Worm, in *Chemistry,* is a long winding pipe, placed in a tub of water, to cool and condense the vapours in the dis­tillation of spirits.

WORMS, an ancient city of Germany, now in the prin­cipality of Hesse-Darmstadt and province of the Rhine, and the capital of the bailiwick of its own name, ft stands on the Rhine, where the Eisbach falls into that river. It is surrounded with ancient and untenable fortifications, and is much reduced from the condition it once exhibited when it was an imperial city. It contains two Catholic, two Lutheran, and one reformed church, 910 houses, and 8100 inhabitants. It has some trade by the river and at its fairs, but chiefly in the products of the district. It is more remark­able for its antiquities and the historical recollections which it recalls. It was the seat of frequent diets of the empire. Long. 8. 15. 7. E. Lat. 49. 37. 49. N.

WORONESH, one of the governments or stadtholderates into which the Russian empire in Europe is divided. It takes the name from its capital city, and extends in north latitude from 48° 37' to 52° 53', and in east longitude from 38° 35' to 14° 17'. It is bounded on the north by Tambow, on thc north-east by Saratow, on the east and south-east by the country of the Don Cossacks, on the south-west by Jeka- terinoslaw, and on the west by Slobodsk-Ukraine and Kursk. It comprehends the vast space, including the circle of Nowochopersk recently added to it, of 34,034 square miles, in which are sixteen cities and towns, 769 parishes with each its church, and numerous villages and hamlets. The inhabitants are 1,445,900, mostly of the race of the indige­nous Russians, but having many Cossacks and some Gipsys mingled with them. There are also several newly-planted people, called colonists, of various races. With the excep­tion of some Germans who have settled there, and keep separate, they all adhere to the Greek church. The nobles are less numerous than in some of the other governments, but more than one third of the whole inhabitants are their slaves.

The climate is temperate, as may be presumed from the latitude. The rivers seldom freeze till the end of Decem­ber, and are open again in March. It is a healthy district, the people attain a great age, the cattle are large and strong, and the vegetable productions of the milder climates make their appearance in the southern parts. The grain chiefly cultivated is rye, some little wheat, barley, oats, buck-wheat, and, in the south, maize. Though the soil is fertile, from careless husbandry the product of corn rarely exceeds the consumption ; but, on the other hand, the crops of flax and hemp supply considerable materials for commerce. Some wood for fuel likewise occasions a little trade by the rivers. The principal manufacture is coarse cloth from the wool of the province, which is chiefly used for the clothing of the troops. Some linen is also made ; and there are several tan­neries, distilleries, and breweries.

The city of Woronesh is the capital of the province, as well as of the circle of its name. It stands on a rising ground near that part of the river Don into which the river Woronesh falls. It is without fortifications, contains the palace of the governor and of the bishop, eighteen churches all built of stone, an ecclesiastical seminary, two monas­teries, 3000 houses, and 20,300 inhabitants, who carry on some trade with Siberia and Orenburg. Here Peter the Great founded a dock-yard for building vessels, but it has since been removed to Towrow. It is 790 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 40. 48. 30. E. Lat. 51. 40. 30. N.

WORSHIP of God *(cultus Dei)* amounts to the same with what we otherwise call *religion.* See Religion and Theology**.**

WORSTEAD, an ancient market-town in the county of Norfolk and hundred of Tunstead, only remarkable from having given its name to a kind of woollen thread. It has a small market on Saturday. The population amounted in 1821 to 706, and in 1831 to 830.

WORT, the infusion of malt, of which beer is made. See Brewing.

WORTHING, a town of the county of Sussex, fifty- nine miles from London, in the hundred of Brightford and rape of Bramber. It is in the parish of Broadwater, on the sea-shore, and within the last thirty years has been fre­quented for the purpose of sea-bathing. From a hamlet with a few fishing cottages, it has thus increased to an ele­gant and well-built town, containing churches and chapels, a market-house, and splendid hotels. The climate is mild, being defended from the north and east winds by the South- Down Hills. The population amounted in 1821 to 3725, and in 1831 to 4576.

WOTTON, Sir Ηενrυ, an eminent writer, was the son of Thomas Wotton, Esq., and was born on the 30th of March 1568. He studied for some time at New College, Oxford, whence he removed to Queen’s College, where he made a great progress in logic and philosophy ; and wrote a tragedy for the use of that college, called *Tancredo.* According to Walton, he proceeded A. M. After leaving the university, he travelled into France, Germany, and Italy; and having spent about nine years abroad, he returned to England, and became secretary to Robert earl of Essex, with whom he continued till that earl was apprehended for high treason. He then retired to Florence, where he became known to the grand duke of Tuscany, who sent him privately with letters to James VI. king of Scotland, under the name of *Octaviο Baldi,* to inform that king of a design against his life. Some months after he went back to Florence ; but King James coming to the possession of the crown of England, Wotton returned home, was knighted by his majesty, and sent am­bassador to the republic of Venice, and afterwards was employed in many other embassies to that and other courts ; but the only reward he obtained for these services was his having the provostship of Eton College conferred upon him in the year 1623. He was ordained deacon, as the office could not be regularly held by a layman. He died in December 1639. After his decease, some of his ma­nuscripts and printed tracts were published together in a volume, entitled *Reliquiæ Wοttοnianae ;* but he was the author of various works which are not included in this collection. His life by Isaac Walton is well known to the learned.

Wotton, *William,* a learned divine and writer, was the son of Henry Wotton, B. D., rector of Wrentham in Suffolk, where he was born on the 13th of August 1666. He was educated by his father, a gentleman well skilled in the learned languages, under whom he made such amazing proficiency, that at five years of age it is said he could ren­der several chapters of the gospels out of Latin and Greek, and many psalms in Hebrew, into his mother tongue. When he was very young he remembered the whole of almost every discourse he had heard, and often surprised a preacher by repeating his sermon to him. He was admit­ted into Catharine Hall in Cambridge some months before he was tcn years old ; when the progress he made in learn­ing in that university engaged Dr Duport, then master of Magdalen College, and dean of Peterborough, to write an elegant copy of Latin verses in his praise. In 1679 he took the degree of A. B. when he was but twelve years and five months old ; and the winter following he was invited to London by Dr Burnet, then preacher at the Rolls, who in­troduced him to most of the learned men in that city, and particularly to Dr Lloyd, bishop of St Asaph, to whom he recommended himself by repeating to him one of his ser­mons, as Dr Burnet had engaged he should. In 1691 he commenced B. D. The same year Bishop Lloyd gave him the sinecure of Llandrillo, in Denbighshire. He was after­wards made chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, then secre∙