well-paved streets. At the close of 1835, the number of buildings or houses was 4298, of which 2968 were of stone, and 1330 of wood. The population at the same time amounted to 133,884, including 33,389 Jews. The royal palace is a vast structure ; and, besides it, there is a great number of other fine palaces and public buildings, a ca­thedral dedicated to St John, and many other churches. Since the late revolution and re-subjugation of Poland, the Russian government has constructed a strong citadel at Warsaw, to overawe the Poles. The city still contains a number of scientific and literary establishments ; but the principal ones, namely, the university, re-opened so lately as 1818, and the Royal Society of the Friends of Science, have been suppressed. Before the revolution, no other city in eastern Europe issued so great a number of perio­dical publications, in proportion to the amount of popula­tion ; it was, besides, the centre of the industry and the com­merce of the kingdom. The trade has again revived ; and, in 1835, the principal articles manufactured in the town and exported were, carriages, in value 156,000 florins; pianofortes, 87,520 ; saddlery, 82,480 ; silver-plated ware, 82,180 ; carpets, 63,400 ; agricultural machines and imple­ments, 47,850 ; woollen goods, 44,200. Praga, the largest suburb, situate on the right bank of thc river, and connect­ed with the city by a bridge of boats, is noted in the his­tory of Poland for its terrible capture by Suwarrow in 1795. In the immediate neighbourhood of the city is the superb castle of Villanov or Willanow, built by the great king John Sobieski, who died here in 1696 ; and the island of Kepa- Saoka, embellished with gardens. Warsaw is 170 miles S. S. E. of Dantzig. (c. h.)

WARTON, Josepj, an elegant poet and critic, was born in the year 1722, in the house of his maternal grand­father, Joseph Richardson, rector of Dunsford in Surrey. His father, Thomas Warton, B. D. fellow of Magdalen Col­lege, and professor of poetry at Oxford, and afterwards vicar of Basingstoke in Hampshire, and of Cobham in Sur­rey, was descended from an ancient and honourable family of Beverley in Yorkshire. The son was for a short time sent to New College school, but was chiefly educated by his father till he reached the age of fourteen, when he was admitted on the foundation of Winchester College. He was at this early period distinguished by his love of poetry, and one of his school-fellows was William Collins. In Sep­tember 1740, being superannuated, he was removed from Winchester ; and as no vacancy occurred in New College, he was entered of Oriel, when he prosecuted his studies with diligence and success. In 1744 he took the degree of A. B., and was ordained to his father’s curacy at Basing­stoke, and officiated in that church till February 1746. He next removed to Chelsea, and afterwards to Cobham.

His father died in the year 1745, leaving two sons and a daughter in circumstances far from affluent. Joseph, his elder son, published by subscription a volume of “ Poems on several occasions by the Rev. Mr Thomas Warton, Bat­chelor of Divinity, late Vicar of Basingstoke in Hampshire, and some time Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.” Lond. 1748, 8vo. This volume is closed by two poems on the death of the author, one by his daughter Jane, the other by the editor. He had previously published a small collection of his own, entitled “Odes on various subjects.” Lond. 1746, 4to. In 1748 the duke of Bolton presented him to the rectory of Winslade ; and although this provision was but scanty, he immediately married Miss Daman, a young lady to whom he had for some time been enthusiastically attached. In 1751 he accompanied the same nobleman on a tour to the south of France. For this arrangement, as Dr Wooll very coolly informs us, the duke had two motives, “ the society of a man of learning and taste, and the accommodation of a protestant clergyman, who immediately on the death of the duchess, then in a confirmed dropsy, could marry him to the lady with whom he lived, and who was universally known and distinguished by the name of Polly Peachum.”@@1 This, it must be ad­mitted, was a very miserable commission for any protestant clergyman to undertake, nor did Warton earn the wages of his iniquity ; for some unexplained reason induced or com­pelled him to revisit England, before the duchess died ; and when, on her demise, he solicited the duke’s permission to return, he had the mortification to learn that the worthy pair had been joined in wedlock by the chaplain to the em­bassy at Turin.

Before this period, he had undertaken a translation of the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil ; and having associ­ated with it Pitt’s translation of the Æneid, he added the original text, and accompanied the whole with his own notes. Lond. 1753, 4 vols. 8vo. The book is elegantly printed ; but Dr Harwood remarks that the Latin text, es­pecially in the Georgics, is extremely incorrect. A second edition followed in 1778. Warton added three essays, on pastoral, didactic, and epic poetry. This publication laid the foundation of his literary celebrity. Soon after its ap­pearance, he was requested to assist Dr Hawkesworth in the Adventurer, which was commenced in 1752. The in­vitation was conveyed to him by Dr Johnson, who stated that the department destined for him was that of criticism. To this periodical work he contributed twenty-four papers, of which the greater part relate to critical subjects, and all of them are creditable to his talents and taste.

In 1754 he was instituted to the rectory of Tunworth ; and in the following year he was elected second master of Winchester school. In 1756 Lord Lyttelton presented him with a chaplain’s scarf. He now published the first volume of “ An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.” Lond. 1756, 8vo. This is a very elegant and interesting morsel of criticism. Of his claims to the higher characteristics of a poet, Warton has formed a more moderate estimate than many other critics ; but after all that has been written on his side of the question, the lively fancy, sparkling wit, and finished terseness of Pope have lost none of their attrac­tions. This work, which appeared without the author’s name, is dedicated to Dr Young, a professed admirer of original composition. In 1759 the university of Oxford conferred upon him by diploma the degree of A. M. In May 1766 he became head-master of Winchester school. For this situation he possessed several qualifications. He was a man of polished manners ; nor could his pupils fail to imbibe some portion of his refined taste and love of lite­rature. He was not however without defects. Though an elegant scholar, he was not sufficiently able as a philo­logist. “ He held verbal criticism cheap, and, as a natural consequence, frequently encountered insurmountable diffi­culties in Greek authors ; while the expedients to which he resorted in order to conceal the fact were easy of detec­tion, and excited much amusement among the elder boys.... But Warton wanted other qualities essential to the head­master of a public school. He was inconsistent in his plans, and deficient in moral courage ; often conceding with respect to points of discipline upon which he ought to have been inflexible. These defects paved the way for what was afterwards called *the Row* when the school was in such a state of rebellion that the interference of the magistrates was required, and upwards of thirty of the boys were ex­pelled. Burgess had left the school before this catastrophe occurred, but he used to tell, among other proofs of the insubordination which prevailed even in his time, that a

@@@, Wooll's Biographical Memoirs of thc late Rev. Joseph Warton, D. D. p. 15. Lond. 1306, 4to.