Bank, and two National Banks. Eight loan-societies have been formed under the loan-fund act, in all of which the amount of loans in the hands of borrowers at the close of 1839 was L.6728, and the number of borrowers during the year 7356.

Every part of the county, but more particularly the southern baronies, abound with reliques of Danish, Saxon, and Norman antiquities. Raths are very numerous. There are two of considerable magnitude near Dunbrody, and two others near Enniscorthy and New-Ross. A heap of stones, near Wicklow Gap, at the northern extremity of the county, marks the spot where the bodies of those who fell in a sanguinary conflict there, between the king’s troops and the insurgents in 1798, were interred together. The pile is constantly on the increase, as, according to the custom of the country, every passenger, as he travels on­wards, adds a stone to the heap, and offers up a prayer for the repose of the souls of the deceased. The abbey of Dunbrody, situate near the confluence of the Suir and Barrow or Ross river, still exhibits the remains of one of the finest monastic buildings in Ireland. Tintern Abbey, called also “ De Voto,” was built by William Marshal, near the Bannow, on the spot where he landed after a storm, in performance of a vow made by him while in peril. On the head of Bagenbon, at the mouth of the same river, are the vestiges of a strong earthen intrenchment called Strong­bow’s Camp ; but it was more probably that of Fitzstephen and his followers on their first landing. Ferns Castle, built by Strongbow, continued to be looked upon as a place of great military importance to the time of Cromwell’s cam­paigns, and as such was also occupied during the insurrec­tion of 1798. Enniscorthy Castle, built by Raymond le Gros at the same period with the former, was also a place of strength in the time of Cromwell, and in 1798 was used as a prison by the insurgents while in possession of the town. Buttermilk Castle, or Cuislan-na-Blahie, consists of two small dark towers at the foot of a steep hill near Dun­brody ; it was used as a toll-house for the adjoining pass across the river, and as a place to receive and cure the fish due to the monks. Duncannon Fort was erected during the alarm of the threatenetl invasion of the Spanish Armada in the reign of Elizabeth. It is still kept up as a military position, having a bomb-proof magazine, and arrangements for mounting forty-two guns, with suitable accommodations for a garrison.

Wexford, the county-town, is situate on the southern side of the mouth of the Slaney, where it falls into Wex­ford haven. It was founded by the Danes, and after having been taken by the English on their first landing in Ireland, became a place of some importance. It obtained a charter in 1318, which was confirmed and enlarged by James I. in 1608. A parliament was held in it by the earl of Desmond in 1463. At the breaking out of the war of 1641, it took part with the Irish, and continued in their possession till taken in 1649 by Cromwell, either by force or treachery, when the inhabitants, like those of Drogheda, were subject­ed to military execution. In the war of 1688 it declared for King William, and in the insurrection of 1798 was seized and occupied by the insurgents until their main body was utterly defeated at Vinegar Hill near Enniscorthy. The town still retains many vestiges of antiquity. The streets are narrow and winding. It is connected with the northern part of the county by a wooden bridge, 1570 feet long, thrown across the Slaney, on which a toll is payable for maintaining it, under the superintendence of a board of commissioners. A broad quay proceeds from the bridge along thc border of the haven for upwards of half a mile, which, with the haven itself, is under the management of a board called the quay commissioners. The corporate jurisdiction of the town under the charter of James is vested in a mayor, burgesses, and commons. The mayor holds a

court of record for pleas to any amount, and there is also a court of conscience for debts under 40s. The county court-house, prison, house of correction, infirmary, and fever-hospital are in the town. There is also a small lunatic asylum, subsidiary to the district asylum for the county, which is at Carlow. The borough exercised a prescriptive right of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which number was reduced to one at the union, and still continues so. The number of electors in 1839 was 350. By the municipal corporation act for Ireland the corporation has been dissolved, and power is granted to form a new corporate body, according to conditions expres­sed in the act, under the name of “ the mayor, bailifs, free burgesses, and commonalty of the town or borough of Wexford.” By the same act the corporations of Gorey and New-Ross have also been dissolved, and provision made for their reconstruction, as in the case of Wexford ; the former to be styled “the sovereign, bailifs, and free com­monalty of the borough and town of Newborough the latter “ the sovereign and burgesses of New-Ross.” Eight fairs are held during the year. The town is the principal place of export for the county. Together with the suburbs, it forms an ecclesiastical union, consisting of eleven parishes, in which there are two churches. There are also several Roman Catholic chapels, some of which belong to monastic institutions. The population was, in 1821, 8326 ; in 1831, 10,673; and in 1834, 14,670. Of the last-named number, the members of the established church were 2031, the Protestant dissenters 28, and the Roman Catholics 12,641 ; the Protestants being to the Roman Catholics as 1 to 6. The population of the other towns in the county whose numbers exceed 1000 each was, in 1831, Enniscorthy, 5955; New-Ross, 5011; Gorey, 3044; Newtown Barry, 1430; and Taghmon, 1109. (c. P.)

WEYRE, a town of Hindustan, province of Agra, be­longing to the rajah of Bhurtpore. It is well fortified, and is situated on the high road from Agra to Jeypore. Long. 77. 2. E. Lat. 27. 2. N.

WHAMPOA, a seaport of China, situated on an island in the river Canton, about two miles below Canton city. Here is a safe anchorage for large ships, which carry on their communication with Canton by boats. The island on which Whampoa is situated is called Bankshall island, from being the place where storehouses are constructed of bam­boos and mats, to contain the ships’ stores, &c. Immediately on the arrival of any vessel, two custom-house boats are placed alongside, to prevent smuggling ; and without their permission no goods can be shipped or landed. All Euro­pean ships are allowed to wear a flag in their boats, which prevents their being stopt at the custom-house. Lat. 23.6. N.

WHARTON, Philip, Dure of, a nobleman of the most brilliant parts, but of the most whimsical, extravagant, and inconsistent turn of mind, was the son of Philip mar­quis of Wharton. He was educated at home ; and his fa­ther’s great aim was to render him a complete orator. At a very early age he married a young lady, the daughter of Major-general Holmes, which disappointed his father’s views of disposing of him in such a marriage as would have been a considerable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illustrious family ; yet that amiable lady deserved infinitely more felicity than she met with by this alliance. This precipitate marriage is thought to have hastened the death of his father ; after which the son, being free from paternal restraints, and possessing a fortune of L.16,000 a year, plunged into those excesses which rendered him, as Pope expresses it,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,

A rebel to the very king he lov’d.

In the beginning of the year 1716 he began his travels; and as he was designed to be educated in the strictest Whig principles, Geneva was thought a proper place for