emption from harbour-dues, and of pasturage on the com­mon. The corporate landed property is about 300 acres. The portreeve held a weekly court for the recovery of debts to thc amount of five marks. By thc municipal corporation act, the old corporation has been dissolved, and, under cer­tain conditions, power is to be given to create a new one, styled “ the portreeve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Wicklow.” There is a Saturday market, and four fairs annually. Races are held every year at the Mur- ragh, a border of dry sandy land, extending for several miles along the sea-shore to the north of the town, forming a peninsula, which encloses a long narrow basin, in which vessels drawing less than eight feet of water can enter at spring tides. The population in 1821 amounted to 2146, and in 1831 to 2472. The population of the other towns having each upwards of 1000 inhabitants was, in 1831, as follows : Bray, 3656 ; Arklow, 4383 ; Baltinglas, 1699 ; and Rathdrum, 1054. (c. P.)

WICKWAR, a small market town of the county of Glou­cester, seventeen miles from Bristol and 111 from London. It is in the hundred of Grumbald’s Ash, and was formerly a place of more importance than it is at present. There is a spacious church with a lofty tower, and a grammar-school endowed by a native of the name of Hosea. It has a market on Wednesday. The population amounted in 1821 to 919, and in 1831 to 972.

WIDDIN, a city of Turkey in Europe, the capital of the province of the same name. It stands on the river Danube, and is one of the strongest fortifications of the empire. In the river opposite to it is an island, also covered with strong military works. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, has nume­rous mosques, and, it is said, 25,000 inhabitants, who carry on fisheries on the Danube, and considerable trade with their neighbours in the Austrian territories.

WIELICZK A, a city of the Austrian kingdom of Gallicia, in the circle of Bochnia. It is distant from the independent city of Kracow about seven miles. It contains 360 houses, with 3700 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed or con­nected with the celebrated rock-salt mines which exist at this place, and which have been extensively worked for many ages. The mine is in a vast mountain, and the extent of the salt is not ascertained. On the top of the mountain is a shaft, and at the bottom an arched passage, both of which lead through numerous arched galleries, formed by removing blocks of salt. In the mine is an excavated lofty chapel, in which mass is celebrated, and an extensive saloon, with other apartments, all cut out of the solid mass of salt. The mine is quite dry, but within it is a clear subterranean lake, with a boat upon it. Though, ever since the year 1276, the salt has been drawn forth in copious quantities, there is abun­dance to be taken away without any additional labour. It belongs to the government, which derives a revenue from it. The expense of hewing it with the pick-axe, and of drawing it out of the mine, is calculated to be from 12s. to 14s. per ton, and the price at which it is sold is about 20s., thus leaving a profit to the government. The demand is restrained on the side of Prussia, because the English salt comes in competition with it. It is however extensively sold in the crude state in the Russian and Polish provinces, where it is dissolved, and refined for domestic use. That used in the Austrian states is refined at Wieliczka. This rock-salt is mostly of a gray colour, but some of it is of a greenish hue : both kinds are very hard and very dry.

WIESBADEN, one of the provinces into which the duchy of Nassau in Germany is divided. It is on the Rhine, and is bounded by other provinces of the duchy on every part except the south-east, where it touches Hesse- Darmstadt. It comprehends one city, two market-towns, twelve villages, 2272 houses, and 18,922 inhabitants. A part is hilly, but much of it a rich level country. The sides of the hills are covered with highly productive vine­yards, and their summits with rich forests. The corn grown is much more than sufficient for its own population.

Wiesbaden**,** a city of the duchy of Nassau, and now its capital, where the states assemble, and in which the chief courts of justice are held. It is an open place, having only the ruins of walls at the ancient parts of it. The new town is an elegant mass of buildings, both for private residences and public purposes. The old city is ill built. Both toge­ther contain 8970 inhabitants, who are regular residents ; but in the summer months the number of temporary visitors is greater than the permanent population. They are chiefly attracted by the reputation of the warm baths, but many also by the pleasures and accommodations attainable in a more favourable degree than at any of the other German watering- places. The assembly-rooms and the hotels are striking objects. There is a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist church, and a ducal palace. The adjacent country is often picturesque, and, from the good state of the roads, the excur­sions are agreeable. The town contains a variety of manu­factures of what may be called fancy articles and luxuries, and, on the whole, has many attractions.

WIGAN, a large town of the county of Lancaster, in the hundred of West Derby, 200 miles from London. It stands on the small river Douglas ; is a corporation under a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors; and returns two members to the House of Commons. Being an ancient town, some parts of it are ill built ; but of late years, from the extension of its trade, great improvements as well as additions have been made. The church is a stately edifice, with a tower containing eight bells; and there are chapels of ease and several dissenting places of worship. The living of the parish is one of the most valuable in the kingdom, and the incumbent is lord of the manor. Wigan has been long celebrated for its manufactures, which formerly consisted of checks and other linens, but of late the cotton trade has been extended to it, and is flourishing. There is a well- attended market on Friday. The population amounted in 1821 to 17,716, and in 1831 to 20,774 within the town; but the whole parish, which comprehends thirteen town-ships and chapelries, in 1831 contained 44,780 inhabitants.

WIGHT, Isle of. This island, on the southern coast of England, in the British channel, is for most purposes a portion of the county of Southampton, or Hampshire. It is separated from it by a channel varying in breadth from two to six miles. In this channel, though it contains no har­bour of importance, there are many places of perfect security, where ships may ride at anchor. The best of these is Spit­head, the great rendezvous of the British fleet in time of war ; but in most other parts the ground is good, and the vessels are well sheltered from storms. The entrance to this arm of the sea from the west is by the Needles, some lofty rocks, five in number ; but two of them are nearly cover­ed at high water. These obtained their name from one which rose to the height of 120 feet, resembling that implement of industry. It was undermined by the waves, and at length, in 1764, fell down with a concussion that was felt at the distance of many miles. The group has now an impressive appearance, especially when the agitated sea breaks on their sides. The passage between them is generally free from danger.

The island∙is divided into two hundreds, indicated by the principal river, and called East and West Medina. East Medina comprehends fourteen parishes, and West Medina sixteen. The whole land is calculated to be 105,000 acres, of which 75,000 are under the plough, 20,000 are devoted to pasture, and the remainder is either waste or woods, or the sites of towns or villages, or occupied by roads and rivers. It is said to have been formerly covered with woods, but to have been in a great measure denuded by its vicinity to Portsmouth, and the great demand of that naval arsenal for timber.