Guldenſtaedt, ſtates the places of worſhip to be one Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and ſeven Armenian churches. There are some magnificent caravanſeras, bazars, and palaces in the city, but no mosques ; for the Georgians, though living under a Mohammedan government, have always riſen up in arms as often as any attempts have been made to erect such places of Mohammedan worſhip. Many of the Romiſh miſsionaries live here in disguiſe under the denomination of phyſicians, ſurgeons, and chemiſts ; and the great cures which they perform procure them much eſteem, though they are ſometimes expoſed to the inſults of the people when they attempt to make any proſelytes to their church. All the houses are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, as walks for the women. They are neatly built ; the rooms are wainſcotted, and the floors ſpread with carpets. The ſtreets ſeldom exceed ſeven feet in breadth ; and some are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to allow room for a man on horſeback : they are conſequently very filthy.

Tefflis is a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Conſtantinople by the way of Erzerum. As for the ſilks of this country, they are bought up on the ſpot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean ; but the greateſt part is firſt lent to Erzerum to be manufactured, the Georgians being very ignorant and unſkilful in that reſpect. From hence, likewiſe, great quantities of a root called *boya* is sent to Erzerum and Iodoſtan for the uſe of the linen dy­ers. Here is likewiſe a foundery, at which are caſt a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to thoſe of the Turks. The gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have likewiſe eſtabliſhed in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia : the moſt flouriſhing is that of printed linens. Tefflis is ſeated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain ; and on the ſouth side of it stands a large caſtle or fortreſs, built by the Turks in 1576, when they made themſelves maſters of the city and country, under the command of the famous Muſtapha Pacha. It is 125 miles west of Terki. E. Long. 63. 3. N. Lat. 41. 59.

TEGERHY, a principal town in Fczzan, in Africa, about 80 miles ſouth-weſt of the capital. It collects from its lands little other produce than dates and Indian corn. In this, as in every town in Fezzan, a market for but­cher-meat, corn, fruit, and vegetables, is regularly held. Mutton and goats fleſh are ſold by the quarter without weighing ; the usual price is from 32 to 40 grains of gold- duſt, or four or five ſhillings Engliſh money. The fleſh of the camel, which is much more highly valued, is commonly sold at a dearer rate, and is divided into ſmaller lots. Agriculture and paſturage ſeem to be the principal occupa­tions.

TEGUMENT, any thing that ſurrounds or covers an­other.

TEIND in Scots law. See Law, N⁰ clxx.

*Commiſſion of Teinds.* See Commission.

TEINTS, and Semiteints, in painting, denote the ſe­veral colours uſed in a picture, conſidered as more or leſs high, bright, deep, thin, or weakened and diminiſhed, &c. to give the proper relievo, ſoftneſs, or diſtance, &c. of the ſeveral objects.

TELEGRAPH (derived from τηλε and *γgaφω* ), is the name very properly given to an inſtrument, by means of which information may be almoſt inſtantaneouſly conveyed to a conſiderable diſtance.

The telegraph, though it has been generally known and uſed by the moderns only for a few years, is by no means a modern invention. There is reaſon to believe that amongſt the Greeks there was ſome sort of telegraph in uſe. The burning of Troy was certainly known in Greece very ſoon after it happened, and before any perſon had returned from thence. Now that was altogether ſo tedious a piece of buſineſs, that conjecture never could have ſupplied the place of information. A Greek play begins with a ſcene, in which a watchman deſcends from the top of a tower in Greece, and gives the information that Troy was taken. “I have been looking out theſe ten years (says he) to ſee when that would happen, and this night it is done.” Of the antiqui­ty of a mode of conveying intelligence quickly to a great diſtance, this is certainly a proof.

The Chineſe, when they send couriers on the great canal, or when any great man travels there, make ſignals by fire from one day’s journey to another, to have every thing pre­pared ; and moſt or the barbarous nations uſed formerly to give the alarm of war by fires lighted on the hills or rising grounds.

Polybius calls the different inſtruments uſed by the an­cients for communicating information πυgσειαι*,* becauſe the ſignals were always made by means of fire. At firſt they communicated information of events merely by torches: but this method was of little uſe, becauſe it was necessary before-hand to fix the meaning of every particular ſignal. Now as events are exceedingly various, it was impoſſible to expreſs the greater number of them by any premeditated contrivance. It was eaſy, for inſtance, to expreſs by ſignals that a fleet had arrived at ſuch a place, becauſe this had been foreſeen, and ſignals accordingly had been agreed upon to denote it ; but an unexpected revolt, a murder, and such accidents, as happen but too often, and require an immediate remedy, could not be communicated by ſuch ſignals; be­cauſe to foreſee them was impoſſible.

Æneas, a contemporary of Ariſtotle, who wrote a treatiſe on the duties of a general, endeavoured to correct thoſe imperfections, but by no means ſucceeded@@. “Thoſe (ſays he) who would give ſignals to one another upon affairs of importance, muſt firſt prepare two veſſels of earth, exactly equal in breadth and depth; and they need be but four feet and a half deep, and a foot and a half wide. They then muſt take pieces of cork, proportioned to the mouth of theſe veſſels, but not quite ſo wide, that they may be let down with eaſe to the bottom of theſe veſſels. They next fix in the middle of this cork a ſtick, which muſt be of equal ſize in both theſe veſſels. This ſtick muſt be divided ex­actly and diſtinctly, by ſpaces of three inches each, in order that ſuch events as generally happen in war may be writ on them. For example, on one of theſe ſpaces the following words may be writ : ‘ A body of horse are marched into the country.’ On another, ‘ A body of infan­try, heavily armed, are arrived hither.’ On a third, ' In­fantry lightly armed.’ On a fourth, 'Horse and foot.’ On another, ‘ Ships,’ then ‘ Provisions;’ and ſo on till all the events which may probably happen in the war that is carrying on are writ down in theſe intervals.

This being done, each of the two vessels muſt have a little tube or cock of equal bigneſs, to let out the water in equal proportion. Then the two veſſels muſt be filled with wa­ter ; the pieces of cork, with their ſticks thruſt through them, muſt be laid upon them, and the cocks muſt be open­ed. Now, it is plain, that as theſe vessels are equal, the corks will sink, and the ſticks deſcend lower in the veſſels, in proportion as they empty themſelves. But to be more certain of this exactness, it will be proper to make the ex­periment firſt, and to examine whether all things correſpond and agree together, by an uniform execution on both ſides. When they are well assured of this, the two veſſels muſt be carried to the two places where the ſignals are to be made

@@@[mu] Polybius, book x. chap. 40.