The capital is the town of the same name on the river Aa. It was once the assembling place of the knights of the Teu­tonic order, and many of their monuments still exist in the church. Long. 25. 10. E. Lat. 57. 15. N.