the study of the law. In 1648 he was made receiver or clerk of the curſitor fines ; and though his attachments were entirely on the side of the parliament, he declares himſelf totally unconcerned in all counſels relative to the death of the king : however, on that event, and on the eſtabliſhment of the commonwealth, he was diverted from proſecuting his employments in the law by engaging in public buſineſs. When Cromwell affirmed the protectorſhip, he became ſecretary of ſtate ; in 1655, he had the care and charge both of foreign and inland poſtage committed to him by the protector ; and was afterward ſworn one of his privy-coun­cil, according to “ The humble petition and advice.” He was continued in the ſame capacities under Richard Crom­well, and until meaſures were taken for the Reſtoration ; when he made an offer of his ſervices to that end, which, however, were not accepted. May 15th 1660, he was com­mitted to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms on a charge of high-treaſon ; but being ſoon releaſed, he retired to Great Milton in Oxfordſhire : and though he was afterward often ſolicited by Charles II. to engage in the adminiſtration of public buſineſs, he thought proper to decline the offers. He died in 1668 ; and was a man of an amiable private charac­ter, who in the higheſt of his power exerciſed all poſſible moderation towards perſons of every party. The most au­thentic testimony of his abilities is that vaſt collection of ſtate-papers, ſeven volumes folio, now in the hands of the public ; which place the affairs of Great Britain, and of Europe in general, during that remarkable period in the cleareſt light.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the Chriſtian week, but the ſixth of that of the Jews.

THUS, Frankincense, a ſolid brittle reſin, brought to us in little globes or maſſes, of a brownish or yellowiſh co­lour on the outſide, internally whitiſh or variegated with whitiſh ſpecks. It is ſuppoſed to be the produce of the pine that yields the common turpentine, and to concrete upon the ſurface of the terebinthinate juice ſoon after it has iſſued from the tree. See Incense.

THUYA. See Thuja.

THYMUS, Thyme, in botany : A genus oſ plants be­longing to the claſs of di*dynamia,* and order of *gymnoſpermia;* and in the natural syſtem ranging under the 42d order, V*erticillatae.* The calyx is bilabiate, and its throat cloſed with ſoft hairs. There are 11 ſpecies ; of which two only are natives of Britain, the *ſerpyllum* and *acinas.*

I. The *ſerpyllum,* or mother of thyme, has pale red flowers growing on round heads, terminal ; the ſtalks are procum­bent, and the leaves plane, obtuſe, and ciliated at the baſe. 2. The *acinas,* or wild baſil, has flowers growing in whirls on single footſtalks ; the ſtalks are erect and branched ; the leaves acute and ſerrated. The *thymus vulgaris,* or garden thyme, is a native of France, Spain, and Italy.—The at­tachment of bees to this and other aromatic plants is well known. In the experiments made at Upſal, ſheep and goats were obſerved to eat it, and ſwine to refuſe it.

Thymus, in anatomy. See Anatomy, n⁰ 114.

THYRSUS, in antiquity, the ſceptre which the poets put into the hand of Bacchus, and wherewith they furnished the menades in their Bacchanalia.

Thyrsus, in botany, a mode of flowering reſembling the cone of a pine. It is, says Linnæus, a panicle con­tracted into an oval or egg-ſhaped form. The lower foot- stalks, which are longer, extend horizontally, whilſt the upper ones are shorter and mount vertically. Lilac and butter-bur furnish examples.

TIARA, an ornament or habit wherewith the ancient Persians ccwered their head ; and with which the Arme­nians and kings of Pontus arc repreſented on medals; these laſt, becauſe they were deſcended from the Persians. La­tin authors call it indifferently *tiara* and *cidaris.* Strabo ſays, the tiara was in form of a tower ; and the ſcholiaſt on Ariſtophanes’s comedy, Αχορνης, act 1. ſcene 2. affirms, that it was adorned with peacock’s feathers.

Tiara is alſo the name of the pope’s triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity ; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction : for as ſoon as the pope is dead, his arms are repreſented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a round high cap. John XXIII. firſt encompassed it with a crown. Boniface VIII. added a ſecond crown ; and Be­nedict XII. a third.

TIARELLA, in botany : A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *decandria,* and order of *digynia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 13th order, *Succulente.* The calyx is quinquepartite ; the corolla pentapetalous, and inſerted into the calyx ; the petals are entire ; the capſule is unilocular and bivalve, the one valve being leſs than the other. There are two ſpecies, the *cordifolia* and *trifoliata.*

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which runs through the pope’s territories, paſſing by Perugia and Orvietto ; and having visited Rome, falls into the Tuſcan ſea at Oſtia, fifteen miles below that city.

TIBET, called by the Tartars *Barantola, Bootan,* or *Tangoot,* and by the Chineſe *Tſang,* is ſituated between 26⁰ and 39⁰ north latitude ; and, according to Abbé Groſier, is reckoned to be 640 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 650 from north to ſouth. It is bounded on the north by the country of the Mongols and the deſert of Kobi ; on the eaſt by China ; on the weſt by Hindoſtan, and on the ſouth by the ſame country and the kingdom of Ava. In the valleys lying between the lower mountains arc many tribes of Indian people ; and a diſpute happening between the heirs of one of the rajahs or petty princes, one party called to their assiſtance the Boutaners, and the other the British. The latter prevailed ; and the same of British valour being carried to the court of Tibet, the Teeshoo-Lama, who ruled the ſtate under the Delai-Lama, at that time in his mino­rity, ſent a deputation to Bengal, defining peace for the prince who had been engaged in war with the Britiſh. This was readily granted by the governor ; and Mr Bogle was ſent ambaſſador to the court of Tibet, where he reſided ſeveral months ; and after an abſence of a year and a quar­ter, returned to Calcutta. The account of this gentleman’s expedition hath not been publiſhed by himſelf ; but from Mr Stewart’s letter to Sir John Pringle, publiſhed in the Philolophical Tranſactions, vol. 67. we learn the following particulars, collected from his papers.

“ Mr Bogle divides the territories of the Delai-Lama into two different parts. That which lies immediately con­tiguous to Bengal, and which is called by the inhabitants *Docpo,* he diſtinguiſhes by the name of *Bootan ;* and the other, which extends to the northward as far as the fron­tiers of Tartary, called by the natives *Pu,* he ſtyles *Tibet.* Bootan is ruled by the Dah Terriah, or Deb Rajah. It is a country of ſteep and inacceſſible mountains, whoſe ſummits are crowned with eternal snow ; they are interjected with deep valleys, through which pour numberless torrents that increase in their courſe, and at laſt, gaining the plains, lose themlelves in the great rivers of Bengal. These moun­tains are covered down their ſides with foreſts of ſtately trees of various sorts ; ſome (such as pines, &c. ) which are known in Europe ; others, ſuch as are peculiar to the coun­try and climate. The valleys and ſides of the hills which admit of cultivation are not unfruitful, but produce crops of wheat, barley, and rice. The inhabitants are a stout and warlike people, of a copper complexion, in ſize rather