"The elevation of the peak above the level of the ſea is near 1900 toises ; which induced me to make ſeveral chemical experiments in order to compare the phenomena with thoſe that occur in our laboratories. I ſhall here confine myſelf merely to the reſults.

“ The volatilization and cooling of liquors were here very conſiderable. Half a minute was ſufficient for the diſſipation of a pretty ſtrong doſe of æther. The action of acids on metals, earths, and alkalis, was slow ; and the bubbles which eſcaped during the efferveſcence were much larger than ordinary. The production of vitriols was attended with very singular phenomena. That of iron affirmed all at once a very beautiful violet colour, and that of copper was ſuddenly precipitated of a very bright blue colour. I examined the moiſture of the air by means of the hygrometer, of pure alkali, and of vitriolic acid ; and I thence concluded, as well as from the direction of the aqueous vapours, that the air was very dry ; for at the end of three hours the vitriolic acid had ſuffered hardly any change either in colour or weight ; the fixed alkali remained dry, except near the edges of the veſſel that contained it, where it was a little moiſt ; and Sauſſure’s hygrometer pointed to 64⁰, as nearly as the impetuous wind which then blew would permit us to judge.

“ Liquors appeared to us to have lost nothing of their ſmell or ſtrength at this height ; a circumſtance which contradicts all the tales that have hitherto been related on this head : volatile alkali, ether, ſpirit of wine, retained all their ſtrength ; the ſmoking ſpirit of Boyle was the only one that ſeemed to have loſt any ſenſible portion of its energy. Its evapora­tion, however, was not the leſs quick ; in 30 ſeconds, a quantity which I had poured into a cup was entirely vola­tilized ; and nothing remained but the sulphur which tinged the rims and the bottom. When I poured the vitriolic acid on this liquor, there happened a violent detonation, and the vapours that aroſe had a very ſenſible degree of heat. I tried to form volatile alkali by decompoſing ſal ammo­niac with the fixed alkali ; but the production was slow and hardly ſenſible, while at the level of the ſea this proceſs, made with the ſame ſubſtances, in the ſame proportions, succeeded very readily and in abundance.

“As I was curious to inveſtigate the nature of the vapours that exhale from the crater, and to know whether they contained inflammable air, fixed air, and marine acid, I made the following experiments : I expoſed on the edge of one of the ſpiracles a nitrous ſolution of ſilver in a cup ; it re­mained more than an hour in the midſt of the vapours which were continually exhaling, but without any ſenſible altera­tion ; which ſufficiently ſhews that no vapours of marine acid exhale from the crater. I then poured into it ſome drops of marine acid, when a precipitation of luna cornea immediately enſued : but inſtead of being white, as that precipitate generally is, it was of a fine dark violet colour, which quickly became grey, and it assumed the form of ſmall scaly cryſtals. Theſe were very diſtinct when looked at with a glaſs, and they were even viſible to the naked eye. I think myſelf juſtifiable in attributing this alteration of colour to the vapours of inflammable air, according to some experiments that I have made on the precipitation of lunea cornea in ſuch air. Lime-water, expoſed for three hours on the margin of the crater, and in the neighbourhood of a ſpiracle, was not covered with any calcareous pellicle, nor even hardly with any filmy appearance ; which proves, in my opinion, not only that no vapours of fixed air exhale from the crater, but that the atmoſpheric air, which rests upon it, contains very little of that air, and that the inflammable va­pours and ſulphureous acids alone are ſenſible and conſiderable. The electricity of the atmoſphere was pretty conſiderable, for Sauſſure’s electrometer, when held in the hand at the height of about five feet, indicated three degrees, while on the ground it pointed only to one and a half. The electri­city was poſitive.” W. Long. 16. 18. N. Lat. 28. 29.

TENESMUS, in medicine, a name given by medical writers to a complaint which is a continual deſire of going to ſtool, but without any ſtool being ready to be voided. This is properly no primary disease, but merely a ſymptomatic one, and differs in degree according to the diſeaſe on which it is an attendant. See Medicine, n⁰ 111.

TENIERS (David), the Elder, a Flemiſh painter, born at Antwerp in 1582. He received the firſt rudiments of his art from the famous Rubens, who highly eſteemed him for his promiſing genius, and with great ſatisfaction exami­ned and commended his deſigns. From the ſchool of that celebrated painter Teniers went to finiſh his ſtudies at Rome. He attached himſelf to Adam Elſheimer for ſix years ; and from the inſtructions of two ſuch incomparable masters, he formed to himſelf a peculiar ſtyle, which his ſon cultivated so happily afterward as to bring it to the utmoſt perfection. His pictures were ſmall ; and his subjects uſually ſhops ela­boratories, humorous converſations, and rural feſtivities. The demand for his pieces was univerſal ; and even his ma­tter Rubens thought them an ornament to his cabinet. He died at Antwerp in 1649.

Teniers (David) the Younger, alſo an admirable pain­ter, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Antwerp in 1610. He obtained the name of *Ape of Painting,* from his imitating the manner of different painters with ſuch exactneſs as to deceive even the niceſt judges. He improved greatly under his father, and obtained ſuch reputation as in­troduced him to the favour of the great. The archduke Leopold William made him gentleman of his bed chamber; and all the pictures of his gallery were copied by Teniers, and engraved by his direction. The king of Spain and Don Juan of Austria ſet ſo high a value on his pictures, that they built a gallery on purpoſe for them. William prince of Orange honoured him with his friendſhip ; and Rubens not only eſteemed his works, but aſſisted him with his advice. His principal talent lay in landſcapes adorned with ſmall figures. He alſo painted men drinking and ſmoking, chemiſts elaboratories, country fairs, and the like. His ſmall figures are ſuperior to his large ones. He died in 1694.

The works of the father and ſon are thus diſtinguiſhed·: The latter diſcover a finer touch and freſher pencil, greater variety of attitudes, and a better diſpoſition of the figures. The father retained ſomething of the tone of Italy in his colouring, which was ſtronger than the ſon’s ; beſides, the ſon uſed to put at the bottom of his pictures, David Te­niers, junior.

*Abraham,* another ſon of David the Elder, was equal, if not ſuperior, to his father and brother in the expreſſion of his characters, and his underſtanding the *clarο obscuro ;* though he was inferior in the ſprightlineſs of his touch, and the lightneſs of his pencil.

TENLSON (Dr Thomas), archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham in Cambridgeſhire in 1636 : and studied at Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge. In his youth, while the fanatical government lasted, he applied himself to phyſic ; but afterward went into orders, and was ſome time minister of St Andrew’s church, Cambridge ; where he attended the ſick during the plague in 1665, which his pariſhioners acknowledged by the preſent of a piece of plate. He ſhowed himſelf very active againſt the growth of Popery by his writings both in king Charles and king James’s reigns : in 1680 he was preſented to the vi­carage of St Martin’s in the Fields, London, to which pariſh he made ſeveral donations; and among others, endowed