king had informed his council of his having dispatched an expreſs to Rome, with a letter written with his own hand to the pope, acquainting him with the true deſign of his preparations, and begging his blessings upon him ; which for ſome reaſons he could not diſcloſe till the return of the courier. The ſecret being thus lodged with the pope, Walſingham, by means of a Venetian priest, whom he re­tained at Rome as a spy, got a copy of the original letter, which was stolen out of the pope’s cabinet by a gentleman of the bed-chamber, who took the key out of the pope’s pocket while he slept. After this, by his dexterous management, he caused the Spaniards bills to be protested at Genoa, which ſhould have ſupplied them with money for their extraordinary preparations ; and by this means he happily retarded this formidable invasion for a whole year. In ſhort, he ſpent his whole time and faculties in the ſervice of queen Elizabeth ; on which account her majesty was heard to say, “ That in diligence and fagacity he exceeded her expectations.” However, after all his emi­nent ſervices to his country, this great man gave a remark­able proof at his death, which happened on the 6th of April 1590, how far he preferred the public interest to his own, he being ſo poor, that excepting his library, which was a very fine one, he had ſcarcely effects enough to de­fray the expence of his funeral. His principal works are, I. Memoirs and Instructions for the uſe of Ambassadors, with his Letters and Negociations. 2. Political Memoirs.

WALTHERIA, in botany ; a genus of plants in the class *monodelphia,* and order *triandria ;* and in the natu­ral ſystem arranged under the 37th order, *Columniferae.* There is only one pistillum, and the capsule is unilocular, bivalved, and monoſpermous. There are three ſpecies, none of which are natives of Britain.

WALTON (Bryan), bishop of Chester, a learned Eng­lish divine, who gained great reputation by his edition of the Polyglot bible, with his Prolegomena in the beginning; which is more exact, says Father Simon, than any other which had been publiſhed on that ſubject. He died in 1*66*1.

WAMPUM, the money used by the North-American Indians. It is much used in all their treaties as a ſymbol of friendſhip. It is made of a ſhell of a particular ſpecies ofVenus**.**

WAPENTAKE, is all one with what we call a *hundred;* especially used in the north countries beyond the river Trent. The word ſeems to be of Danish original, and to be so call­ed for this reaſon : When first this kingdom, or part there­of, was divided into wapentakes, he who was the chief of the wapentake or hundred, and whom we now call a *high constable,* as ſoon as he entered upon his office, appeared in a field on a certain day on horseback with a pike in his hand, and all the chief men of the hundred met him there with their lances, and touched his pike ; which was a sign that they were firmly united to each other by the touching their weapons. But Sir Thomas Smith ſays, that anciently mu­sters were made of the armour and weapons of the several inhabitants of every wapentake ; and from thoſe that could not find ſufficient pledges for their good abearing, their weapons were taken away and given to others ; from whence he derives the word.

WAR.

WAR is a great evil ; but it is inevitable, and often­times necessary. If he who first reduced to rules the art of destroying his fellow-creatures, had no end in view but to gratify the passions of princes, he was a monster, whom it would have been a duty to ſmother at his birth : but if his intention was the defence of perſecuted virtue, or the punishment of ſucceſsful wickedneſs, to curb ambition, or to oppoſe the unjust claims of superior power, mankind ought to erect altars to his memory.

War, in the last case, is the most necessary and useful of all the ſciences: the various kinds of knowledge which ought to furniſh the mind of a ſoldier are not without great diffi­culty to be attained. Of most other ſciences the principles are fixed, or at least they may be aſcertained by the assistance of experience ; there needs nothing but diligence to learn them, or a particular turn of mind to practiſe them. Philoſophy, mathematics, architecture, and many others, are all founded upon invariable combinations. Every man, even of a narrow understanding, may remember rules, apply them properly, and ſometimes draw just conſequences from them: but the ſcience of war branches out into ſo many particulars ; it takes in ſo many different parts ; there are ſo many reflections necessary to be made, ſo many circumstances and cases to be brought together; that it is only by a continual application, grounded upon the love of his duty, and an in­clination to his profession, that any man can attain it.

To march an army in every sort of country, whether open, woody, or mountainous ; to know how to form a camp in all thoſe countries, with which the general must be thoroughly acquainted in order to do it with ſecurity ; to make a proper diſposition for a battle, whether with a view to the posture of the enemy, or to the situation of the country ; to foresee events which depend in a manner upon chance ; to be capable of making a good retreat on proper occasions ; to direct the forages without fatiguing or exposing the troops; to send out detachments with precaution ; to conduct the convoys in ſafety ; to know how to canton an army ; to establiſh magazines in places, both ſafe and within reach of the army, ſo that it ſhall never be in want of ſubsistence-- theſe are the great ends of the military ſcience.

It is commonly thought ſufficient for a military man to know how to obey ; and it is alſo suppoſed that the succeſs of a day cannot be dubious, if a general joins the con­fidence of the ſoldiers to perſonal courage, a cool head, and a knowledge of the country.

It is true that, in cases of perplexity, many generals have in a great meaſure owed to their own capacity, and the confidence their ſoldiers have reposed in them, the ad­vantages they have gained over the enemy ; and confidence will always be repoſed by the ſoldiers in that general in whom they perceive coolneſs united with courage. At the battle of Cannae, when Giſeo leaned to be much astonished at the ſuperiority of the enemy’s number, Hannibal anſwered him coolly, “ There is, Giſco, a thing still more ſurprising, of which you take no notice. Giſeo asking him what it was, “ It is (replied Hannibal) that in all that great crowd there is not one man whole name is *Gisco."* Plu­tarch obſerves, that this coolneſs of Hannibal greatly ani­mated the Carthaginians, who could not imagine that their general would joke at ſo important a time, without being certain of overcoming his enemies.

Although bravery and courage are the most essential qua­lifications of a ſubordinate officer, yet he ſhould not be de­ficient in thoſe which are required in a general, and which have been already mentioned; obedience to the orders de-