TONNAGE and Poundage, an ancient duty on wine and other goods, the origin of which seems to have been this. About the 2lst of Edward III. complaint was made that merchants were robbed and murdered on the seas. The king thereupon, with the consent of the peers, levied a duty of 2s. on every ton of wine, and 12d. in the pound on all goods imported ; which was treated as illegal by the com­mons. About twenty-five years after, the king, when the knights of shires were returned home, obtained a like grant from the citizens and burgesses, and the year after it was regularly granted in parliament. These duties were sometimes diminished 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. IL; but in Henry VI.’s time they were granted him for life by a statute in the 3lst 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 Clarendon expresses it, his ministers were not sufficiently solicitous for a renewal of the legal grant. And yet these imposts were imprudently and un­constitutionally levied and taken, without consent of par­liament, for fifteen years together ; which was one of the causes of those unhappy discontents. The king found it expedient to pass 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 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.

TONNEINS, a city of France, in the department of the Lot and the Garonne, and in the arrondissement of Mar- mande. It is on a fertile plain on the right bank of the Garonne, along which its broad well-built streets extend to a great length. The inhabitants amounted in 1836 to 6494. They cultivate much tobacco and hemp, but the city has now very few manufactures.

TONNERE, an arrondissement of the department of the Yonne, in France. It extends over 463 square miles, and comprehends five cantons, divided into eighty-two com­munes, having 45,390 inhabitants in 1836. Its capital is the city of the same name, situated on the river Armançon, and containing in the same year 4271 inhabitants. They make much good wine, and carry on manufactories of hats and hosiery. Long. 3. 53. 39. E. Lat. 4. 51. 8. N.

TONNINGEN, a city of Denmark, in the province of Sleswick. It is on a hill on the right bank of the river Eyder, and near its mouth. From its connection with the Sles­wick Canal, which unites the German Ocean with the Baltic, it has some trade; but had more during the war, when it was a depot for colonial articles. It now contains 2180 in­habitants. Long. 8. 43. E. Lat. 55. 19. N.

TONORU, a town in the province of Mysore, where are still to be seen the remains of ancient and extensive walls, that must have enclosed a large city. The town, which is decayed, is fast increasing in size and population under the British government.

TONQUIN. See Tunquin.

TONSURE, 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. 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 kneels 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 projector Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan. He proposed his scheme in 1653, to reconcile the people to Cardinal Mazarine’s government, by amusing them with the hope of 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 expenses, that he had recourse to the plans of Tonti.

The nature of the plan is this. An annuity, after a certain rate of interest, is granted to a number of people, divided into classes, according to their respective ages ; so that the whole annual fund of each class is regularly divided among the survivors of that class ; till at last it falls to one, and upon the extinction of that life, reverts to the power by which the tontine was erected, and which thus becomes security for the due payment of the annuities.

TON-TING, a large lake of China, in the province of Houquang, about sixty miles long, and from seventeen to twenty-five broad.

TONYN’S Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Seas, near the south-west coast of the island of Celebes. Long. 119. E. Lat. 5. 31. S.

TOOBAE, some very low islets about five miles north of Bolabola, one of the Society Islands, much resorted to for turtle, found in great abundance on its shores.

TOOBIGAN, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. Long. 120. 44. E. Lat. 6. 14. N.

TOOBOUAI Island, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about six miles in extent. Long. 210. 37. E. Lat. 23. 25. S.

TOOFOA, one of the Friendly Islands, visible from Annamooka. It was from this island that Lieutenant Bligh was forced into his boat with eighteen of his people.

TOOKE, John Horne, an ingenious grammarian, and an active politician, born in Westminster, June 1736, was the son of Mr John Horne, a poulterer living in New­port Market. He was the third of seven children ; but his father, having acquired considerable affluence, first sent him for a short time to Westminster school, and then to Eton, where he remained five or six years without parti­cularly distinguishing himself, and was removed sooner than had been intended, on account of the accidental loss of an eye. In 1755 he went to St John’s College, Cam­bridge, where he took the degree of A.B. He then be­came an usher in a school at Blackheath, kept by Mr Jen­nings ; but he was soon after induced by his father to take deacon’s orders, and obtained a curacy in Kent. His own preference, however, was so much in favour of the law, that in 1756 he entered as a student of the Middle Tem­ple ; but in 1760 he was persuaded to return to the church, and to receive ordination as a priest ; and he officiated for three years in the chapelry of New Brentford, which his father had purchased for him ; performing his duties with decency, and taking some pains to study the elements of medicine for the sake of the poorer members of his congre­gation. He then went as tutor to France with the son of Mr Elwes, a gentleman of Berkshire, well known for bis riches and his economy.

In 1765, he commenced his political career by writing an anonymous pamphlet in defence of Wilkes and his party. He returned to the continent, and made the tour of Italy in company with a Mr Taylor ; and at Paris he formed an intimacy with Wilkes himself, who then found it conve­nient to reside there. He had altogether laid aside his clerical character in these excursions, but he resumed it tor a short time after his return. Soon, however, he relaps-