med Khan, it contained 4000 houses, and 22,000 inhabitants. The population does not now exceed 15,000, though it is on the increase since the country came into the possession of the Russians, whose vigorous government gives protec­tion to life and property. It is well situated for an entrepôt of trade ; and Fraser mentions that it is fast rising from the ruinous condition in which the Russians received it, to be a thriving commercial place. The government gives every encouragement to industry : the port is declared free to all goods upon payment of an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. at the Russian custom-house ; and no internal duties are levied at toll-houses within their dominions. The distance from Redoubt Kaleh, on the Black Sea, to Teflis, is 230 miles. The Russian authorities are at present improving the road, and there are regular caravans from Teflis to Tabriz, which travel the journey in eighteen or twenty days, through a safe country. A trade has already commenced in such commo­dities as woollen cloths, cottons, plain and printed goods, hardware articles, silk and cotton manufactures of Lyon, em­broideries, cloths, &c. ; several cargoes of European goods having already reached Teflis from the Black Sea, and been sold with a large profit. This trade, it is probable, will gra­dually increase under the patronage of the Russian govern­ment, and hence Teflis bids fair to become, like Odessa, a commercial mart for an extensive district. From Peters­burg it is distant 1752 English miles. Long. 62. 401/2. E. Lat. according to the observation of Captain Monteith of the Madras engineers, 4L 43. N.

TEGADOO Bay, on the east coast of the most northern islands of New Zealand, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769. Long. 181. 14. W. Lat. 38. 10. S.

TEHAMA, a large belt of sand, which stretches along the eastern shore of the Red Sea, and extends as far as the mountains in the interior. It is entirely barren, presenting an unvarying picture of desolation. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the sea. It is increased by the blowing of the moving sands, which appear in this place to be continually making encroachments on the limit of the Red Sea. It contains large strata of salt, which in some places even rise into hills ; and on the shore the banks of coral are perpetually increasing, so as every day more and more to augment the danger of navigating the gulf.

TEHERAN or Τεηκαν, a large city of Persia, and dur­ing the last two reigns the residence of the sovereign, and hence considered to be the capital of the empire. It is si­tuated on a very low tract of ground, near to the foot of the Elburz Mountains, in the province of Ajem. It is between four and five miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by numerous towers and a broad dry ditch, with a glacis between it and the wall. It has, ac­cording to Sir R. K. Porter, four gates, though Morier says six. They are inlaid with coloured bricks, and with figures of tigers and other animals in rude mosaic. The streets, like those of all the other Persian towns, are narrow, and full of mud or dust according as the season is wet or dry. The plan in most of the eastern towns seems to have been to com­press a numerous population within a small space ; and hence the narrow streets and wretched alleys of which they consist, the heat, the crowd, and odious smell, which are fully as obnoxious to a European as the solar rays, against which the narrowness of the streets is supposed to be a defence. There is also another inconvenience, that when a khan or great personage goes out on horseback, as is generally the case, with a train of thirty or forty ill-appointed followers on foot, and when, besides, loaded camels, mules, asses, and not unfrequently one or two of the royal elephants, happen, as they often do, to be passing, they completely jam up the streets, to the evident hazard of life and limbs both to man and beast. Teheran is about the size of Shiraz. In sum­mer, when the king quits it in order to pitch his tent in the

plains of Sultania or Unjan, and when most of the inhabi­tants follow the royal camp, no more than 10,000 are left in the city ; while in winter it contains between 60,000 and 70,000. The public edifices are not so numerous as in Shiraz ; and as the city itself is built of bricks baked in the sun, it has a mud-like appearance. Of the mosques, the principal is the Mesjid, a structure not yet finished. There are six others, small and insignificant, and three or four colleges. The caravanserais are said to amount to 150, and there are 150 hummums or baths. There are two maidans or squares, one in the town, the other within the *ark,* a square fortified palace, which contains all the esta­blishments of the king, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and is entered by two gates. Half a century back, Tehe­ran, the present metropolis of Persia, would hardly have been thought a town of sufficient importance for the capi­tal of a province. It continued an obscure spot until Aga Mahommed Khan, uncle to the present shah, selected it for his residence. It had been destroyed by the Afghans at the beginning of the century, and afterwards rebuilt by Kurreen Khan: it was now improved by Mahommed Khan, and still further enlarged and embellished by his successor. As a central point of general surveillance for the safety of the empire, between the provinces to the north-west, which border on Georgia, and those to the east, which are subject to invasions from the Toorkomans, and their restless allies of Afghanistan, it is well chosen ; but it is far from being a pleasant residence, being situated among swamps occa­sioned by the numerous spring torrents pouring from the adjacent heights, and saturating the low grounds about the town, from which the summer’s sun exhales vapour and damp, so as to render this the most unhealthy season of the year. But the aspect of the place is far from disagreeable. The very humidity of the soil produces early verdure, and clothes the gardens with a more abundant shade ; while the ranges of the Elburz Mountains stretch eastward behind the town, and in a direct line northward towers the peak of Demewand. Teheran is not known as one of the ancient cities of Persia. The first notices of its existence are in the fourteenth century. A Persian writer of that period remarks it as a large village, with productive gardens, in the vicinity of the city of Rey ; and mentions that the inha­bitants had their dwellings under ground, to avoid the ex­cessive heats of summer, and also the attacks of their pre­datory neighbours. Teheran, according to observations of British officers lately resident in the city, is in Long. 50. 52. E. Lat. 35. 37. N.

TEHINCHIEN, a river of Hindustan, in the province of Bootan, which runs past Tassisudon, the capital ; and being augmented by the tributary streams of the Hatchieu and Patcheiu, forces a passage through the mountains, whence it is precipitated into tremendous cataracts, and rushing with a rapid torrent between the high cliffs and vast rocks which oppose its progress, it pursues its course into the open plains near Buxedwar, and finally joins the Brahmapootra.

TEIGNMOUTH, West, a town of the hundred of Exminster, in the county of Devon, 187 miles from Lon­don. It stands on the sea-shore on Torbay, and adjoining to it, but on the opposite side of the river Teign, is East Teignmouth, a smaller and not a market-town. Both united form one of the most favourite resorts for sea-bathers on this coast, and it is frequently inhabited during the winter by persons afflicted with or apprehensive of pulmonary com­plaints. They are separate parishes, each having its church ; and West Teignmouth has a good market on Saturdays. The country around is healthy and picturesque, and provisions are cheap. The population of West Teignmouth amounted in 1821 to 2514, and in 1831 to 2878; that of the other town in 1821 to 1466, and in 1831 to 1810.

TEKOA, a village of Palestine, on the site of which was