extraordinary performance. All his principal works have now been enumerated, but a few\* supplementary notices are still necessary. He wrote an introduction to Flindell's Bible, and a supplement to Pohvhele’s Antiquities of Corn­wall, and was a contributor to “ The Cornwall and Devon Poets.” His connection with the English Review has al­ready been mentioned ; but he likewise appears to have lent his aid to the British Critic and the Antijacobin Review ; and his eulogist informs us, in a very solemn style, that “ the strength of his principles is nowhere more apparent than in those articles where he comes forward, armed with the panoply of truth, in defence of our civil and ecclesias­tical constitution. It was there he struck his adversaries with consternation, and we beheld the host of Jacobins shrinking away from before his face, and creeping into their caverns of darkness.” The same tasteful and judi­cious writer avers, that at Whitaker’s lucubrations “ a Gibbon trembled but this panegyric is somewhat abated by another piece of information, namely, that Gibbon was a “ feeble Deist.” With what torrents of fiery indignation this worthy divine must, in his fugitive and anonymous writings, have overwhelmed Jacobins and heretics, may very easily be imagined by those who have inspected his more elaborate works, bearing his name and addition, and in­tended for the benefit of posterity. Some persons of cooler tempers, and of more Habitual candour, when they are fairly enveloped in the cover of a review, may now and then be tempted to speak in a very high and arrogant tone to men greatly elevated above their own standard, and of subjects of which they only possess a very casual and super­ficial knowledge.

This anonymous writer, whom we strongly suspect to be Mr Polwhele, has, in the following passage, discussed the character of Whitaker with more sobriety and discrimina­tion. “ It is true, to the same warmth of temper, together with a sense of good intentions, we must attribute an irri­tability at times destructive of social comfort, an impetuousness that brooked not opposition, and bore down all before it. This precipitation was in part also to be traced to his ignorance of the world ; to his simplicity in believing others like himself—precisely what they seemed to be ; and, on the detection of his error, his anger at dissimulation or hypocrisy. But his general good Humour, his hospitality, and his convivial pleasantry, were surely enough to atone for those sudden bursts of passion, those flashes which be­trayed his ‘ human frailty,’ but still argued genius. And they who knew how ‘fearfully and wonderfully he was made,’ could bear from a Whitaker what they could not so well have tolerated in another. In his family, Mr Whitaker was uniformly regular ; nor did he suffer at any time his literary cares to trench on his domestic duties. The loss of such a man must be deemed, as it were, a chasm both in public and private life. But, for the latter, we may truly say, that if ever wife had cause to lament the kind and faithful hus­band, or children the affectionate parent, or servants the indulgent master, the family at Ruan-Lanyhorne must feel their loss irreparable.”@@1 (x.)

WHITBURN, a parish and village situated on the high road from Edinburgh to Glasgow’, in the county of Linlith­gow. The inhabitants of the village are mostly weavers. It contains two places of worship belonging to the dissenters. In 1831 the population of the parish amounted to 800.

WHITBY, a seaport town in the north riding of the county of York, in a locality distinguished as the Liberties of Whitby Strand, 242 miles from London. It stands at the mouth of the river Eske, which divides it into two parts ; and it consists of several streets, which are steep and

narrow. The mouth of the river forms the harbour, which is protected from the fury of the ocean by two outer and inner piers. Adjoining the inner harbour are spacious dock-yards and dry docks. The trade of the town is ex­tensive, many ships being employed in the coal and free­stone trade ; and near it are some extensive alum-works, which add to its commerce. The business of ship-building is carried on, and, with the subsidiary branches connected with it, creates occupation for a large class of the inhabi­tants. Whitby is a place of great antiquity, as there are re­cords of a convent having been built there by Oswy, king of Northumberland, in the seventh century; which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes, and was restored to its former splendour after the Norman conquest. The town has, by the act of 1832, received the right of returning one member to the House of Commons. It has no cor­porate body. There are places of worship for the vari­ous bodies of dissenters, and also a number of benevolent institutions for the relief of the destitute. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with all provisions. The population amounted in 1821 to 8697, and 1831 to 7765.

Whitby, *Daniel,* a learned divine, was born at Rushden in Northamptonshire in the year 1638. in 1653 he was admitted of Trinity College, Oxford, and was elected a scholar in 1655. He took the degree of A. B. in 1657, and of A. Μ. in 1660. In 1664 he was elected a fellow of his college, and about the same time began to distinguish himself by the publication of some controversial works against the papists. The credit which he thus obtained recommended him to Dr Ward, bishop of Salisbury, who appointed him his chaplain, and in 1668 collated him to two different prebends in that cathedral. In 1672 he was admitted precentor of the same church, and about the same time took the degree of D. D. He was likewise preferred to the rectory of St Edmund’s at Salisbury ; but his next pub­lication had no tendency to advance him in the church. It appeared anonymously, under the title of “ The Prostestant Reconciler ; humbly pleading for Condescension to Dis­senting Brethren in things indifferent and unnecessary, for the sake of peace, and shewing how unreasonable it is to make such things necessary Conditions of Communion.” Lond. 1683, 8vo. The churchmen of that period were un­prepared for the reception of such doctrines ; and the author was immediately exposed to a storm of controversial abuse. The bishop obliged him to make a formal retractation ; and in a second part of the Protestant Reconciler, he endea­voured in some measure to recover the good opinion of his more bigoted brethren. He now sent to the press a treatise on a less hazardous subject ; “ Ethices Compendium, in usum academicæ juventutis.” Oxon. 1684, 8vo. His most important work, the principal labour of fifteen years, was his Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament, published in 1700, in two volumes folio. He afterwards published additional annotations, and an “ Examen va­riantium Lectionum Johannis Millii in Novum Testamen­tum.” Among the other works which he produced, we must not overlook “ The Necessity and Usefulness of the Christian Revelation, by reason of the Corruptions of the Principles of Natural Religion among Jews and Heathens.” Lond. 1705, 8vo. In 1710 he published two works against Calvinism. One of these, a Discourse with a long title, is commonly described as Whitby on the five Points. In 1711 he published a Latin treatise on original sin. Ac­cording to Bishop Tomline, he confuted Calvinism almost to a demonstration ; but the bishop was himself a very slender and superficial theologian. One of Dr Whitby’s

@@@1 Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. lxxviii. p. 1037. See likewise Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. iii. p. 105, and Baines’s History of the County of Lancaster, vol. ii. p. 385.