ward of him, to pass through the first interval that offers, followed by the rest of the line, which is thus led across that of the enemy. In consequence of this manœuvre, the van of the leeward fleet will be to windward of the enemy’s rear, and thus the attacking squadron will have its line en­tire, while that of its adversary is divided. Again, the ships of the rear division, having their progress obstructed, will probably crowd on each other, get into confusion, and be driven to leeward. We cannot detail the different cases mentioned by Mr Clerk ; but for these, and many other va­luable suggestions on the subject, we must refer to his well- known and ingenious Essay on Naval Tactics.

WARANKUL, or Warangol, an ancient city of Hindustan, in the province of Hyderabad, belonging to the nizam. Long. 79. 34. E. Lat. 17. 54. N.

WARARSDIN, a portion of the Austrian province of Croatia, denominated a generality. It is on the frontier towards Turkey, and peopled with military colonists, the males of which are regimented, and held ready for service as one of the conditions of their possessing the land. It extends over 1470 square miles, and comprehends three small towns and 306 villages, with 108,500 inhabitants, two thirds of whom adhere to the Romish church, and the remainder mostly to the Greek. They are divided into two portions called regiments ; the head-quarters of one is at Ivanich, of the other at St George’s. Nearly two fifths of the surface are covered with woods, but the remainder is cultivated, and produces more provender than is consumed. It yields moderate crops of corn, tolerable wine, some silk, and abundance of cattle. The climate is mild, and the district is watered by the Drave and its numerous tributary streams. There are no manufactures, but these are pur­chased with the surplus of the products of the soil. The principal town, Ivanich, has only 650 inhabitants. Long. 16. 25. 5. E. Lat. 45. 42. 9. N.

WARBURTON, William, a learned and distinguished writer, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, was the eldest son of George Warburton, an attorney at Newark in the county of Nottingham, and was born on the 24th of December 1698. He was first sent to school there under a Mr Twells, but had the chief part of his education at Okeham in Rutlandshire, where he conti­nued till the beginning of the year 1714. He then re­turned to his native town, and for a short time was under the care of his cousin William Warburton, who had recently been appointed head master of Newark school. Being des­tined for the profession which had been followed by his father and grandfather, he was placed as a clerk to Mr Kirke, an attorney of East Markham in Nottinghamshire, with whom he continued till April 1719, when he was qualified to en­gage in business on his own account. Having been ad­mitted as an attorney of one of the courts at Westminster, he settled at Newark, where he continued to practise for some years. His father had died about the year 1706, leaving a widow and five children. Warburton’s success as a country attorney does not appear to have been very considerable, but he was destined to reach an eminent station in another profession.

He had always expressed a strong inclination to take orders ; and the love of letters, which tended to retard rather than forward his progress in the profession chosen for him by his friends, growing every day stronger in him, it was deemed expedient to give way to that inclination. He therefore devoted himself to the studies necessary to fit him for the church, and at length in 1723 he was or­dained deacon, and priest in 1727. In 1728 he was present­ed by Sir Robert Sutton to the rectory of Brand-Brough­ton, in the diocese of Lincoln, where he spent the greater part of his life, and composed all the great works which will carry his fame down to posterity. During the same year he was put upon the king’s list of Masters of Arts, created on his majesty’s visit to the university of Cam­bridge. He had already published some juvenile perform­ances, which displayed genius and reading, and attracted

considerable notice ; but it was not till the year 1736 that he may be said to have emerged from the obscurity of a private life into the notice of the world. The first publi­cation which rendered him famous now appeared, under the title of “ The Alliance between Church and State ; or, the Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion and a Test Law ; demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations.”

At the close of the Alliance was announced the scheme of the Divine Legation of Moses, in which he had then made considerable progress. The first volume of this work was published in January 1737-8, under the title of “ The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated on the Principles of a religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation, in six books.” The arrogance of the author was at least equal to his learning ; and this work, as he afterwards observed, was fallen upon in so out­rageous and brutal a manner as had been scarcely pardon­able had it been “ The Divine Legation of Mahomet.” It produced several answers, and so much abuse from the authors of “ The Weekly Miscellany,” that in less than two months he was constrained to defend himself, in “ A Vindication of the Author of the Divine Legation of Moses, from the Aspersions of the Country Clergyman’s Letter in the Weekly Miscellany of February 24, 1737-8.” His extraordinary merit had attracted the notice of the heir-apparent to the crown, in whose immediate service we find him in June 1738, when he published “ Faith working by Charity to Christian Edification, a Sermon, preached at the last Episcopal Visitation for Confirmation in the Diocese of Lincoln ; with a Preface, showing the Reason of its Publication ; and a Postsβript, occasioned by some Letters lately published in the Weekly Miscellany; by William Warburton, M. A. Chaplain to his Royal High­ness the Prince of Wales.”

The “ Essay on Man” had now been published some years; and it has sometimes been supposed that the author had, in the composition of it, adopted the philoso­phy of Lord Bolingbroke, whom on this occasion he had followed as his guide, without understanding the tendency of his principles. In 1738, M. de Crousaz wrote some re- . marks on it, accusing the author of Spinozaism and natu­ralism ; which falling into Warburton’s hands, he publish­ed a defence of the first epistle, and soon afterwards of the remaining three, in seven letters ; of which six were print­ed in 1739, and the seventh in 1740, under the title of “ A Vindication of Mr Pope’s Essay on Man, by the author of the Divine Legation.” The opinion which Pope conceiv­ed of these defences, as well as of their author, will be best seen in his letters. In consequence, a firm friendship was established between them, which continued with undimi­nished fervour until the death of Pope ; who, during the remainder of his life, paid a deference and respect to his friend’s judgment and abilities, which will be considered by many as almost bordering on servility.

Towards the end of the year 1739, Warburton published a new and improved edition of the first volume of the Di­vine Legation ; and in 1741 appeared the second part, which completed the argument, though not the entire plan of that work ; “ a work,” says Bishop Hurd, “ in all views