citizens and burgeſſes, and the year after it was regularly granted in parliament. Theſe duties were diminiſhed some­times, and sometimes increaſed; at length they ſeem to have been fixed at 3s. tonnage and 1s. poundage. They were at firſt usually granted only for a ſtated term of years, as, for two years in 5 Ric. II. ; but in Henry VI.’s time they were granted him for life by a statute in the 31ſt year of his reign ; and again to Edward IV. for the term of his life also : ſince which time they were regularly granted to all his ſucceſſors for life, sometimes at the first, sometimes at other subſequent parliaments, till the reign of Charles I. ; when, as the noble hiſtorian expresses it, his miniſters were not ſufficiently solicitous for a renewal of this legal grant. And yet theſe imposts were imprudently and unconſtitutionally levied and taken, without conſent of parliament, for 15 years together; which was one of the cauſes of thoſe un­happy diſcontents, juſtiſiable at first in too many inſtances, but which degenerated at laſt into cauſeleſs rebellion and murder. For, as in every other, so in this particular caſe, the king (previous to the commencement of hoſtilities) gave the nation ample ſatisfaction for the errors of his former conduct, by paſſing an act, whereby he renounced all power in the crown of levying the duty of tonnage and poundage, without the expreſs conſent of parliament; and also all power of impoſition upon any merchandises whatever. Upon the reſtoration this duty was granted to King Charles II. for life, and so it was to his two immediate ſucceſſors; but now, by three ſeveral ſtatutes, 9 Ann. c. 6. 1 Geo. I. c. 12. and 3 Geo. I. c. 7. it is made perpetual, and mortgaged for the debt of the public.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, beyond the Ganges ; bounded on the north by the province of Yunnan in China, on the eaſt by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin, on the south by Cochin China, and on the west by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth ; and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on ac­count of the number of inhabitants as the riches it contains and the trade it carries on. The country is thick ſet with villages ; and the natives in general are of a middle ſtature and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattiſh, and their noſes and lips well propor­tioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse ; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They are gene­rally dexterous, nimble, active, and ingenious in me­chanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine ſilks, and make curious lacker-works, which are tranſported to other countries. There is ſuch a number of people, that many want employment ; for they ſeldom go to work but when foreign ſhips arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the Engliſh and Dutch put them in action ; for they have not money of their own ſufficient to employ them­ſelves ; and therefore one-third at leaſt muſt be advanced beforehand by the merchants : and the ſhips muſt ſtay here till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is loſt, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of silk or cotton ; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low ; and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions ; and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. The villages conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded with trees ; and in ſome places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, melons, and ſalad-herbs. In the rainy ſeason they cannot paſs from one houſe to another without wading through the water; they sometimes have boats. In the capital city called *Cacho* there are about 20,000 houſes with mud-walls, and covered with thatch ; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pan-tiles. In each yard is a ſmall arched building like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which ſerves to ſecure their goods in caſe of fire. The principal ſtreets are very wide, and paved with ſmall ſtones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, ſuch as they are ; and near them are stables for his horſes and elephants. The houſe of the Engliſh factory is ſeated at the north end of the city, fronting the river, and is the beſt in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to ſtrangers ; but the great men are proud, haughty, and ambitious ; the soldiers inſolent, and the poor thieviſh. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſe­veral ; but the poor are ſtinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children to buy rice to maintain themſelves. The women offer themſelves to ſtrangers as wives while they ſtay, and agree with them for a certain price. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants and officers who are likely to ſtay six months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child ; for if they are girls they can ſell them well when they are young, becauſe they are fairer than the other inhabitants. Theſe women are said to be very faith­ful ; and are truſted with money and goods by the Euro­peans during their abſence, and will make great advantage with them. The firſt new moon in the year that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival ; when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themſelves merry with arrack. The language is ſpoken very much in the throat ; and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and has a great reſemblance to the Chineſe. They have ſeveral mechanic arts or trades; ſuch as ſmiths, carpenters, joiners, turners, weavers, taylors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacker, and bell-sounders. Their commodities are gold, muſk, ſilks, callicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dye­ing, lacquered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseeds, and worm-seeds. The lacquered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all theſe merchandiſes, one would expect the people to be very rich, but they are in general very poor ; the chief trade be­ing carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh, and Dutch. The goods imported, beſides ſilver, are ſaltpetre, ſulphur, Eng­liſh broad cloth, pepper, ſpices, and great guns.

TONSILS. See Anatomy, n⁰ 102.

TONSURE, in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, a particular man­ner of ſhaving or clipping the hair of eccleſiaſtics or monks. The ancient tonſure of the clergy was nothing more than polling the head, and cutting the hair to a moderate degree, for the sake of decency and gravity : and the ſame obſervation is true with reſpect to the tonſure of the ancient monks. But the Romans have carried the affair of tonſure much farther; the candidate for it kneeling before the bishop, who cuts the hair in five different parts of the head, *viz.* before, behind, on each side, and on the crown.

TONTINE, a loan given for life annuities with bene­fit of ſurvivorſhip ; ſo called from the inventor Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. He propoſed his ſcheme in 1653 to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarine’s government, by amusing them with the hope or becoming ſuddenly rich. He obtained the conſent of the court, but the parliament would not regiſter the edict. He made attempts afterwards, but without ſucceſs.

It was not till Louis XIV. was diſtreſſed by the league of Augſburg, and by his own immenſe expences, that he