collect any remarkable good action he had done on a certain day, he exclaimed, “ I have loſt a day !” He might truly be called the f*ather of his people ;* and though Rome laboured under various public calamities during his reign, ſuch was his equitable and mild adminiſtration, that he conſtantly preſerved his popularity. He was a great lover of learning, and compoſed several poems. He reigned but two years ; and it is thought Domitian his brother poisoned him, A. D. 81, aged 41. *See (History of)*Rome.

TIVIOT hills. See Cheviot.

TIVOLI, the modern name of Tibur.

TOAD, in zoology. See Rana.

Toad*-Fish* See Lophius.

Toad*-Fiax,* in botany. See Antirrhinum.

Toad-*Stone,* a genus of argillaceous earths examined by Dr Withering. He deſcribes it as of a dark-browniſh grey colour ; its texture granular ; neither efferveſcing with acids nor ſtriking fire with ſteel. The cavities of it are filled with cryſtallized ſpar, and in a ſtrong heat it is fuſible per *ſe@@.* An hundred parts of toad-ſtone contain from 56 to 63.5 of filiceous earth, near 15 of argillaceous earth, 7.5 of calcareous earth, and 16 of oxydated iron. Dr Kirwan obſerves, that the toad-ſtone is not much different from basaltes, only that it is softer : it contains alſo a ſmaller pro­portion of iron, and a larger one of ſiliceous earth.

TOBACCO, in botany. See Nicotiana and Snuff.

The Indians (says Dr Leake) poiſon their arrows with the oil of tobacco, which, infuſed into a fresh wound, occaſions ſickneſs and vomiting, or convulsions and death ; with what safety therefore, ſetting aside propriety, the ſubtile pow­der of this plant, called *ſnuff,* may be applied to the tender, internal ſurface of the noſe, it may be proper to inquire; for, if the oil of tobacco is a mortal poiſon when applied to the open vessels of a wound, ſurely this plant, when taken in subſtance as ſnuff, muſt in a certain degree be injurious@@. From the infinite number of nerves diffuſed over the mucous membrane of the noſe, it is endowed with exquiſite feeling ; and, the better to preſerve the ſenſe of ſmelling, thoſe nerves are continually lubricated with moiſture.

By the almoſt cauſtic acrimony of ſnuff, this moiſture is dried up, and those fine, delicatc nerves, the organs of ſmell­ing, are rendered callous and inſenſible. To this ſelf-evident bad effect may be added the *narcotic* or ſtupifying power of tobacco, by which not only the brain and nerves are injured, but alſo the eyes depending upon their influ­ence, together with the ſenſe of ſmelling ; and, from the force with which ſnuff is usually drawn up the noſe, its paſ­ſage will be obſtructed, and the voice loſe its clearneſs and diſtinct articulation.

Beſides thoſe pernicious qualities, ſnuff often involuntari­ly deſcends into the ſtomach, creating nauſea, loſs of ap­petite, and vomiting ; and by its narcotic power will dimi­niſh nervous influence and impair digeſtion ; it diſcolours the ſkin contiguous to the noſe, and will taint the ſweeteſt breath with the rank odour of a tobacco caſk. For this reaſon the ladies of faſhion in France ſeldom take ſnuff till they are married ; a very high compliment, no doubt, to their huſbands. The only advantage of taking ſnuff is that of sneezing, which, in ſluggiſh, phlegmatic habits, will give univerſal concuſſion to the body, and promote a more free circulation of the blood ; but of this benefit, ſnuff- takers are deprived, from being familiar with its uſe.

We have been told, that tobacco, when chewed, is a pre­servative againſt hunger ; but this is a vulgar error ; for, in reality, it may more properly be ſaid to deſtroy appetite by the profuſe discharge of ſaliva, which has already been conſidered as a powerful, dissolving fluid, essential both to appetite and digeſtion. In ſmoking, the fumes of tobacco induce a kind of pleaſing inſenſibility not eaſily described. Its narcotic odour, thus adminiſtered, equally infatuates the ignorant ſavage and the intelligent philoſopher ; but, by the large expence of ſaliva thereby occaſioned, it is produc­tive of many diſorders of the head and ſtomach, particularly the laſt.

Tobacco*-Pipe-Fiſh.* See Fistularia.

Tobacco*-wine.* See Pharmacy-*Index*.

TOBAGO, one of the Caribbee iſlands, ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763, taken by the French in 1781, and retaken by the Bririſh in 1793. It lies in the latitude of 11 degrees 10 minutes north, and 59 degrees 40 minutes longitude weſt from London, about 40 leagues ſouth-by-weſt from Barbadoes, 35 ſouth-eaſt from St Vincents, 20 south-eaſt from Grenada, 12 north-eaſt from the Spaniſh iſland of Trinidada, and between 30 and 40 north- eaſt from the Spaniſh main. According to the lateſt ac­counts, it is somewhat more than 30 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, between 8 and 9 in breadth and from 23 to 25 leagues in circumference. The Engliſh viſited this iſland very early, Sir Robert Dudley being then in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In that of Charles I. William earl of Pembroke procured a grant of this, with two other ſmall iſlands ; but died before he was able to carry into execution his design of settling them. In A. D. 1632 ſome merchants of Zealand sent over a ſmall colony thither, and gave it the name of New *Walcheren ;* but before they were able thoroughly to eſtabliſh themſelves, they were deſtroyed by the Indians aſſiſted by the Spaniards. Ten years after, James Duke of Courland sent a colony thither, who settled themſelves upon Great Courland bay, and made a conſiderable progrels in planting. A. D. 1654, Meisseurs Adrian and Cornelius Lampſius, two opulent merchants of Flushing, font a conſiderable number of people thither, who settled on the other side of the iſland, and lived in amity with the Courlanders, until they learned that the king of Sweden had ſeized the person of their duke and diſpossessed him of his dominions, when they attacked and forced his ſubjects to submit. The duke being afterwards reſtored, he obtained from Charles II. a grant of this iſland, dated the 17th of November 1664. In the second Dutch war the count d’Eſtrees, by order of his master, to­tally ruined it at the cloſe of the year 1677 ; and from that time it continued waſte till Britain took posſeſſion of it after the treaty of Paris. The climate, notwithſtanding its vici­nity to the line, is ſo tempered by the breezes from the ſea, as to be very supportable even to Europeans ; and hath the ſame advantages with that of Grenada, in having regular ſeaſons, and alſo in being exempt from the hurricanes. There are throughout the iſland many rising grounds, though, ex­cept at the north-eaſt extremity, there is no part of it that can be ſtyled mountainous ; and even there the country is far from being rugged or impaſſable. The soil, if we may credit either Dutch or French writers, is as fertile and lux­uriant as any of the iſlands, and very finely diversified. Ground provisions of all sorts have been raised in great plenty, a vaſt variety of vegetables, excellent in their kind, ſome for food, ſome for phyfic. Almoſt every ſpecies of uſeful timber is to be found here, and ſome of an enormous size ; amongſt others, the true cinnamon and nutmeg tree, as the Dutch’ confeſs, and of which none could be better judges ; whole groves of ſassafras, and of trees that bear the true gum copal, with other odoriferous plants that render the air wholesome and pleaſant. It is as well watered as can be wished, by rivers that fall into the ſea on both ſides, many ſmaller ſtreams, and fine fresh ſprings in almoſt every part of the iſland. The ſea-coaſt is indented by 10 or *12* fair and ſpacious bays, and there are amongſt theſe

@@@[mu] Philosophical Transactions for 1782.

@@@[mu] Leake's Practical Essay on the Diseases of the Viscera.