com sufficient for its scanty population, many of whom seek employment and subsistence in other provinces. It has but one town, its capital, of the same name, on the river Bet- luga. It does not contain more than 750 inhabitants. It is 856 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 44. 45. E. Lat. 57. 20. N.

WARP, in the manufactures, a name for the threads, whether of silk, wool, linen, hemp, &c. that are extended lengthwise on the weaver’s loom ; and across which the workman, by means of his shuttle, passes the threads of the woof, to form a cloth, ribband, fustian, or the like.

Warp, a small rope employed occasionally to remove a ship from one place to another, in a port, road, or river. And hence,

*To Warp,* is to change the situation of a ship, by pulling her from one part of a harbour, &c. to some other, by means of warps, which are attached to buoys, to anchors sunk in the bottom, or to certain stations upon the shore, as posts, rings, trees, &c. The ship is accordingly drawn forwards to those stations, either by pulling on the warps by hand, or by the application of some purchase, as a tackle, wind­lass, or capstern, upon her deck. When this operation is nerformed by the ship’s lesser anchors, these machines, to­gether with their warps, are carried out in the boats alter­nately towards the place where the ship is endeavouring to arrive ; so that when she is drawn up close to one anchor, the other is carried out to a competent distance before her, and being sunk, serves to fix the other warp, by which she is farther advanced. Warping is generally used when the sails are unbent, or when they cannot be successfully em­ployed, which may either arise from the unfavourable state of the wind, the opposition of the tide, or the narrow limits of the channel.

WARRANT is a power and charge to a constable or other officer to apprehend a person accused of any crime. It may be issued in extraordinary cases by the privy coun­cil, or secretaries of state ; but most commonly it is issued by justices of the peace.

WARRANTY, Warrantia, in *Law,* a promise, or co­venant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant and secure the bargainee and his heirs, against all men, for enjoying the thing agreed on or granted between them.

WARREE, or Sawunt Warree, an extensive district of Hindustan, in the province of Bejapoor, situated be­tween the sea and the western Ghaut Mountains, being forty miles in length and about twenty-five in breadth. It is rocky and unproductive, and formerly the inhabitants were much addicted to piracy. In 1818 the British forces entered the country, and put an end to the government, allowing a pension to the ranny or female ruler.

WARREN is a franchise or place privileged by pre­scription or grant from the king, for the keeping of beasts and fowls of the warren, which are hares and coneys, part­ridges, pheasants, and some add quails, woodcocks, and water-fowl, &c. These being *ferœ naturce,* every one had a natural right to kill as he could ; but upon the introduc­tion of the forest-laws at the Norman conquest, these ani­mals being looked upon as royal game, and the sole pro­perty of our rude monarchs, this franchise of free-warren was invented to protect them, by giving the grantee a sole and exclusive power of killing such game, as far as his war­ren extended, on condition of his preventing other persons. A man therefore that has the franchise of warren, is in reality no more than a royal gamekeeper ; but no man, not even a lord of a manor, could by common law justify sporting on another’s soil, or even on his own, unless he had the liberty of free-warren. This franchise is almost fallen into disregard since the new statutes for preserving the game, the name being now chiefly preserved in grounds that are set apart for breeding hares and rabbits.

WARRINGTON, a large market and borough town of the county of Lancaster, in the hundred of West Derby. It is a place of great though doubtful antiquity. Its name is most obviously of Saxon origin, Whoering in that lan­guage signifying an armed or defended town. It is placed on the river Mersey, over which a bridge was erected in 1496, by the first earl of Derby, to facilitate the pro­gress of King Henry VII. in the north of England. As the best passage over the river, it was the scene of fre­quent conflicts during the civil war, and in the reign of Charles I. In 1643 the town was twice taken by storm by the parliamentary forces. In 1648 the Scotish army made a stand here ; General Lambert here repulsed the troops who accompanied Charles II. on his way to Worcester ; and in 1745 the centre arches of the bridge were broken down to impede the progress of the Highlanders under the Pre­tender. The old bridge having been frequently repaired, has been of late replaced by an elegant and convenient new erection.

There was at one period an establishment for the edu­cation of one class of dissenters, which had men of cele­brity for tutors ; among others Dr Priestley, Dr Enfield, Dr Aikin, and Gilbert Wakefield. It did not continue long, partly from insufficient funds, and partly from the difficulty of maintaining due discipline, so that it was dissolved about the year 1770, leaving no traces beyond an elegant poem by Mrs Barbauld, the daughter of Dr Aikin. There are three churches, one of which, dedicated to St Elphen or St Helen, is a handsome building of red freestone, probably of Saxon origin ; and it contains some curious old monu­ments. Two ancient chapels remain, in one of which are some modern monuments of the Pattern family ; in the other the magnificent tomb of Sir Thomas Boteler and his lady : the former was murdered in his mansion at Bewsey Hall. There are places of worship for almost every sect of protestant dissenters, and a chapel for the Roman Catho­lics. The schools are numerous, among which are pre­eminent the free-school founded and endowed in 1526 by the Boteler family, and the blue-coat school, which is a flourishing institution, and richly endowed for the education of 150 boys and forty girls. There is also a great number of Sunday schools, with many other charitable institutions. Among the public buildings, the most prominent are the town-hall, the market, and the cloth-hall. There are, be­sides, assembly-rooms and a theatre. As the Mersey is na­vigable up to the bridge, it is an important auxiliary to the intercourse with Liverpool, and through that town to fo­reign countries. Warrington is a place of great manufac­turing industry. Cotton goods and sail-cloth are largely made ; as also pins, files, and gloss. It likewise supplies large quantities of malt It is a station on the railroad be­tween Birmingham and the towns of Liverpool and Man­chester, being distant from the former seventy-eight miles, and from the two latter twenty miles. It is 173 miles from London. It has a well-supplied market on Saturday, where much corn is sold.

By the reform bill, Warrington has acquired the right of returning one member to the House of Commons ; and it gives the title of earl, in addition to that of Stamford, to the Grey family. The population of the town amounted in 1821 to 12,570, and in 1831 to 16,018; but the whole parish, which extends beyond the town, contained, in 1831, 19,155 inhabitants.

WARRIOR, a town of Hindustan, in the Carnatic, thirty-eight miles north-east from Tanjore. Long. 79. 25. E. Lat 11. 15. N.

WARSAW, the capital of the kingdom of Poland, is si­tuated on the left bank of the Vistula, in north lat. 52° 14', and east long. 21° 2', in the midst of a vast sandy plain. The city proper is ill built, with narrow dirty streets ; but the suburbs are fine and spacious, with wide, straight and