addition to its value ; for whatever affords rational pleaſure to the mind, will always contribute to bodily health.

In this country teas are generally divided into three kinds of green, and five of bohea : The former are, 1. Im­perial or bloom tea, with a large looſe leaf, light green co­lour, and a faint delicate ſmell. 2. Hyſon, ſo called from the name of the merchant who firſt imported it ; the leaves of which are cloſely curled and ſmall, of a green colour, verging to a blue : And, 3 Singlo tea, from the name of the place where it is cultivated. The boheas are, 1. Sou­chong, which imparts a yellow green colour by infuſion. 2. Camho, ſo called from the place where it is made ; a fragrant tea, with a violet ſmell; its infuſion pale. 3. Congo, which has a larger leaf than the following, and its infu­ſion ſomewhat deeper, reſembling common bohea in the co­lour of the leaf. 4. Pekoe tea ; this is known by the appear­ance of ſmall white flowers mixed with it. 5. Common bohea, whoſe leaves are of one colour. There are other varieties, particularly a kind of green tea, done up in roundiſh balls, called *gunpowder tea.*

Tea*-Tree* of New Zealand, is a ſpecies of myrtle, of which an infuſion was drunk by Captain Cook’s people in their voyages round the world. Its leaves were finely aro­matic, aſtringent, and had a particular pleaſant flavour at the firſt infuſion ; but this went off at the next filling up of the tea-pot, and a great degree of bitterneſs was then extracted; for which reason it was never ſuffered to be twice infuſed. In a fine soil in thick foreſts this tree grows to a considerable fize ; ſometimes 30 or 40 feet in height, and one foot in diameter. On a hilly and dry expoſure it degenerates into a ſhrub of five or six inches ; but its uſual ſize is about eight or ten feet high, and three inches in diameter. In that caſe its ſtem is irregular and unequal, dividing very ſoon into branches, which riſe at acute angles, and only bear leaves and flowers at top. The flowers are white, and very ornamental to the whole plant.

Mr White, in his Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, mentions a ſhrub which he calls a *tea-tree,* merely from its being uſed by the convicts as a succedaneum for tea ; for he had not ſeen the flower, nor did he know to what penus it belonged. It is a creeping kind of a vine, running to a great extent along the ground ; the ſtalk slen­der ; the leaf not ſo large as the common bay leaf; the taſte ſweet, exactly like the liquorice root of the shops.

TEACHERS, perſons employed in conducting the edu­cation of the young.

We will venture to ſay, that there is no claſs of men to whom a nation is ſo much indebted as to thoſe employed in inſtructing the young : For if it be education that forms the only diſtinction between the civilized and the ſavage, much certainly is due to thoſe who devote themſelves to the office of inſtruction. It muſt be the duty therefore of eve­ry ſtate to take care that proper encouragement be given to thoſe who undertake this office. There ought to be ſuch a ſalary as would render it an object of ambition to men of abilities and learning, or at leaſt as would keep the teacher reſpectable. In Scotland, the office of a ſchoolmaſter was formerly much more lucrative than at preſent, and moſt of that claſs had received liberal education ; and this is the reaſon why the common people in Scotland have been famous, even to a proverb, for their learning. But at preſent the ſalary of a country ſchoolmaſter, independent of fees for ſcholars, is not greater than a ploughman can earn, being ſeldom more than L. 8 : 6 : 8, the conſequence of which is, that this, which is in fact an honourable, becauſe an uſeful profession, is now sinking into contempt. It is no longer an

object to a man of learning ; and we muſt ſoon be satisfied with ſchoolmaſters that can read, write, and caſt accounts, a little better than the loweſt of the people, or who from ſome natural deformity are unable to exerciſe a trade. And what in this caſe muſt become of the minds of the common people ? They muſt be totally uncultivated.

We have obſerved a great difference between the cultiva­tion of the common people in one part of Scotland com­pared with another; and we have found, that wherever a ſchoolmaſter is looked upon as a mean profession, there is ſcarcely a duly qualified perſon to be found to undertake the office; and in thoſe places the common people are la­mentably ignorant. In other places again, where the ſchool­maſter is considered as one of the principal perſons in the pariſh, there men of a liberal education, young divines, and preachers, do not think themſelves disgraced by exercising this profession ; and there the common people ſhow a degree of acuteness, knowledge, and obſervation, and poſſeſs ſuch poliſhed manners, as raiſe them very high above those of their own rank in other parts of the country.

Many and keen have been the debates about a reform of government of late years ; but little attention has been paid to the formation of the minds of the common people, who conſtitute the greater part of the nation ; of courſe they are ready to join the ſtandard of every ſeditious demagogue who sounds the alarm of oppreſſion ; and ſhould they at length be rouſed, their cruelty and barbarity, like the com­mon people of France, would be exactly in proportion to their ignorance and want of principle.

We are willing to hope, then, that the government and the monied men of the nation, who alone have property to lose and money to beſtow, will at length find it to be their intereſt to patronize ſchoolmaſters.

TEAL, in ornithology. See Anas.

TEARS, a lymph or aqueous humour, which is lim­pid, and a little ſaltiſh : it is ſeparated from the arterial blood by the lachrymal glands and ſmall glandulous grains on the inside of the eyelids.

TEASELS, a plant cultivated in the west of England for the uſe of clothiers. See Dipsacus.

TEBETH, the tenth month of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical year, and fourth of the civil. It anſwers to our month of December.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle built on a hill. It was bought by the king of Pruſſia in 1707. E. Long. 8. 2; N. Lat. 52. 20.

TECHNICAL, expresses ſomewhat relating to arts or ſciences : in this ſense we ſay technical terms. It is alſo particularly applied to a kind of verses wherein are contain­ed the rules or precepts of any art, thus digeſted to help the memory to retain them ; an example whereof may be ſeen in the article Memory.

TECTONA, in botany ; a genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *pentandria,* and order of *monogynia.* The ſtigma is dentate ; the fruit a dry ſpongy plum within an inflated calyx ; and the nucleus is trilocular. There is only one ſpecies, the *grandis,* Indian oak, or teak wood, which is a native of India.

TE deum, the name of a celebrated hymn, uſed in the Chriſtian church, and ſo called becauſe it begins with theſe words, *Te Deum laudamus, We* praiſe thee, O God. It is sung in the Romiſh church with great pomp and ſolemnity upon the gaining of a victory, or other happy event ; and is believed to be the compoſition of St Ambrose biſhop of *Milan.*

TEES, a river which riſes on the confines of Cumber-