one or two ports capable of receiving as large ſhips as ever viſited thoſe ſeas. There are wild hogs in great plenty, abundance of fowls of different kinds, and a vaſt variety of ſea and river fiſh. At the north eaſt extremity lies Little Tobago, which is two miles long, and about half a mile broad, very capable of improvement.

TOBOLSKI, the capital of Siberia, is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtiſh, in N. Lat. 58⁰ 12', E. Long. 68⁰ 18'. The city ſtands upon the aſcent of a high hill, the lower part of which is inhabited by Maho­metan Tartars, who carry on a conſiderable traffic upon the river Irtiſh, and convey their merchandiſe quite acroſs Great Tartary, as far as China. The river Irtiſh is reckoned as rapid as the Danube ; runs from the ſouth, and empties itſelf into the Oby : the Tobol washes the other side of the town, and a little below it falls into the Irtiſh. By means of theſe two rivers, there is a conſtant flow of merchandiſe into the city during the ſummer ſeaſon. Tobolſki is there­fore a great mart for the commodities of Muſcovy, Tartary, and other countries : and here is a great concourse of mer­chants. All sorts of proviſions are plentiful and cheap. An hundred weight of rice is sold for 16 opecs, equal to about eight pence Sterling ; a ſturgeon weighing 40 pounds, for halt that money ; an ox for two rix-dollars, and every other article in proportion ; the adjacent country abounds with game in great variety. The ſupreme court of judicature for all Siberia is held in this city, which is alſo the seat of a metropolitan, ſent hither from Moſcow to exerciſe spiritual jurisdiction over the whole kingdom. Tobolſki is well for­tified, and defended by a ſtrong garriſon, under the com­mand of the waiwode, who resides in the place, and takes charge of the fur tribute, which is here deposited in proper magazines. This governor enjoys a very extenſive com­mand, and can occasionally bring into the field 9000 men, besides a ſtrong body of Tartars on horseback, to make head againſt the Kalmucks and Cossacks, in their repeated incursions. A ſufficient number of Russians, called J*emſkoiks,* are kept in continual pay by the government, on the banks of the Irtiſh, to supply travellers on the czar’s ac­count with men, boats, or carriages, to convey them as far as Surgut on the Oby, a voyage of 200 leagues by water. This is the common method of travelling in the ſummer ; but in winter the journey by land is not half ſo long, being performed in sleds over the ice and snow, with which the country is covered. These ſleds are moved by a pair of dogs, which will draw a load of 300 pounds with ſupriſing expedition. They are hired at easy rates, and du­ring one half of the year may be ſeen flying over the ſnow in great numbers. The city is suppoſed to contain 15,000 inhabitants. It is 800 miles eaſt from Moſcow, and 1000 from Peterſburgh.

TODDA Panna. See Cycas.

TODDY, a name given to the juice of the cocoa nut tree. See Arak.—Toddy is alſo a name given to a mix­ture of spirits, water, and sugar.

TODDY*-Bird.* See Loxia, ſpecies 11.

TODUS, the TODY, in ornithology ; a genus belonging to the order of *pica.* The beak is ſlender, depreſſed, broad, and the base beſet with brittles. The noſtrils are ſmall and oval. The toes are placed three before and one behind ; the middle are greatly connected to the outer. There are 15 ſpecies according to Dr Latham.

“ Birds of this genus (ſays that eminent ornithologiſt) inhabit the warmer parts ot America. They vary conſiderably in their bills as to breadth, but all of them have a certain flatneſs, or depression, which is peculiar. They have great affinity to the flycatchers ; and indeed, to ſpeak the truth, the two genera run much into one another : however, in one thing they differ materially ; for in the tody the outer and middle toes are much connected, whereas in the flycatcher genus they are divided to their origin.”

TOGA, in Roman antiquity, a wide woollen gown or mantle, which ſeems to have been of a ſemicircular form, without ſleeves ; differing both in frehneſs 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 diſtinguiſhed 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.

TOKAY-Wine, derives its name from a town of Hun­gary, where it is produced. There are four sorts of wine made from the ſame grapes, diſtinguiſhed at Tokay by the names of *essence, auſpruch, maſslach,* and the *common wine.* The eſſence is made by picking out the half-dried and ſhrivelled grapes, and putting them into a perforated veſſel, where they remain as long as any juice runs off by the mere pressure of their own weight. This is put into ſmall casks. The auſpruch is made by pouring the expreſſed juice of the grapes from which the former had been picked on thoſe that yielded the eſſence, and treading them with the feet. The liquor thus obtained ſtands for a day or two to ferment, and then is poured into ſmall caſks, which are kept in the air for about a month, and afterwards put into calks. The ſame process is again repeated by the addition of more juice to the grapes which have already undergone the two former pressures, and they are now wrung with the hands ; and thus is had the maſslach. The fourth kind is made by taking all the grapes together at first, and ſubmitting them to the greateſt preſſure : this is chiefly prepared by the peaſants. The eſ­ſence is thick, and very sweet and luscious: it is chiefly uſed to mix with the other kinds. The auſpruch is the wine commonly exported, and which is known in foreign coun­tries by the name of *Tokay.*

The goodneſs of it is determined by the following rules. The colour ſhould neither be reddiſh nor very pale, but a light ſilver: in trying it, the palate and tip of the tongue ſhould be wetted without ſwallowing it, and if it manifeſt any acrimony to the tongue, it is not good ; but the taſte ought to be soft and mild: when poured out, it ſhould form globules in the glaſs, and have an oily appearance ; when genuine, the ſtrongeſt is always of the best quality : when ſwallowed, it ſhould have an earthy aſtringent taſte in the mouth, which is called the taſte of the root. All tokay wine has an aromatic taſte, which distinguiſhes it from every other species of wine. It keeps to any age, and improves by time : but is never good till about three years old. It is the beſt way to tranſport it in caſks ; for when it is on the seas, it ferments three times every ſeaſon, and thus re­fines itſelf. When in bottles, there muſt be an empty ſpace left between the wine snd the cork, otherwiſe it would burſt the bottle. A little oil is put upon the ſurface, and a piece of bladder tied over the cork. The bottles are always laid on their sides in sand. *Philosophical Tranſactions,* vol. lxiii. part ii. p. 292, &c.

TOKENS. See Tradesmen*-Tokens.*

TOISE, a French meaſure containing six of their feet, or a fathom.

TOLAND (John), a very famous writer, was born near Londonderry in Ireland, 1670, and educated in the Popiſh religion ; but at 16 years of age embraced the principles of the Proteſtants. He ſtudied three years at the univerſity of Glasgow ; was created matter of arts in the university of Edinburgh ; and afterwards completed his ſtudies at Leyden, where he reſided two years. He then went to Oxford,