This county has furnished titles to two British peers, the earl of Warwick and the earl of Coventry ; and one Irish peer, Baron Arden. For election purposes, the county is divided into two parts, distinguished as the northern and southern. The election for the northern division is held at the town of Coleshill ; and the other polling places are Nuneaton, Coventry, Birmingham, and Dunchurch. The election for the southern division is held at Warwick ; and the other polling places are Kine- ton, Stratford, Henley, and Southam. Two members from Warwick, two from Coventry, and since the reform act two from Birmingham, are sent to the House of Com­mons. Two are also sent from Tamworth, the largest part of which is in the adjoining county of Stafford.

The towns of more than 3000 inhabitants, and their population, were, in 1831,

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| Birmingham 146,986 |
| Coventry 27,070 |
| Warwick 9,109 |
| Nuneaton 7,799 |
| Atherstone 3,871 |
| Sutton Colefield 3,684 |
| Stratford on Avon 3,488 |
| Kenilworth 3,097 |

The most remarkable among a great number of noble­men and gentlemen’s seats are, Warwick Castle, earl of Warwick; Ragley Hall, marquis of Hertford; Walton Hall, Sir C. Mordaunt; Compton Verney, Lord Wil­loughby ; Guy’s Cliff, B. Greathead ; Great Packington, Lord Aylesford ; Compton Wyngate, marquis of North­ampton ; Astley Castle ; Newdigate ; Hewill Grange, earl of Plymouth ; and Merevale, D. S. Dugdale.@@'

WARYE, an open town of Hindustan, in the province of Gujerat and district of Werrear, fourteen miles south-west from Ruhdunpoor. It is the residence of many of the head jhuts, and can muster from 800 to 1000 horsemen, well mounted, and armed with spears and sabres.

WASA, a circle of the Russian province of Finland, which extends over 16,760 miles, comprehending six cities, 2255 hamlets or farms, with 145,700 inhabitants. The capital is the town of the same name, on a bay in the Baltic Sea. It is well built, though chiefly with wooden houses, but has a handsome stone church. It contains 680 dwellings, with 2830 inhabitants, who make some leather, and export many deals, much pitch, and some little corn ; but the har­bour is nearly choked up with sand. Long. 21. 30. E. Lat. 63. 4. 35. N.

WASH, among distillers, the fermentable liquor used by malt distillers. See Brewery.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States of North America, is finely situate on undulating ground in the angle formed by the junction of the navigable river Potomac with the Eastern Branch, in the centre of the fe­deral district of Columbia, an area of 100 square miles, ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States for the site of their capital. The plan of the city, as originally laid out, forms nearly a parallelogram of about four miles hy two and a half, consisting of streets crossing at right angles in the direction of the cardinal points, and traversed diagonally by larger avenues, named after the several states of the union ; but only a small portion of the plan has yet been executed, and the city consists only of straggling clusters of houses placed at inconvenient dis­tances from each other. Almost the only part that is com­pactly built is that which extends along Pennsylvania avenue, between the president’s house and the Capitol,

both of which are handsome buildings of white freestone. The Capitol contains the halls of the senate and house of representatives, the library of congress, and numerous other apartments, some of which are spacious and tastefully em­bellished. It is a large square building, surmounted in the centre by a massy dome, its eastern front adorned with a Corinthian colonnade, and it is surrounded by grounds taste­fully planted and laid out. There are various other public buildings, of neat and substantial but unpretending archi­tecture, as the city hall, the halls of Columbia College, the penitentiary, twenty churches, the medical hall, &c. About a mile south-east of the Capitol is the navy-yard, on Eastern Branch, which is deep enough along shore for the largest vessels ; and just above it is the naval hospital. At the junction of the two rivers stands the United States ar­senal. The principal educational establishment is Colum­bia College, founded by the Baptists, with nine instruc­tors, besides four professors connected with the medical department. The city was founded in 1791, and became the seat of government in 1800. In 1830 the population amounted to 18,827, including 3129 free blacks and 2319 slaves ; but during the sessions of congress the place is thronged with visitors from all parts of the world. Not­withstanding its advantageous situation on a large navigable river, and in the centre of a productive country, Washing­ton has never become the seat of trade ; and its growth is solely to be attributed to the expenditure of government and the public functionaries. It has a bridge, one mile in length, over the Potomac, leading to Alexandria, and two across Eastern Branch. The Baltimore Railroad affords an easy communication with the north, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with the west, and the Potomac, to different points, on which regular lines of steam-packets run, with the south. Long. 76. 58. W. Lat. 38.55. N. (c. H.)

WASHINGTON, George, the first president of the United States, was born in the year 1732, in the parish of Washington, in Virginia. He was descended from an an­cient family in Cheshire, of which a branch was establish­ed in Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth cen­tury. Little is known concerning his education, or the early years of his life. Before he was twenty years of age, he was appointed a major in the colonial militia, and had then an opportunity of displaying those military and poli­tical talents which have since rendered his name so famous throughout the world. In the disputes which arose be­tween the French and English officers, about settling the limits of Canada and Louisiana, Major Washington was employed by the governor of Virginia as a negotiator, and he succeeded in preventing a threatened invasion of the English frontiers by tire French and their Indian allies; but in the following year, when hostilities seemed inevitable, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and soon after to the com­mand of a regiment raised by the colony for its own de­fence. In 1755, Colonel Washington served as a volun­teer in the unfortunate expedition of General Braddock ; and in that expedition, which was attended with great dif­ficulty, he exhibited so much calmness and intrepidity, that the utmost confidence was reposed in his talents, and perfect obedience paid to his commands, by the whole army. After having been employed in a different and more successful expedition, to the river Ohio, the state of his health required him, about the year 1758, to resign his military situation ; and in the sixteen following years, dur­ring which period he married Mrs Custis, a Virginian lady of amiable character and respectable connections, it would appear that he resided chiefly at his beautiful seat of Mount Vernon, and was occupied in the cultivation of his estate.

@@@, See Dugdale’s Antiquities of Warwickshire; Marshall’s Rural Economy ; Hutton's History of Birmingham ; Beauties of England and. Wales.