the Tigris and the Euphrates. Bagdad stands like an island in the midst of a wide ocean. To the annual overflowing of these two streams the country is indebted for its fertility. The Tigris is not navigable above sixty miles beyond Bag­dad for vessels of more than twenty tons burden ; though the intercourse is still maintained much higher up, by a kind of float called a kelek, which was used in ancient times, and which carries both passengers and merchandise, chiefly corn and copper, from Mosoul to Bagdad. It is singularly well adapted for its purpose, consisting of a raft in the form of a parallelogram. The trunks of two large trees crossing each other are the foundations of its platform, which is composed of branches of osier twigs ingeniously fastened to the stems below. To this light bottom are attached sheep-skins filled with air. and on these the floor is laid. These vessels are floated down to Bagdad with the current, where, after their cargoes are disposed of, they are taken to pieces and sold, it being impossible to return with them against the stream. Between Bagdad and Korna the Tigris is about 200 yards wide. At the latter place it joins the Euphrates; and the united stream, under the new name of Shat-el-Arab, falls into the Persian Gulf. This river was particularly famed in antiquity ; and many of the greatest cities, as Nineveh, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon, were built upon its banks. The Tigris and the Euphrates, though they rise within fifteen miles of each other, soon separate, and running parallel, but at a greater distance, enclose the extensive province of Algesira. At Bagdad they again approach within thirty miles, and afterwards separate, forming the rich district of Irak Arabi. (f.)

TIGUIL, a river of Kamtschatka which falls into the Penjinskaia gulf. On its banks is the fort of Tiguilskoi, the strongest in the country, where a Russian garrison is maintained, to keep in awe the wild tribes of the country.

TILBURG, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant. It has been only of late years raised from the class of towns to that of cities. It stands on the river Lay, in a healthy district, chiefly flourishing by the extension of its manufactures, which provide fine broad clothe, casimeres, common cloths, beavers, and military cloth. In 1833 it contained 11,726 inhabitants, most of of them adhering to the Romish church.

TILBURY, a village of the hundred of Barnstaple, in the county of Essex. It is only remarkable for the strong fortifications constructed there to command the course of the river Thames. It contains a regular work, which can be surrounded by water, and has more than 100 cannon, from twenty-four to forty-eight pounders, directed towards the stream. It is nearly opposite to Gravesend in Kent, on a bend of the river. Near it are the vestiges of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth at the time of the expected in­vasion by the Spanish Armada. The population in 1821 amounted to 249, and in 1831 to 276.

TILLOTSON, John, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Robert Tillotson of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax in Yorkshire, clothier ; and was born there in the year 1030. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and in 1651 became a fellow. In 1656 he left the university, in order to become tutor to the son of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. of Ford Abbey in Devonshire. He was afterwards curate to Dr Hacket, vicar of Cheslmnt, in Hertfordshire. In 1663 he was presented by Sir Thomas Barnardiston to the rectory of Ketton or Ked- dington, in the county of Suffolk ; but was the next year chosen preacher to Lincoln’s Inn, when he procured Ketton to be bestowed on his curate. He was greatly admired in London for his sermons ; and in the same year was chosen Tuesday-lecturer at St Lawrence’s church, where his lec­tures were frequented by all the divines of the city, and by many persons of quality and distinction. In 1666, he took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge ; in 1669, was made pre­bendary of Canterbury ; in 1672, was admitted dean of that cathedral ; and three years afterwards, was made a preben­dary of St Paul’s cathedral. In 1679, he became acquaint­ed with Charles earl of Shrewsbury, whom he converted from popery ; and the next year he refused to sign the clergy of London’s address of thanks to King Charles II. for not agreeing to the bill for excluding the duke of York. In 1683, he visited the unfortunate Lord Russell when under condemnation, and attended him in his last moments on the scaffold. In 1689, he was installed dean of St Paul’s; made clerk of the closet to King William and Queen Mary; and appointed one of the commissioners to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, in order to a comprehen­sion of all Protestants, as well dissenters as churchmen ; but this attempt was frustrated by the bigotry of those mem­bers of that body who refused to admit of any alteration in things confessedly indifferent. In 1691, Dr Tillotson, not­withstanding the warmest remonstrances and entreaties on his part, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and four days after was sworn one of the privy council; their majesties always reposing an entire confidence in his pru­dence, moderation, and integrity. In 1694, he was seized with a palsy, of which he died in the 65th year of his age. He was interred in the church of St Lawrence Jewry, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory. This learned and pious divine, while living, was greatly inveighed against by the enemies of the revolution. After his death there was found a bundle of bitter libels which had been published against him, on which he had written with his own hand, “ I forgive the authors of these books, and pray God that he may also forgive them.” It is remarkable, that while this truly great man was in a private station, he always laid aside two tenths of his income for charitable uses. One volume in folio of Dr Tillotson’s sermons was published in his lifetime, and corrected by his own hand. They were translated into French by Barbeyrac. Those which were published after his death by his chaplain Dr Barker, form two volumes in folio, the copy of which was sold for L.2500. This was the only legacy he left to his family, his extensive charity having consumed his yearly revenues as constantly as they came to his hands. King William however gave two grants to his widow; the first of which was an annuity of L.400 during the term of her natural life, and the second of L.200 as an addition to the former annuity. Tillotson wrote some other works besides his Sermons ; and also published Dr Barrow’s Works, and Bishop Wilkins’s Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, as well as a volume of that prelate’s Sermons.@@1

TILLOUTA, a town of Hindustan, province of Bahar, and district of Rotas, pleasantly situated on the north-west bank of the river Soane. Long. 84. 15. E. Lat. 21.43. N.

TILSIT, a city of East Prussia, in the government of Gumbinnen, the capital of a circle of its name. It stands on the river Memel, where the Tilse falls into that stream. It contains three churches, a hospital, 860 houses, and 12,800 inhabitants, who conduct manufactories of linen goods, hosiery, and gloves, and have many distilleries and breweries. The trade is considerable. At this place the emperors of Russia and France met on a raft in the middle of the river, and concluded, in 1807, the peace which bears the name of this town. Long. 21.49. E. Lat. 55.4. 30. N.

TIMAAN, or Timoan, a small island, high and woody, situated off the east coast of the Malay peninsula. There are several other smaller islands lying to the westward. Long. 104. 5. E. Lat. 2. 52. N.

TIMAHET, a town of Hindustan, in the nizam’s terri­tories, in the province of Boeder, fifty-four miles south-west from Hyderabad. Long. 78. 27. E. Lat. 16. 30. N.

@@@, Birch’. Life of Dr John Tillotson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Load. 1752, 8va,