patriotism, flew to arms ; attacked and vanquiſhed Griſler, who was ſhot to death by Tell; and the aſſociation for the independency took place that inſtant.

Tell*-Tale,* a name ſometimes given to the *Perpetual-LOG.* See that article.

TELLER, an officer of the exchequer, in ancient re­cords called *tallier.* There are four of theſe officers, whoſe duty is to receive all ſums due to the king, and to give the clerk of the pells a bill to charge him therewith. They likewiſe pay all money due from the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt ; and make weekly and yearly books both of their receipts and payments, which they deli­ver to the lord treaſurer.

TELLINA, in natural hiſtory, a genus of animals be­longing to the claſs of *vermes,* and order of *testaceae.* The animal is a tethys ; the ſhell is bivalve, generally ſloping to one side, with three teeth at the hinge. Gmelin reckons about 90 ſpecies.

The tellinæ bury themſelves in the mud or sand at the bottom of the ſea, keeping a communication with the water above by means of ſhort tubes or pipes.

TEMISSA, a large town in Africa, about 120 miles north-eaſt of Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzouk, and travels by the way of Cairo to Mecca, uſually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, that are requiſite for its dreary paſſage.

TEMPE (anc. geog.), a moſt pleaſant place or valley of Theſſaly. That it was there, appears from the epithets *Theſſalica* (Livy), *Thesſala* (Ovid) ; but in what particular diſtrict is the queſtion. From the Phthiotica of Catullus, it ſhould ſeem to be of Phthiotis : but the Peneus, which ran through Tempe, was at too great a diſtance, being ſeparated from it by Mount Othrys and others. Firſt, how­ever, we ſhall define Tempe, previous to the determining the particular diſtrict in which it lay. The Peneus, accord­ing to Pliny, running down between Oſſa to the ſouth and Olympus to the north for 500 ſtadia, is for half that ſpace navigable : in the direction of this courſe lies what is called *Tempe,* extending in length for five miles, in breadth for almoſt an acre and an half, with gentle convexities riſing on the right and left beyond ken of human sight. Within glides the Peneus in its verdant light, green in its pebbles, charming in the graſs on its banks, harmoniouſly vocal with the music of birds. In this deſcription Strabo and AElian agree ; the laſt adding, that it has an agreeable variety of places of retreat ; and that it is not the work of man’s hand, but the ſpontaneous production of nature; and Strabo says, that formerly the Peneus formed a lake in this ſpot, being checked in its courſe by the higher grounds about the ſea ; but that an opening being made by an earthquake, and Mount Oſſa torn from Olympus, the Peneus gained a free course between them. But Livy, who calls Tempe a grove, remarks a degree of horror rather than amenity, with which the Roman army was ſtruck on marching over the narrow paſs ; for, beſides the defile, difficult to go over, which runs on for five miles, there are ſteep rocks on each hand, down which the prospect is apt to cauſe a dizziness, heightened by the noiſe and depth of the interfluent Peneus. Hence it appears that Tempe was in the Pelaſgiotis, whoſe extre­mity was formerly the Peneus, but atterwards, as is pro­bable, allotted to Magneſia ; and thus Pliny places the mouth of the Peneus not in Theſſaly itſelf, but in the Magnesia of Theſſaly.

TEMPER, in a mechanical ſenſe. See Tempering.

Temper, in a moral ſenſe, the diſposition of mind whe­ther natural or acquired. The word is ſeldom uſed by good writers without an epithet, as a *good* or *bad* temper; though one of the moſt beautiful poems in the language is entitled *The Triumphs of Temper.*

It is well obſerved by an elegant essayiſt, that more con­stant uneasineſs ariſes from ill temper than from ill fortune ; as a bad temper embitters every ſweet, and converts a paradiſe into a place of torment. For ſubduing the heart to softness, and preſerving a due balance of the paſſions, a pro­per culture of the underſtanding and of the taſte is the best method. He who employs his time in the ſtudies of ele­gant literature, or the fine arts, has almoſt always a good temper ; whilſt the man who is absorbed in the pursuits of profound ſcience is apt to acquire a ſeverity of diſposition, little leſs diſagreeable, though generally much leſs pernici­ous, than the capriciouſness of the idler. Music, painting, and poetry, teach the mind to ſelect the agreeable parts of thoſe objects which ſurround us, and by habituating it to a pure and permanent delight, gradually ſuperinduce an habi­tual good humour. It is of infinite importance to happineſs to accuſtom the mind, from infancy, to turn from de­formed and painful ſcenes, and to contemplate whatever can be found of moral and natural beauty.

So much of the happiness of private life depends on the government oſ the temper, that the temper ought to be a principal object of regard in a well-conducted education. The ſuffering of children to tyrannize without controul over ſervants and inferiors, is the ruin of many an amiable diſposition. The virtues of humanity, benevolence, humili­ty, cannot be too early enforced ; at the ſame time, care ſhould be taken that an infant of two or three years old ſhould never be beaten or ſpoken to harshly for any offence which it can poſſibly commit.

TEMPERAMENT, among phyſicians, the ſame with conſtitution, or a certain diſposition of the ſolids and fluids of the human body, by which it may be properly denomina­ted ſtrong, weak, lax, &c.

In every perſon there are appearances of a temperament peculiar to himſelf, though the ancients only took notice of four, and ſome have imagined theſe were deduced from the theories of the four humours or four cardinal qualities ; but it is more probable that they were firſt founded on obſervation, and afterwards adapted to thoſe theories, ſince we find that they have a real exiſtence, and are capable of re­ceiving an explanation. The two that are moſt diſtinctly marked are the ſanguineous and melancholic, viz. the tem­peraments of youth and age.

1. *Sanguineous.* Here there is laxity of ſolids, diſcoverable by the ſoftneſs of hair and ſucculency ; large syſtem of arteries, redundancy of fluids, florid complexion ; ſensibility of the nervous power, especially to pleaſing objects ; irrita­bility from the plethora ; mobility and levity from lax ſo­lids. These characters are diſtinctly marked, and are pro­ved by the diseaſes incident to this age, as hæmorrhagies, fe­vers, &c. but theſe, as they proceed from a lax ſyſtem, are more eaſily cured.

2. *Melancholic Habit.* Here greater rigidity of ſolids oc­curs, diſcoverable by the hardneſs and crispature of the hair ; ſmall proportion of the fluids, hence dryneſs and leanneſs ; ſmall arteries, hence pale colour ;. venous plethora, hence turgeſcency of theſe, and lividity ; ſensibility, fre­quently exquisite ; moderate irritability, with remarkable te­nacity of impreſſions; ſteadiness in action and slowness of motion, with great ſtrength ; for excess of this conſtitution in maniacs gives the moſt extraordinary inſtance of human ſtrength we know. This temperament is moſt diſtinctly marked in old age, and in males. The ſanguineous tempera-