TABLE V.

*An Account of the Quantity and Description of Timber, Thick-stuff, Plank, and Deals, necessary to complete a Ship of War of each Class, with the exception of the fitting up of the Bulkheads of the cabins, and the Accommodations for the Crew.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **120 Guns.** | | **80 Guns** | **70 Guns.** | **50 Guns.** | **36 Guns.** | **28 Guns.** | | **16 Guns.** | | **10 Guru.** |
|  |  |  | **Loads.** | **Ft.** | **Loads. Ft.** | **Loads. Ft.** | **Loads. Ft.** | **I.oads. Ft.** | **Loads.** | **Ft.** | **Loads.** | **Ft.** | **Loads. Ft.** |
|  |  |  | **2883**  **103** | **7** | **2009 37** | **1649 30** | **1266 46** | **1098 9** | **602** | **17** | **242** | **17** | **189 17** |
|  |  | **10** | **30** |
|  |  | **9** | **55** | **4** | **81 7** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **8** | **145** | **20** | **134 18** | **71 12** | **48 30** | **45 18** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Thick-stuff, converted from oak or its substitutes** |  | ***7***  **6**½  ***6*** | **23**  **15**  **87** | **47**  **0**  **47** | **23 46**  **13 10**  **7G 20** | **114 12**  **12 40**  **27 40** | **27 30**  **75 20** | **25 38**  **68 45** | **22** | **0** | **5** | **6** |  |
|  |  | **5**½ | **10** | **25** | **7 0** | **6 40** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **5** | **199** | **21** | **77 15** | **105 43** | **76 27** | **55 22** | **11** | **20** | **21** | **22** |  |
|  | **4**½ | **93** | **45** | **199 30** | **1116 20** | **17 13** | **13 10** | **24** | **17** |  |  | **11 34** |
|  |  | **4** | **159** | **37** | **70 24** | **70 10** | **200 10** | **63 0** | **14** | **32** | **25** | **6** | **18 40** |
| **Plank, converted from oak or its substitutes** |  | **3**½  **3** | **67** | **43** | **56 15** | **3 40 51 6** | **40 30** | **33 45** | **9**  ***57*** | **0**  **18** | **5**  **30** | ***6***  **6** | **3 35**  **30 41** |
|  | **2⅛** | **1** | **15** | **1 8** | **1 6** |  |  | **17** | **33** | **10** | **12** | **2 3** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **3** | **47** | **10 46** |
|  |  |  | **157**  **202** | **16** | **126 15**  **159 14** | **103 38**  **119 34**  **Feet.** | **92 20**  **103 23** | **73 15**  **75 42**  **Feet.** | **42**  **34** | **17**  **20** | **29**  **6** | **40**  **20** | **27 7**  **6 10**  **Feet.** |
| **Fir timber** | | | **46** |
|  |  |  | **Feet.** | | **Feet.** | **Feet.** | **Feet.** | | **Feet.** | |
|  |  | **4** | **4250** | | **4990** | **4050** | **9900** | **8300** |  | |  | |  |
| **Deals** |  | **3** | **23200** | | **18200** | **10500** | **10000** | **8400** | **10000** | | **3400** | | **2400** |
|  | **2**½ | **4000** | | **2300** | **2000** | **2400** | **2000** | **4900** | | **2940** | |  |
|  |  | **2** |  |  | **1300** | **1200** |  |  |  |  |  | | **1820** |

In this Table the contents of the “sided oak” and of the elm timber are expressed in sided contents, which are derived from the converted contents by assuming the converted contents to be to the sided contents as 2 to 5. The sided contents of the fir timber are derived from the converted contents by assuming them to be to each other as 4 to 3. The quantities of deals are expressed in “ feet running” of the rough deals expended on the ships. (b.z.)

TIMBUCTOO, an African city, situated on the banks of the Joliba or Niger, in 17° 40' north latitude, and 2°30' west longitude, being nearly the very latitude in which Ptolemy placed the town which he calls Cuphæ ; and it is very remarkable that the principal stream of the Niger, which passes to the south and to the eastward of Timbuc­too, is laid down by Ptolemy as passing in the same direc­tion in regard to Cuphæ.

This town, which has long been the object of European research, is greatly reduced from the magnitude and im­portance which it attained under the Arabian and Ma­hommedan power when triumphant in Africa. It now con­tains only about 13,000 inhabitants ; but these are much superior to the inhabitants of the other African towns. Ac­cording to Sidi Hamed, it is built on a plain surrounded on all sides with hills except on the south, on which side the plain extends to the river. About ten or twelve miles to the south of Timbuctoo stands Cabra, which is its port on the Joliba. De Caillé describes the city and its environs as dreary and desolate ; but this may be accounted for by the circumstance of his having visited it at the close of the dry season ; for other travellers have described the ad­jacent country as verdant and fruitful. Timbuctoo may be regarded as the principal mart for this part of Africa. It is the great central point to which the commercial travellers from Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Egypt, &c. resort. The Moors resident in Timbuctoo receive consignments of merchandise from Adrar, Taffilet, Towat or Twat, Ar- damas (Ghadames), Tripoli, &c. ; and some of the shops are well stored with articles of European manufacture. The king or governor of Timbuctoo, who is a negro, is himself a merchant.

The city forms a sort of triangle, measuring about three miles in circumference. The streets are clean, and wide enough to allow three horsemen to pass abreast. It is prin­cipally inhabited by negroes of the Kissoor nation. The Moorish merchants, after having made what they consider a fortune, generally return to their own country to enjoy the fruits of their labours. Fire-wood is scarce, and the town is indifferently supplied with water, which is pro­cured from reservoirs, which have been excavated to the depth of thirty-five or forty feet for the purpose of col­lecting the rain-water. The inhabitants are zealous Ma­hommedans. They are neat in their dress, and in the interior of their dwellings, but are represented to be very licentious in their manners. The Tooariks, a warlike na­tion spread over the Great Desert, render the inhabitants of this and the other towns their tributaries.

T1ME, a succession of phenomena in the universe, or a mode of duration marked by certain periods or measures, chiefly by the motion and revolution of the sun.

Time, in *Music.* See Music.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindus­tan, in the Carnatic, district of Palnaud, seventy-seven miles S.S.E. from Hyderabad. Long. 79. 20. E. Lat. 16. 17. N.

TIMON the *Sceptic,* who is not to be confounded with Timon the *Misanthrope,* was a Phliasian, a disciple of Pyrrho, and lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He took so little pains to invite disciples to his school, that it has been said of him, that as the Scythians shot flying, Timon gained pupils by running from them. He was fond of rural retirement, and was so much addicted to wine that he had a successful contest with several celebrated cham­pions in drinking. Like Lucian, he wrote with sarcastic humour against the whole body of philosophers. The frag­ments of his satirical poem *Silli,* often quoted by the an­cients, have been carefully collected by Stephanus in his *Poesis Philosophica,* and by Brunck in his *Analecta.* Ti­mon lived to the age of ninety years.

Τιμον, surnamed *Misanthropes,* or the *Man-hater,* was a famous Athenian, who lived about 420 b. c. He was one day asked, why he loved the young Alcibiades, while he de­tested all the rest of the human race ; on which he replied,