without the alteration of the centre of liberal opinion which has taken place of late years. The chief of these was a certain weakness which can hardly be described in English by any word more dig­nified than the familiar term “priggishness.” His correspondence with Molé above alluded to is an instance of this, and it was also reflected on in various epigrams by countrymen and contemporaries ; one of these accuses him of having unluckily “ begun to think before he had begun to learn,” while another, with more real than apparent inconsistency, declares that he “avait l’air de savoir de toute éternité ce qu’il venait d’apprendre.” His book on America, though undoubtedly a very remarkable piece of political deduction, has the drawback of proceeding on very insufficient premisses and of trying to be too systematic. His book on the Ancien Régime is also want­ing in solid information, and commits the great error of assuming rather than proving that the Revolution of 1789 was a proceed­ing of unmixed good, which delivered France from a state (not of unmixed evil, for Tocqueville was too careful a student to imagine that, but) of evil exclusively caused by the existence of monarchical and aristocratic institutions. In fact, the fault of both books is that their author is not a practical politician, a fault which is constantly illustrated and exhibited in his correspondence. He appears both in reading history and in conducting actual political business (of which, as has been seen, he had some experience) to have been constantly surprised and disgusted that men and nations did not behave as he expected them to behave. This excess of the deductive spirit explains at once both the merits and the defects of his two great works, which will probably remain to some extent political classics, though they are less and less likely to be used as practical guides.

TODAS. See Nilgiri Hills, vol. xvii. p. 509.

TODLEBEN, or Totleben, Eduard Ivanovich (1818— 1884), Russian general, was born at Mittau, in Courland, on May 20, 1818. His parents, who seem to have been of German descent, were of the mercantile class, and he him­self was intended for commerce, but a strong instinct led him to seek the career of a military engineer. He entered the school of engineers at St Petersburg in 1835, and passed from that into the army in 1838. In 1847 and the two following years he was employed, as captain of engineers, in the campaigns against Schamyl in the Caucasus, where he directed the siege operations against the principal mountain fortresses. On the outbreak of war between Russia and the Porte in 1853, he was placed at the head of the staff of General Schilder-Schuldner, by whom Silistria was besieged. This general being wounded, Todleben acted in his place until the siege was raised. He was then transferred to the Crimea. Sebastopol, while strongly fortified toward the sea, was almost unprotected on the land side. Todleben, though still only of colonel’s rank, became the animating genius of the defence. By his advice the fleet was sunk, in order to blockade the mouth of the harbour, and the de­ficiency of fortifications on the land side was made good before the allies could take advantage of it. The con­struction of earthworks and redoubts was carried on with extreme rapidity, and to these was transferred, in great part, the artillery that had belonged to the fleet. In what­ever direction the besiegers drew their lines, there Todleben met them with counterworks, until, with the arrival of heavy Russian reinforcements, the besiegers almost became the besieged. It was in these improvised operations by means of earthworks that Todleben’s peculiar power and originality showed itself; he was not a great military leader in the wider sense, nor was he the creator of a great permanent system of defence like Vauban. But for the special problems of Russian warfare, both in 1854 and at a later epoch, he was exactly the man wanted. Until June 1855 he conducted the operations of defence at Sebastopol in person ; he was then wounded in the foot, and at the operations which immediately preceded the fall of the fortress he was not present. When he recovered from his wounds he was employed in strengthening the fortifications at the mouth of the Dnieper, and also those of Cronstadt. In 1856 he visited England, where his merits were well understood. In 1860 he was appointed assistant to the grand-duke Nicholas, and he became subsequently chief of the department of engineers. For reasons which are not known he was given no command when war with Turkey began in 1877. It was not until the disasters before Plevna had heaped discredit upon the incompetent leaders of the Russian army that the soldier of Sebastopol was called to the front. Todleben saw that Plevna could not be taken by assault, and that it would be necessary to reduce it by drawing works round Osman Pasha, and cutting him off from communication with the other Turkish commanders. In due time Plevna fell. Todleben then undertook the siege of the Bulgarian for­tresses. After the conclusion of preliminaries of peace, he was placed in command of the whole Russian army, and became responsible for the government and administra­tion of the occupied districts. In the discharge of these duties he is said to have distinguished himself by his combined firmness and good temper in dealing both with Turkish authorities and with the native population. He received the highest military honours and commands when the war was over, and became governor of Odessa. But his health was broken ; and after much suffering he died at a German watering-place in June 1884. He was buried with great solemnity at Sebastopol.

TODMORDEN, a market-town of England, partly in Lancashire but chiefly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, stands on the Calder, on the Rochdale Canal, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 13 miles west of Halifax, 9 north of Rochdale, and 207¼ north-north-west of London. It lies in three valleys amidst scenery originally romantic, and still in part retaining that characteristic. The town- hall (1875) bridges the counties boundary, the Calder, enabling the magistrates to exercise jurisdiction in both counties. Of the other buildings, the Unitarian church, the market-hall, the free endowed school, and the Unita­rian free school may be mentioned. A bronze statue has been erected to John Fielden, to whose energy in develop­ing the cotton manufacture the town owes much of its prosperity. The staple industry is the spinning and weav­ing of cotton, and there are also foundries and machine- works. The population of the township of Todmorden and Walsden (area 7007 acres) in 1871 was 9333, and in 1881 it was 9237. In addition to this (situated wholly in Yorkshire), the urban sanitary district includes parts of Langfield and Stansfield in Yorkshire, and of Cliviger in Lancashire, the total area being 15,690 acres, with a population in 1871 of 21,764, and in 1881 of 23,862.

As early as the reign of Edward III. Todmorden was in the possession of the Radcliffes, a branch of the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower, but it was sold by them about the close of the 17th century. Todmorden Hall is an interesting old building of various dates.

TODY, Pennant’s rendering *(Gen. Birds,* pp. 15, 61) through the French *Todier* of Brisson *(Ornithologie,* iv. p. 528) of the somewhat obscure Latin word *Todus*,@@1 not unhappily applied in 1756 by Patrick Browne *(Civ. and Hat. Hist. Jamaica,* p. 476) to a little bird remarkable for its slender legs and small feet, the “ Green Sparrow ” or

@@@1 In Forcellini’s Lexicon (ed. De Vit, 1875) we find “Todus genus parvissimæ avis tibias habens perexiguas.” Ducange in his Glossa­rium quotes from Festus, an ancient grammarian, “ Toda est avis quæ non habet ossa in tibiis ; quare semper est in motu, unde Todius (al. Todinus) dicitur ille qui velociter todet et movetur ad modum todæ, et todere, moveri et tremere ad modum todæ.” The evidence that such a substantive as Τodus or Toda existed seems to rest on the adjectival derivative found in a fragment of a lost play (Syrus) by Plautus, cited by this same Festus. It stands “ cum extritis (extortis) talis, cum todillis [todinis] crusculis”; but the passage is held by scholars to be corrupt. Among naturalists Gesner in 1555 gave currency (Hist. Animalium, iii. p. 719) to the word as a substantive, and it is found in Levins’s Manipulus Vocabulorum of 1570 (ed. Wheatley, 1867, col. 225) as the equivalent of the English “Titmouse.” Ducange allows the existence of the adjective todinus. Stephanus suggests that todi comes from τυτθοí, but his view is not accepted. The verb todere may perhaps be Englished to “toddle” !