Witt and with the young prince of Orange, afterwards William III. The treaty of Dover led to Temple’s recall ; but the plot was not yet ripe, and Temple nominally held his post for another year. He perceived, however, that his day was over and retired to his house at Sheen. In June 1671 he received his formal dismissal. The war with the Netherlands broke out next year, and was almost as discreditable to England as that of 1665. Want of success and the growing strength of the opposition in parliament forced Charles to make peace, and Temple was brought out of his retirement to carry through the change of front. After a negotiation of three days, carried on through the medium of the Spanish ambassador, the treaty of West­minster was made (February 1674). As a recognition of his services Temple was now offered the embassy to Spain. This he declined, as well as the offer of a far more import­ant post, that of secretary of state, but accepted instead a renewal of his embassy to The Hague, whither he went in July 1674. In the March following he was nominated ambassador to the congress at Nimeguen ; but, owing to the tortuousness of Charles’s dealings, it was not till July 1676 that he entered that town. The negotiations dragged on for two years longer, for Charles was still receiving money from France, and English mediation was no more than a ruse. In the summer of 1677 Temple was sum­moned to England and received a second offer of the secretaryship of state, which he again declined. In the autumn of the same year he had the satisfaction of re­moving the last difficulties which hindered the marriage of William and Mary, an event which seemed to complete the work of 1668 and 1674. Louis still remaining obsti­nate in his demands, Temple was commissioned in July 1678 to make an alliance with the states, with the object of compelling France to come to terms. This treaty was instrumental in bringing about the general pacification which was concluded in January 1679.

This was Temple's last appearance in the field of diplomacy ; but his public life was not yet over. A third offer of the secretaryship was made to him ; but, unwilling as ever to mix himself up with faction and intrigue, he again declined. He did not, however, withdraw from politics ; on the contrary, he was for a short time more prominent than ever. The state was passing through a grave crisis. Political passion was embittered by religious fanaticism. Parliament was agitated by the popish plot, and was pressing on the Exclusion Bill. The root of all the mischief lay in the irresponsibility of the cabinet to parliament and its complete subservience to the crown. To remedy this, Temple brought forward his plan for a reform of the privy council. This body was to consist of thirty members, half of whom were to be the chief officers of the crown, the other half being persons of importance, lords and commoners, chosen without reference to party. Special care was taken to select men of wealth, which Temple considered as the chief source of political influence. By the advice of this council the king promised to act. The parliament, it was supposed, would trust such a body, and would cease to dictate to the crown. The scheme was accepted by the king, but was a failure from the outset. Intended to combine the advantages of a parliament and a council, it created a board which was neither the one nor the other. The conduct of affairs fell at once into the hands of a junta of four, of whom Temple was at first one, and the king violated his promise by dissolving parlia­ment without asking the advice of the council. Temple retired in disgust to his villa at Sheen, and appeared only occasionally at the council, where he soon ceased to exer­cise any influence. In 1680 he was nominated ambassador to Spain, but stayed in England in order to take his seat in parliament as member for the university of Cambridge.

He took no part in the debates on the great question of the day, and acting on the king’s advice declined to sit in the parliament of 1681. Early in that year his name was struck off the list of the council, and henceforward he dis­appeared from public life. He continued to live at Sheen till 1686, when he handed over his estate there to his son, the only survivor of seven children, and retired to Moor Park in Surrey. When William III. came to the throne Temple was pressed to take office,· but refused. His son became secretary at war, but committed suicide immediately after­wards. Sir William, though occasionally consulted by the king, took no further part in public affairs, but occupied himself in literature, gardening, and other pursuits. It should not be omitted that Swift lived with him as secre­tary during the last ten years (with one short interval) of his life. Temple died at Moor Park on 27th January 1699.

Temple’s literary works are mostly political, and are of consider­able importance. Among them may be mentioned *An Essay on the Present State and Settlement of Ireland* (1668) ; *The Empire, Sweden,* &c., a survey of the different Governments of Europe and their relations to England (1671) ; *Observations upon the United Provinces* (1672) ; *Essay upon the Original and Nature of Govern­ment* (1672); *Essay upon the Advancement of Trade in Ireland* (1673). Some of these were published in the first part of his *Miscel­lanea* (1679). In the same year apparently his *Poems* were privately printed. In 1683 he began to write his *Memoirs.* The first part, extending from 1665 to 1671, he destroyed unpublished ; the second, from 1672 to 1679, was published without his authority in 1691 ; the third, from 1679 to 1681, was published by Swift in 1709. In 1692 he published the second part of his *Miscellanea,* containing among other subjects the essay *Upon the Ancient and Modern Learning,* which is remarkable only as haying given rise to the famous controversy on the “ Letters of Phalaris.” His *Intro­duction to the History of England,* a short sketch of English history to 1087, was published in 1695. Several collections of his letters were published by Swift and others after his death.

His fame rests, however, far more on his diplomatic triumphs than on his literary work. His connexion with domestic affairs was slight and unsuccessful. He was debarred both by his virtues and his defects,—by his impartiality, his honesty, and his want of ambition,—from taking an active part in the disgraceful politics of his time. But in the foreign relations of his country he was intimately concerned for a period of fourteen years, and in all that is praiseworthy in them he had a principal hand. He cannot be called great, but he will be remembered as one of the ablest negotiators that England has produced, and as a public servant who, in an unprincipled age and in circumstances peculiarly open to corruption, preserved a blameless record.

See *Life and Works of Sir William Temple,* 2 vols, fol.,1720 ; 2d ed., with Life by Lady Giffard, 1731 ; a more complete edition, including the *Letters,* was published in 4 vols. 8vo, 1814 ; Burnet, *History of his own Time ;* Courtenay, *Memoirs of the Life,* &c., *of Sir William Temple,* 2 vols., 1836 ; Macaulay, *Essay on Sir William Temple.* (G. W. P.)

TENANT. See Landlord and Tenant.

TENASSERIM, a division of the province of British Burmah, lying between 9o 30' and 19o 30' N. lat. and 95o 50' and 990 30' E. long. It has an area of 46,730 square miles and comprises the seven districts of Moulmein town, Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Shwagyin, Toungoo, and Salwin, which formed the tract south of Pegu conquered from Burmah in 1826, and were for many years generally known as the Tenasserim provinces. The southern ex­tremity of the division approaches the insular region of Malaysia, and it is fringed along its entire western coast by a number of islands, forming in the north the Moscos and in the south the Mergui Archipelago. The eastern frontier is formed by a mountain range 5000 feet high, which acts as a water-parting between the Tenasserim and the Siamese river systems.

The population of the division in 1881 was 825,741 (437,900 males and 387,841 females). By religion Hindus numbered 23,145, Mohammedans 24,786, Christians 28,315, Buddhists 698,304, and Nat worshippers 51,160. The cultived area in 1885-86 was returned at 729,251 acres. The gross revenue in the same year was £184,162, of which the land-tax yielded £107,631.

TENBY, a municipal and parliamentary borough and watering-place of Pembrokeshire, South Wales, is finely situated on a long and narrow promontory of limestone rock, washed on three sides by the sea, on the west side of