*hysteric”* The elaborate and useful work was published in the year 1764. The last of Dr Whytt’s writings is en­titled “ Observations on the Dropsy in the Brain.” This treatise did not appear till two years after his death, when all his other works were collected and published in one quarto volume, under the direction of his son and of his in­timate friend the late Sir John Pringle. Besides these five works, he wrote many papers, which appeared in differ­ent publications ; particularly in the Philosophical Trans­actions, the Medical Essays, the Medical Observations, and the Physical and Literary Essays.

At an early period of life, soon after he had settled as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, he entered into the married state. His first wife was Miss Robertson, sister to General Robertson, governor of New York. By her he had two children, both of whom died in early infancy, and their mother did not long survive them. A few years after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Balfour, sister to James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig. By her he had fourteen children, six of whom only survived him, three sons and three daughters. But his course of happiness was terminated by the death of his wife, which happened in the year 1764 ; and it is not improbable that this event had some share in hasten­ing his own death, for in the beginning of the year 1765 his health was so far impaired that he became incapable of his former exertions. A tedious complication of chronical ailments at length terminated his life, on the 15th of April 1766, in the fifty-second year of his age.

WIASMA, a circle of the Russian government of Smo- lensko, extending in north latitude from 54° 55' to 55° 30', and in east longitude from 33° 15' to 34° 25'. It is a poor district, in which are the sources of the river Dnieper. The capital is the city of the same name, on the river Wiasma. Like most old Russian cities, it is surrounded with weak walls. It was burnt by the French in 1812, but has been rebuilt, and is now stated to contain 2000 houses, mostly of wood, with 12,000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive trade by the river with St Petersburg, chiefly in corn. It is 489 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 33. 5. E. Lat. 55. 6. N.

WIBURG, a circle of the Russian province of Finland, extending in north latitude from 60° 10' to 61° 1', and in east longitude from 28° 1' to 30° 17', and containing 3740 square miles, with 31,840 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by Wilmanstrand, on the north by Kekholm, on the north-east by Ladoga, on the east by St Petersburg, on the south by the Bay of Finland, and on the west by Fredrisham. It is an undulatory district, with many mo­rasses, extensive woods, and sandy wastes, which with much labour scarcely yield sufficient food for its scanty popu­lation. The principal river is the Sestra, which is the boun­dary towards St Petersburg. The chief town, of the same name, ninety-eight miles from St Petersburg, is in a bay in the Gulf of Finland. It contains 800 houses, with 3640 in­habitants. It has a small harbour, from whence is exported pitch, tar, tallow, flax, hemp, iron, and some deals, and where salt, coffee, and wine, are imported. Long. 28. 40. E. Lat. 60. 42. N.

WICK, a royal borough, situate on the bay of the same name, in the county of Caithness. It is distant from Inver­ness by Beauly and Tain 137½ miles. Wick is a town of considerable antiquity, and was erected into a royal borough in 1589. It stands in a low situation, and its streets are irregularly built and crowded together. Fever of a typhoid type is seldom absent, arising from the filthy state of the streets, shores, and houses, the putrescent effluvia which steam from the fish offals, and the over-crowded state of the houses, more particularly during the fishing season. The river Wick, which passes through the town, and divides it from Pulteneytown, tends in some degree to keep it clean. Contiguous to Wick are Louisburgh and Pulteneytown, which are both included in the parliamentary borough. The latter was commenced under the auspices of the British Fishery Society ; and being built on higher ground, and well planned, is a regular and handsome addition to the original town. It is indeed three times larger, and in it are all the dwelling-houses of the better class of inhabitants. The public buildings are in good order, and well adapted for the purposes for which they were erected. The revenue of the borough is about L.75 a year, and its expenses are nearly the same. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and seven councillors. With Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Tain, and Kirkwall, it re­turns a member to parliament. The trade of Wick consists in the herrings, which are here cured and exported. The live-stock and grain trade are also carried on to a consider­able extent ; and, from the number of people assembled here from various quarters during the fishing season, an increas­ed trade is then maintained for supplying their wants. The average number of boats employed in this fishery for the last ten years is about 900, and the average annual quantity of fish taken for the last twenty years is 88,500 barrels ; but within a recent period the number of both has decreased. In 1829 the number of boats employed was 955 ; persons employed in all the branches, 11,780. In 1840 the number of boats employed was 765; persons 7882; barrels cur­ed, 63,495, of which were exported 55,711. For a further account of the fisheries, see the article under that head in this work. In 1810 a harbour was completed for L.14,000; but, from the increase of the trade and herring fishery, it was found inadequate, and another having been commenced, was completed in 1831, at an expense of L.40,000 ; but un­fortunately it is exposed to the swell of the sea. Besides the parish church, there are places of worship for the Seceders, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other five dissenting bodies. There are several rope-works, a distillery, a brew­ery, an iron-foundery, a gas-work, a ship-building yard, and various boat-building yards, in Wick and Pulteneytown. In the year 1840 the number of vessels belonging to the port was twenty-one, with a registered tonnage of 1154. The custom-duty collected in 1837 amounted to L.696, and in 1838 to L.1034. In 1831 the stationary population of the parish amountcd to 9850 ; but during the fishing season it is increased by an influx of about 10,000 strangers.

WICKET, a small door in the gate of a fortified place, &c. or a hole in a door through which to view what passes without.

WICKLIFFE, John. See Wycliffe.

WICKLOW, a maritime county in the province of Leinster, in Ireland, is bounded on the north by Dublin county, on the east by St George’s Channel, on the south by Wexford, and on the west by Carlow, a detached por­tion of Dublin, and Kildare. It lies between 52° 40', and 53° 14' north latitude, and 5° 57' and 6° 46' west longitude, extending forty miles in its greatest length from north to south, and thirty-three in its greatest breadth from cast to west, and comprehending an area of 781 square miles, or 500,178 acres, of which 405,039 are cultivated land, 94,100 uncultivated mountain or bog, and 1039 covered with wa­ter. It ranks as the eighteenth county in superficial extent, and the seventeenth in that of cultivated land.

According to Ptolemy the geographer, the northern part of the county was the residence of the tribe of the Cauci, and the southern that of the Menapii. It was afterwards occupied by the Irish septs of the Byrnes and O’Tooles, who, though the district was claimed by the English after their settlement, as part of the county of Dublin, maintain­ed their independence, and carried on an almost continual war against the new settlers, until the end of the reign of Elizabeth, after whose death the district was made shire- ground by her successor James I. in 1605, and placed under the jurisdiction of English magistrates. The inha∙