extent of land and river carriage between European Rus­sia and China. The merchants from Europe arrive in spring, and return with the produce of the east at the end of summer to Moscow and St Petersburg ; and those from Tartary and Bucharia arrive in the beginning of winter, which they spend at Tobolsk, and return in spring. All the furs collected as tribute from the tribes who wander over the immense desert of Siberia are brought to Tobolsk, in which are large magazines for depositing these various goods. Population 16,269. Long. 68. 15. E. Lat. 58. 12. N. (f.)

TOBOSA, a town, or rather a large village, of Spain, in the province of La Mancha and the partido de Infantes. It stands on the great road from the province to Madrid, and contains about 2200 inhabitants ; and is only remark­able from being the supposed residence of the imaginary Dulcinea of Don Quixote.

TOCAT, or Tokat, a large and commercial city of Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Sivas. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is situated in a deep valley on the banks of the Jekil Irmak, the ancient Iris. The streets, though steep, from the unevenness of the ground, are well paved. Several manufactures are carried on in the place, namely, of vessels of copper, kettles, candlesticks, with which it supplies the neighbouring provinces ; also of blue morocco and silk stuffs. It is a commercial mart of some note to and from all parts of Asia Minor. The population, amounting, according to Kinneir, to 60,000, consists chiefly of Turks, a considerable number of Armenians, who have seven churches, and a few Greeks, who have only one church. The trade is carried on by means of caravans, which arrive in eighteen days from Diarbekir, in six from Sinope, in twenty from Boursa, and in twenty-seven from Smyrna. To- cat is the ancient Berisa. Forty miles north-west of Sivas. Long. 36. 30. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

TOCCATA *(Ital.),* an old-fashioned piece of music of considerable difficulty, generally written for the harpsichord or the organ, but sometimes for the violin. Clementi’s mo­dern *toccata* for the pianoforte is an admirable study for that instrument.

TOCKENBURG, a long and narrow valley of the canton of St Gall, in Switzerland. The length of this val­ley is thirty-six miles; and through the whole of it the river Thur rushes with impetuous force, from its source on the western side of the Sentis, to its entrance into the Rhine at Elken, in the canton of Zurich. A range of lofty and pic­turesque mountains, forming a rampart round this valley, separates it from the Rhinthal and the lake of Wallenstadt. the valley contains 50,000 inhabitants, who adhere to the reformed religion. The weaving of linen forms one part of their occupation. The chief place is the small town of Lichtenseig.

TODDINGTON, a town of the county of Bedford, in the hundred of Mamshead, thirty-seven miles from London and four from Dunstable. It had formerly a market, but it has gradually declined, and at length disappeared ; but the town still has four well-attended annual fairs. The popu­lation amounted in 1801 to 1143, in 1811 to 1182, in 1821 to 1665, and in 1831 to 1926.

TOGA, in Roman antiquity, a wide woollen gown or mantle, which seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves ; differing both in richness and largeness, according to the circumstances of the wearer, and used only upon occasion of appearing in public. Every body knows that the toga was the distinguishing mark of a Ro­man. Hence the *jus togae,* or privilege of a Roman citizen, *i.e.* the right of wearing a Roman habit, and of taking, as they explain it, fire and water through the Roman empire.

TOKA, a town of some consequence, in Hindustan, pro­vince of Aurungabad. Long. 75. 10. E. Lat. 19. 25. N.

TOKAY, or Tokai, a town of the Austrian kingdom of

Hungary, in the division of Semplin. It is situated on the river Theiss, at the point where the waters of the Bodrog fall into that stream. It was once considered an important military post ; and was then the great store-cellar of the wine of Prince Bagotzky. Tokay contains 3200 inhabi­tants, of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Catholic confessions, each of which has its church. From this town the cele­brated wine produced in the vicinity has received its name in most parts of Europe, though at home, ever since 1741, it is more commonly denominated Theresienberg, from the name of a hilly district. The best is produced on the hills of Mada, Tarckzal, and Zomba, which are connected with the Carpathian range of mountains. The whole quantity of this wine which is yearly produced does not on an ave­rage amount to more than 110,000 eimers, a measure equal to twenty English gallons.

TOKEN Besseys, a cluster of very small isles situat­ed off the east coast of the island of Booton. Long. 123. 35. E. Lat. 5. 40. S. These islands are all connected by narrow straits, between which run very rapid currents, that render the navigation dangerous.

TOLAND, John, a well-known writer, was born near Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1670, and educated in the Popish religion, but at sixteen years of age embraced the principles of the Protestants. He studied three years in the university of Glasgow ; took the degree of A. M. in that of Edinburgh ; and afterwards completed his studies at Leyden, where he resided two years. He then went to Oxford, where, having the advantage of the public library, he collected materials upon various subjects, and composed some pieces; among which was, a dissertation to prove the received history of the tragical death of Atilius Regu­lus, the Roman consul, to be a fable. He began likewise a work of greater consequence, in which he undertook to show that there are no mysteries in the Christian religion. He published it in 1696, at London, under the title of Christianity not Mysterious. This book gave great offence, and was attacked by several writers. He afterwards wrote in favour of the Hanoverian succession, and many other pieces. In 1707 he went into Germany, where he visited several courts; and in 1710 he was introduced to Prince Eugene, who bestowed upon him several marks of his genero­sity. Upon his return to England, he was for some time sup­ported by the liberality of the earl of Oxford, lord-treasurer, and kept a country house at Epsom ; but soon losing his lordship’s favour, he published several pamphlets against that minister’s measures. During the last four years of his life he lived at Putney, but used to spend most part of the winter in the metropolis. He died at London in 1722. He was a man of uncommon abilities, published a number of cu­rious tracts, and was perhaps the most learned of all the in­fidel writers ; but his private character was far from being an amiable one, for he was extremely vain, and wanted those social virtues which are the chief ornaments as well as duties of life. Four years after his death, appeared “ A Collec­tion of several Pieces of Mr John Toland, now first pub­lished from his original manuscripts: with some memoirs of his life and writings.” Lond. 1726, 2 vols. 8vo. The memoirs were written by Des Maizeaux. The first volume includes a History of the Druids, extending to 228 pages.

TOLEDO, a province of Spain, forming a part of the ancient kingdom of Old Castille. It extends in north lati­tude from 39° 3' to 40° 54', and in west longitude from 3° 1' to 5° 32', and comprises 734 Spanish square leagues, or about 9060 English square miles. It is bounded on the north by the provinces of Madrid and Guadalaxara, on the east by Cuença, on the south by La Mancha, on the south­west by Estremadura, and on the north-west by Avila and Salamanca. The land is lofty and mountainous, with wide and uniform plains, almost destitute of trees. The soil is mostly calcareous and sandy, and on the hills stony, but