“ disapprove of the design ; but as Georgia was then desti­tute of materials and workmen, and it was proposed to send them from Philadelphia at a great expense, I thought it would have been better to have built the house at Phila­delphia, and brought the children to it. This I advised, but he was resolute in his first project, rejected my coun­sel, and I therefore refused to contribute. I happened soon after to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved he should get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper-money, three or four silver dollars, and five pistoles of gold. As he proceeded I began to soften, and concluded to give the copper ; another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that, and deter­mined me to give the silver ; and he finished so admirably that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collector’s dish, gold and all.” (b. q.)

WHITEHAVEN, a large seaport and market town in the parish of St Bees and ward of Allerdale, on the west coast of the county of Cumberland. It is situated at the upper end of a small creek of the Irish Sea, and comprises a number of handsome straight wide streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and are well paved, and lighted with gas. The town has advanced to its present state of prosperity from being, in 1566, a small place, containing six fishermen’s huts. For this progress it is indebted to the family of Killigrew, and more particularly to their suc­cessors the Lowthers, who, having large estates around the town, and valuable possessions of coal underneath it, have liberally come forward, when opportunities occurred, to pro­mote its prosperity. There are three churches, and various places of worship belonging to dissenters. The institu­tions for educational purposes are numerous, and educate more than 1700 children. There are also an infirmary, a fever hospital, a dispensary, and a house of industry. The public buildings, including a theatre and news-room, are well adapted for the instruction and amusement of the inhabitants, as well as for the business of the port. Its harbour is spacious and commodious, having seven piers extending into the sea in different directions, and affording ample security to the shipping. There is at­tached to the harbour a patent slip, erected at the expense of Lord Lonsdale. There are two light-houses at the en­trance of the harbour, and a third is situated on the pro­montory of St Bees’ Head, three miles to the south-west. The commerce of this port is very extensive ; the principal export articles being coal, iron and lead ore, grain, and lime. The chief manufactures are coarse linens, and articles connected with the fitting out of vessels. The town con­tains iron and brass founderies, and breweries. The coal-works are, next to those of Newcastle and Sunderland, the most important in the kingdom, and are the principal source of wealth to the town. There are five principal shafts or entrances to the mines, called Bearmouths, three on the north and two on the south side of the town. They are 320 yards in depth, and extend to a considerable distance under the sea ; and such vast quantities have been excavated that the mines have the appearance of a subterranean city. In 1837 the quantity of coals shipped from this port amounted to 405,593 tons, and in 1838 to 389,188 tons, exclusive of the cinders and culm. The net amount of customs-duties, after deducting all expenses, paid into the treasury, was, in 1837, L.95,895, and in 1838, L.97,300. There are upwards of 450 vessels belonging this port, engaged in the American, West Indian, Baltic, and coasting trade. Steam-vessels sail regularly to Liverpool, Carlisle, Dublin, the Isle of Man, Annan, Dumfries, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright. The town and port are governed by trustees appointed by the trading community and Lord Lonsdale. Whitehaven returns a member to parliament. The population in 1821 amounted to 12,438, and in 1831 to 11,393.

WHITHAM, a market-town and parish of the county of Essex, which gives its name to the hundred in which it is situated. It stands on a branch of the river Blackwater, thirty-eight miles from London and seven from Chelms­ford. It is a well-built town, and pleasantly situated ; and being on the great road to Harwich and Ipswich, has much travelling through it. Whitham is said to have been origi­nally built by King Alfred. It afterwards belonged to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, three miles distant. The church is a neat Gothic structure, con­taining some ancient monuments. There is a good market on Tuesday. The population amounted in 1821 to 2578, and in 1831 to 2735.

WHITHORN, a royal borough of Wigtonshire, situated eleven miles south of Wigton, and two and a half miles west of Wigton Bay. It consists chiefly of one street lying north and south, and nearly half a mile in length. The houses are not inelegant, though somewhat irregularly built. The only public buildings are the town-house and jail, the parish church, and three dissenting chapels. The town is devoid of manufactures, but maintains two branch banks. The population in 1831 amounted to 1805. The Isle of Whithorn, a village containing 413 inhabitants, about three miles to the south-east, is the port of the borough. The mu­nicipal government is vested in a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors ; and Whithorn unites with Stranraer, Wigton, and New Galloway in sending a representative to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1840-1, 50. Municipal revenue about L.100.

Whithorn is celebrated for its antiquity, and is conspicuous in the annals of the church. Its original name was *Can­dida Casa,* White Cottage, from the circumstance that, in the beginning of the fifth century, a church was erect­ed there, of white stone, supposed to be the first in Scot­land built of such solid materials. The founder of it was St Ninian, a native of the place, who died and was buried there in 432. His memory was held in such veneration that many places both in England and Scotland were called after his name, and pilgrimages were made to his shrine for centuries previously to the Reformation, when such superstitious practices were prohibited by act of par­liament. The kings of Scotland not only visited this spot themselves, but encouraged others to do so, and granted pro­tection to all strangers coming from England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man on pilgrimage to Whithorn. James IV. performed the pilgrimage several times ; once *on foot,* in consequence of the dangerous illness of his queen on the birth of their eldest son ; and on her recovery, which was attributed to the miraculous influence of the saint, her hus­band and she, in testimony of their gratitude, performed the same journey in circumstances of great pomp and magnifi­cence. James V. was the last royal personage that paid a visit to St Ninian’s shrine. Candida Casa continued till 1689 the seat of the bishop of Galloway, who, previously to the erection of Edinburgh into a bishopric in 1633, ranked above all the other Scotish bishops, and immediately after the archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow. About the middle of the twelfth century, a monastery was founded at Whithorn by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for monks of the Premonstratensian order. The most eminent persons con­nected with this monastery were James Beaton, afterwards archbishop of St Andrews and lord chancellor of Scotland, and Gavin Dunbar, afterwards successively tutor to James V., archbishop of Glasgow, and chancellor of the kingdom. Of the cathedral and monastic buildings scarcely any re­mains can be traced, except a few arches, particularly a very beautiful one of the Saxon order, and several vaults, (c. i.)

WHITSTABLE, a town of the county of Kent, in the hundred of the same name, and in the lathe of St Augus­tine, sixty miles from London. It is the chief port from whence the trade of Canterbury is conducted, being seven