his temper was naturally good ; but if it was not, he had a merit the more ; for he had so completely subdued it by care and self-control, as never to betray, under any provo­cation, the slightest mark of that irritability which often accompanies talent, and which gains so rapidly upon those who know not how to guard against its approaches. Indeed the aspect under which he appeared in private was by no means such as the stern cynicism and ferocious turbulence of his public conduct would have led one to expect ; and those whose opinion of him has been formed exclusively upon his political character and his writings, will have some difficulty in believing that the curate of Brentford was one of the best bred gentlemen of that age. In this respect he was a sort of phenomenon. He was born in a low station ; at no period did he appear to have possessed any remark­able advantages for the study of good breeding ; on the contrary, the greater part of his life was spent in constant intercourse with coarse, vulgar, and uneducated men ; yet his natural taste was so good, and he had profited so judi­ciously by whatever opportunities he enjoyed, that courts and high stations have seldom produced a better example of polite and elegant behaviour, than was exhibited by the associate of Messrs Hardy and Thelwall. Indeed his man­ner had almost every excellence that manner can display ; grace, vivacity, frankness, dignity. Perhaps, indeed, in its outward forms, and in that which is purely conventional, his courtesy wore the air of the *vieille cour,* and was rather more elaborate than is consistent with the practice of this lounging unceremonious age ; but it was never forced or constrained, and it sat not ungracefully upon an old man.” It may however deserve to be remarked, in contemplating this paradox, though rather as a collateral coincidence than as a satisfactory explanation, that even from his infancy Tooke had actually seen something of the very highest so­ciety, having been admitted once or twice a week at Leices­ter House as a play-fellow to George the Third ; and though he may have learned but little from imitation of the man­ners of the young prince, yet the early habit of self restraint imposed by such a presence, may easily have imprinted some courtly traces on his character, which were not easily effaced, and which an association with the heirs of the first families of the kingdom, throughout his boyhood, at West­minster and at Eton, must naturally have made still more distinct and permanent.

“ He never appeared to greater advantage than in con­versation. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of anec­dotes, which he introduced with great skill, and related with neatness, grace, rapidity, and pleasantry : he had a quick sense of the ridiculous, and was a great master of the whole art of raillery, a dangerous talent, though the exer­cise of it in his hands was always tempered by politeness and good humour.”

“ In spite of labour and dissipation (p. 328), his life was protracted to a period which indicated an originally sound and vigorous frame. For the last twenty years, however, he was subject to several severe, distressing, and incurable infirmities. These he bore with a patience and firmness which it was impossible not to admire : to the very last he never suffered himself to be beaten down by them, nor ever for one moment indulged in complaint, or gave way to des­pondency. In the intervals of pain, nay, even when actu­ally suffering under it, he preserved a self-command, which enabled him to converse, not only with spirit and vigour, but with all his accustomed cheerfulness and pleasantry ; never making any demand upon the sympathy of his friends, or mentioning his own situation at all, except when occa­sionally, and by a very pardonable exercise of his sophistry, he amused himself in exalting its comforts, and explaining

away its disadvantages ; displaying, in this respect, a manly spirit and a practical philosophy, which, if they had been brought tn bear upon his moral as well as upon his physi­cal condition, if they had been employed with as much ef­fect in reconciling him to his political exclusion as to his bodily sufferings, might have produced, not the very imper­fect character we have been attempting to delineate, in which the unfavourable traits bear so large a proportion to those of a nobler and more benign cast, but the venerable portrait of a truly wise and virtuous man.”@@1 (l. l.)

TOOL, among mechanics, denotes in general any instru­ment used for making other complex instruments and ma­chines, or in other operations of the mechanic arts.

TOOLJAPOOR, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Aurungabad, 110 miles south-east from Ahmednuggur. This place contains a number of small pagodas dedicated to the goddess Bhavani.

TOOLOOMBAH, a town in the Afghan territories, in the province of Mooltan, situated on the south side of the Ravey river, sixty miles north-east by east from the city of Mooltan. Long. 72. 13. E. Lat. 30. 58. N.

TOOMBUDDRA, a celebrated river of the south of India, which takes its name from the junction of the Toom and the Bhadra, which rise in the western mountains. After flowiug through a jungly country for nearly a degree, it joins its name and waters with the Tunga at Koorly. From thence taking a sweep, first northerly, and then westerly, and afterwards to the east, it continues a winding course until it falls into the Krishna, skirting the north-western frontier of the British dominions.

TOOMOON, a small town of Hindustan, in the pro­vince of Ma)wah, eighty-four miles west by north from Chatterpoor. Long. 78. 35. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

TOOREYPOOR, a town of Hindustan, in the Carna­tic, twenty-four miles north from Trichinopolv. Long. 78. 48. E. Lat. 11. 11. N.

TOORMOOZ, Tirmoz, or Termed a city of Indepen­dent Tartary, situated to the north of the Oxus, near its junction with the Hissaur river. It is fifty miles north of Balkh.

TOOTING, a large village of the county of Surrey, in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, six miles from London. It consists of many seats of the richer mer­chants and gentry of the metropolis. It has a church, re­markable from being of *a* circular form. The river Wandle passes through the parish, and turns mills as well for grind­ing corn as for other mechanical operations. There is also a hamlet near it called Upper Tooting. The population amounted in 1821 to 1863, and in 1831 to 2063.

TOP, a sort of platform, surrounding the lower mast-head, from which it projects on all sides like a scaffold. The principal intention of the top is to extend the topmast shrouds, so as to form a greater angle with the mast, and thereby give additional support to the latter. It is sustain­ed by certain timbers fixed across the hounds or shoulders of the masts, and called the *trestle-trees* and *cross-trees.* Besides the use above mentioned, the top is otherwise extremely convenient to contain the materials necessary for extending the small sails, and for fixing or repairing the rigging and machinery with more facility and expedi­tion. In ships of war it is used as a kind of redoubt, and is accordingly fortified for attack or defence ; being fur­nished with swivels, musketry, and other fire-arms, and guarded by a thick fence of corded hammocks. Finally, it is employed as a place for looking out, either by day or night.

TOPMAST, the second division of a mast, or that part which stands between the upper and lower pieces.

@@@, Stepbenn's Memoirs of John Horne Tooke. Lond. 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. Quarterly Review, vol. vii. p. 320. British Critic, N. 8. vol. i. p. 79, 193. Aikin’s General Biography, vol. ix. p. 449. Chalmen’s Biographical Dictionary, vol. xxix. p. 449.