ject to bilious derangements in an alarming degree ; and these recurring in the spring and autumn of 1832 and 1833, and again in the spring of the ensuing year, greatly im­paired his strength. On the 23d of August 1834 he expe­rienced an attack, which, after affording some delusive ex­pectations of his recovery, reached its fatal termination on the second of September, after he had completed the se­venty-seventh year of his age. He died at his house in Abingdon Street, Westminster, and his remains were de­posited in the Abbey.

He bequeathed legacies to the amount of L.16,600, but his own relations were entirely overlooked. “ After his mother’s death,” we are instructed, “ Telford had few fa­mily connections to provide for ; and although he was ready to help these, when occasionally in want of pecuniary as­sistance, yet he did not divide his property amongst them, having from experience formed a strong opinion against the removal of any man from his station in life.” Telford’s original station was that of a journeyman mason at Lang­holm ; and was it for him to appeal to his own experience, and to form a strong opinion against the removal of any man from his station in life? He had a cousin named James Jackson, whose labours as a mason had rounded his ample shoulders almost to deformity ; and being no longer fit for hard work, he endeavoured to earn a livelihood by teaching a very humble school in Westerkirk. If he re­ceived any pecuniary assistance from his more fortunate relation, it must to all appearance have come in very scanty portions. The moral philosophy of this engineer and his editor is by no means suited to our unrefined taste. To Colonel Pasley, the nephew of his early benefactor, he be­queathed a legacy of five hundred pounds. We likewise mention to his credit that he bequeathed a thousand pounds to the subscription library of Westerkirk, and the same amount to that of Langholm. In the last days of a length­ened life, he had not utterly forgotten

Thy pleasant banks, O Esk, and verdant groves, The seat of innocence, and purest loves.

The defects of his early education he had endeavoured to remedy by his own unaided exertions in his mature years. We are informed that he had taught himself Latin, French, and German, and could read those languages with facility, and converse freely in French. He is likewise said to have been well acquainted with algebra, but to have placed more reliance on experiment than on mathematical investigation. A combination of science with experiment he doubtless understood and practised, as the best method of proceeding in his more difficult undertakings. He was a lover of literature, and was fond of miscellaneous reading. His relish for poetry never deserted him ; and two poets, Campbell and Southey, were remembered in his will. To the Edinburgh Encyclopa?dia he contributed the articles Architecture, Bridge-building, and Canal-mak­ing. His account of his own life is however the most last­ing monument of his professional talents. Of his personal history, the details are very meagre and unsatisfactory ; but the record of his proceedings, and the result of his ex­perience, as an engineer who had been engaged in such important and multifarious operations, constitute it a work of great interest in its own department.@@1 (x.)

TELINGANA, an ancient kingdom of Hindustan, inter­sected by the river Godavery. It is now possessed by the British and the nizam.

TELL, William, an illustrious Swiss patriot, chief in­strument of the revolution which delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke in 1307. Grisler, the gover­

nor of these provinces for the emperor Albert, having or­dered him, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving he had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him for what purpose ? To which he boldly replied, “ To have shot you through the heart, if I had bad the misfortune to kill my son.” The enraged governor now ordered him to be hanged ; but his fellow-citizens, animated by his forti­tude and 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.

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

TELLICHERRY, a seaport in the south of India, on the coast of Malabar, and long the chief settlement of the Eng­lish. But the East India Company’s commerce having in 1800 been transferred to Mahe, it has since declined, though it is still inhabited by a number of rich merchants, and is a principal mart for sandal-wood and eardamums. The in­habitants are more civilized than in the adjoining districts. Ships of considerable burden may anchor opposite the town in six fathoms water. Long. 75. 36. E. Lat. 11. 44. N.

TELLO, a town of Celebes, and formerly the capital of an independent principality. Long. 119. 30. E. Lat. 5. 5. S.

TEMBLEQUE, a town of Spain, in the province of Toledo and the partido of Alcazar de St Juan. It stands in a pleasant and beautiful part of the province ; and here large markets are held, especially for sheep, of which vast numbers are sold. It contains 900 houses, with 4400 in­habitants. There is a large establishment for refining saltpetre, which is found in the vicinity. Long. 3. 37. 4. W. Lat. 39. 41. 5. N.

TEMESWAR, an extensive palatinate in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary. It is bounded on the north by Arad, on the east by Krassova, on the south by the Turkish do­minions, and on the west by Torontal. It extends over 2254 square miles, and comprises one city, six market-towns, and 180 villages, besides hamlets, containing 43,270 houses, with 268,400 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Greeks, Walachians, or Servians, but having among them several German and Maygaren colonists of their several religions and languages. One half of the cultivated land is devoted to the growth of com, about one fortieth part is planted with vines, and the rest is allotted to pastures and wood. The country is generally level, and is well watered by the streams of the Maros, the Ternes, and the Vega. The climate is hot, moist, and not very healthy. The soil is fertile, producing, when well cultivated, abundant crops of wheat, maize, and rice. the produce also of hemp, flax, tobacco, and safron, is copious, and occasions a considerable trade to other dis­tricts. Wine is very good in some parts, in others but in­different. Both red and white wines arc made. The rivers are well stored with fish of all kinds, and the fields abound in game. The whole trade centres in the capital city, of the same name as tl>e palatinate. This country belonged to the Turks till the year 1716, when it was a mere military occupation of the Austrians, and was overrun with wild people from the surrounding countries. In 1772 a civil government was formed, since which it has gradually become orderly, and

@@@1 Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself ; containing a descriptive Narrative of bis Professional Labours : with a folio Atlas of Copper Plates. Edited by John Rickman, one of bis Executors ; with a preface, supplement, annotations, and index. Lond. 1833, 4to.