has found that 10 or 12 leys and as many immerſions are required for ſome sorts of thread ; and that the thread may be ſurrounded with the liquor, it is neceſſary to place it, quite looſely, in a baſket, which permits the liquor to penetrate to all its ſurfaces : when the liquor is much weakened, it is ſtill fit to be uſed for the bleaching of cotton.

Thoſe who wiſh more information upon the powerful ef­fects of the oxygenated muriatic acid in bleaching, as well as on the cheapeſt method of preparing it, may conſult a Pa­per written by Μ. Berthollet, and publiſhed in the *Annales de Chimie,* a tranſlation of which is given in the *Repert. of Arts,* vol. i.

THREATENING letters. Knowingly to ſend any letter without a name, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or any other valuable thing, or threatening (with­out any demand) to kill or fire the houſe of any perſon, is made felony without benefit of clergy. And sending let­ters, threatening to accuſe any perſon of a crime puniſhable with death, tranſportation, pillory, or other infamous puniſhment, with a view to extort from him any money or other valuable chattels, is puniſhable by statute 30 Geo. II. c. 24. at the diſcretion of the court, with fine, impriſonment, pillory, whipping, or tranſportation for ſeven years.

THRESHING. See Thrashing.

THRIFT, in botany. See Statice.

THRINAX, small Jamaica fan-palm, in botany ; a genus of plants belonging to the natural claſs oſ *palmae,* and order of fla*bellifοliae.* The calyx is ſexdentate ; there is no corolla ; there are six ſtamina ; the stigma is emargi­nate, and the berry monoſpermous. This plant was brought from Jamaica to Kew garden by Dr William Wright.

THRIPS, a genus of infects belonging to the order of *hemiptera.* The rostrum is obſcure, or ſo ſmall as to be ſcarce perceptible. The antennæ are filiform, and as long as the thorax. The body is ſlender, and of equal thickneſs in its whole length. The abdomen is reflexible, or bent up­wards. The four wings are extended, incumbent upon the back of the insect, narrow in proportion to their length, and croſs one another at ſome distance from their bate. The tarſi of the feet are compoſed of only two articulations.

There are eleven ſpecies mentioned by Gmelin; of which three are natives of Britain ; the phyſapus, juneperina, and faſciata.

THROAT, the anterior part of an animal, between the head and the ſhoulders.

THROAT-wort. See Campanula.

THRONE, a royal seat or chair of ſtate, enriched with ornaments of architecture and ſculpture, raised on one or more ſteps, and covered with a kind of canopy. Such are the thrones in the rooms of audience of kings and other ſovereigns.

THROSTLE, in ornithology. See Turdus.

THRUSH, in ornithology. See Turdus. Thrush, or *Aphtha.* See Medicine, n⁰ 233.

THRYALLIS, in botany ; a genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *decandria,* and order of *mοnοgyniα ;* and in the natural ſystem ranging under the 38th order, *Tricοccae.* The calyx is quinquepartite ; there are five petals, and the capſule is tricoccous. There is only one ſpecies known, the br*asiliensis.*

THUANUS (Jacobus Auguſtus), youngest ſon of the preſident de Thou, was famous for the depth and erudition of his works. He was born in 1553 ; and having finiſhed his ſtudies and travels, was made preſident a-Mortier, and took posseſſion thereof in 1595. He was employed in se­veral important offices of ſtate, and in reforming the univerſity of Paris ; which he diſcharged with ſo much pru­dence, that he was eſteemed the Cato of his age, and the ornament of France. He wrote the hiſtory of his own time in Latin, from the year 1543 to l608, in 138 books; a work, both for ſubject and ſtyle, worthy of the ancients. He alſo left memoirs of his own life, beſides poems ; and died at Paris, 1617.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, was born at Athens 471 B. C. He was the ſon of Olorus, and grandson of Miltiades, who is thought to have been deſcended from Miltiades the famous Athenian general, and to have married the king of Thrace’s daughter. He was educated in a manner ſuitable to his quality, that is, in the study of philoſophy and eloquence. His maſter in the former was Anaxagoras, in the latter Antiphon ; one, by his deſcription in the eighth book of his Hiſtory, for power of ſpeech almoſt a miracle, and feared by the people on that ac­count. Suidas and Photius relate, that when Herodotus recited his hiſtory in public, a faſhion in uſe then and many ages after, Thucydides felt ſo great a ſting of emulation, that it drew tears from him ; inſomuch that Herodotus himſelf took notice of it, and congratulated his father on having a ſon who ſhowed ſo wonderful an affection to the Muſes. Herodotus was then 29 years of age, Thucydides about 16.

When the Peloponeſian war began to break out, Thu­cydides conjectured truly, that it would prove a ſubject worthy of his labour ; and it no ſooner commenced than he began to keep a journal. This explains the reaſon why he has attended more to chronological order than to unity of deſign. During the ſame war he was commiſſioned by his countrymen to relieve Amphipolis ; but the quick march of Brasidas the Lacedaemonian general defeated his operations; and Thucydides, unſucceſsful in his expedition, was baniſhed from Athens. This happened in the eighth year of this celebrated war ; and in the place of his baniſhment the general began to write an impartial hiſtory of the impor­tant events which had happened during his adminiſtration@@, and which ſtill continued to agitate the ſeveral ſtates of Greece. This famous hiſtory is continued only to the 21ſt year of the war, and the remaining part of the time till the demolition of the walls of Athens was deſcribed by the pen of Theopompus and Xenophon. Thucydides wrote in the Attic dialect, as being posseſſed of moſt vigour, purity, ele­gance, and energy. He ſpared neither time nor money to procure authentic materials; and the Athenians, as well as their enemies, furniſhed him with many valuable communications, which contributed to throw great light on the different tranſactions of the war. His hiſtory has been divided into eight books; the laſt of which is imperfect, and ſuppoſed to have been written by his daughter.

The hiſtorian of Halicarnaſſus has often been compared with the ſon of Olorus, but each has his peculiar excellence. Sweetneſs of ſtyle, grace and elegance of expreſſion, may be called the characteriſtics of the former; while Thucydidea ſtands unequalled for the fire of his deſcriptions, the conciſeneſs, and at the ſame time the ſtrong and energetic manner of his narratives. His relations are authentic, as he himſelf was intereſted in the events he mentions ; his impartiality is undubitable, as he nowhere betrays the leaſt reſentment againſt his countrymen, and the factious partizans of Cleon, who had baniſhed him from Athens. The hiſtory of Thu­cydides was ſo admired by Demoſthenes, that he tranſcribed it eight different times, and read it with ſuch attention, that he could almoſt repeat it by heart. Thucydides died at Athens, where he had been recalled from his exile about 411. years before Chriſt.

@@@[mu] Lempriere's Dictionary,