period capable of a more ſpiritual and refined worſhip. See Theology, Part II. Sect. iv.

If this be ſo, how abſurd is it to ſuppoſe that the an­cient Iſraelites ſaw through their ſacrifices the future ſacrifice of Chriſt, and the simple, though ſublime, worſhip of the Chriſtian church ; that when their law promiſed tempo­ral rewards to the obedient, they looked for heavenly ones through the Meſſiah ; and that when they were offering a ſin-offering for their tranſgreſſions, they had their eyes fix­ed on the croſs of Chriſt, being aware that the blood of bulls and of goats could never take away sin ? Had the Iſ­raelites, at their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, been capable of all this faith, it is not to be ſuppoſed that the Father of Mercies would have laid upon them ſuch a yoke of ordinances ; for that would have been in effect to ſay, though you are capable of worshipping me in ſpirit and in truth, according to the diſpenſation which ſhall be revealed to your poſterity, yet I command you to obſerve a multi­farious ritual, which you *know* to be preparatory to that diſpenſation, and of *no real value in itſelf!*

The law therefore had only the sha*dow* of good things to come, and not ſuch an image of them, as that merely from beholding the type mankind could acquire an accurate notion of the antitype. It was indeed so contrived as naturally to lead the thinking part of the nation to the hopes of future redemption ; but without the illuſtrations of the prophets it could not of itſelf have made them comprehend the means by which that redemption was to be effected. Between the types and the antitypes, the ſhadow and the ſubſtance, the reſemblance, or, to ſpeak more properly, the analogy, is fo ſtriking, that no unprejudiced perlon can now entertertain a doubt but that the law and the goſpel are parts of one great ſcheme of providence, which, commencing with the fall, was completed by the effuſion of the Holy Spirit on the day of pentecoſt. But it would be as equitable to condemn a Bacon or a Newton to ſpend his time in the amuſements of children, as it would have been to place the Jews under the ritual law, had they been capable of acqui­ring from the ſhadows of that law adequate notions of the ſubſtance of Chriſtianity.

Type, among letter-founders and printers, the ſame with letter. See Letter.

Type is alſo uſed to denote the order obſerved in the intension and remiſſion of fevers, pulſes, &c.

TYPHA, Cat’s tail, in botany : A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *moneecia,* and order of *triandria ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 3d order, *Ca­lamariae.* The amentum of the male flower is cylindrical ; the calyx is tripetalous, but ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable ; there is no corolla. The female has a cylindrical amentum below the male ; the calyx is compoſed of villous hair ; there is no corolla, and only one seed fixed in a capillary pappus. There are two ſpecies, both natives of Britain ; the latifolia and anguſtifolia.

1. *Latifolia,* great cat’s tail, or reed mace, is frequent in ponds and lakes. The ſtalk is six feet high; the leaves a yard long, hardly an inch wide, convex on one side : the amentum, or cylindrical club, which terminates the ſtalk, is about six inches long, of a dark brown or fiſcous colour. Cattle will ſometimes eat the leaves, but Schreber thinks them noxious : the roots have ſometimes been eaten in salads, and the down of the amentum uſed to stuff cuſhions and matreſſes. Linnæus informs us, that the leaves are uſed by the coopers in Sweden to bind the hoops of their caſks.

2. *Angustifolia,* narrow-leaved cat’s tail, is found in pools and ditches. The leaves are ſemi-cylindrical, and the male and female ſpike are remote and slender.

TYPHON. See Whirlwind.

Typhom, the devil of the ancient Egyptians. See Po­lytheism, n⁰ 29.

TYPOGRAPHY, the art of printing. See Printing .

TYRANNION, a celebrated grammarian in Pompey’s time, was of Amiſus in the kingdom of Pontus. He was the ſcholar of Dionyſius of Thrace at Rhodes. He fell into the hands of Lucullus, when that general of the Ro­man army defeated Mithridates, and seized his dominions. This captivity of Tyrannion was no disadvantage to him, since it procured him an opportunity of being illuſtrious at Rome, and raising a fortune. He ſpent it, among other things, in making a library of above 30,000 volumes. He died very old, being worn out with the gout. His care in collecting books contributed very much to the preſervation of Ariſtotle’s works.

TYRANT, among the ancients, denoted simply a king or monarch ; but the ill uſe which ſeveral persons inveſted, with that ſacred character made of it, has altered the im­port of the word ; and tyrant now carries with it the idea of an unjuſt or cruel prince, who invades the people’s liber­ty, and rules in a more despotic manner than the laws of na­ture or of the country allow.

TYRE, formerly a celebrated city of Asia, on the coaſt of Syria, situated under the 54th degree of eaſt longitude, and 32d of north latitude. It was built, according to ſome writers, 2760 years before the Chriſtian era. There were two cities of that name ; the one called *Palaetyrus,* situated on the continent ; and the other the city of *Tyre,* built on an iſland about half a mile from the ſhore. It was about 19 miles in circumference, including Palætyrus ; the town on the iſland was about four miles round. The buildings of Tyre were very magnificent; the walls were 150 feet high, and broad in proportion. This city was at one pe­riod the moſt famous commercial city in the world. Of its commercial tranſactions, the moſt particular account that is to be found in any ancient writer has been given by the prophet Ezekiel, which at the ſame time conveys a mag­nificent idea of the extenſive power of that ſtate. It refilled Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon for 13 years; at the end of which, wearied with endleſs efforts, the inha­bitants reſolved to place the ſea between them and their enemy, and paſſed accordingly into the iſland. The new city stood out againſt Alexander the Great for ſeven months ; and before he could take it, he was obliged to fill up the ſtrait which ſeparated the iſland from the continent. It was repaired afterwards by Adrian, and became the metropolis of the province. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Arabs; and after being taken by Baldwin II. king of Jeruſalem, it was deſtroyed by the ſultan of Egypt in 1289, and abandoned, never more to rise from its ruins. An excellent account of its ſituation and modern flate may be found in Volney’s Travels, vol. ii. It now conſiſts of a ſmall village, compoſed of wretched huts, containing about 50 or 60 poor families. The words of Ezekiel are literally ful­filled, “ And they ſhall make a ſport of their riches.” (Ezek. xxvi. 12, 13, 14). Mr Bruce ſaw this queen of the nations converted into a place for fiſhers to dry their nets in. Its harbour, formerly ſo famous for its ſhipping, is now almoſt choaked up. It is called *Sour* or *Tsour* by the Orientals.

TYRTAN Dye. See Murex and Purpura.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 46 miles in length and 37 in breadth ; bounded on the north by Londonderry, on the eaſt by Armagh and Lough-Neagh, on the ſouth by Fermanagh, and on the west by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, but to­lerably fruitful; contains 12,683 houſes, 30 pariſhes, 4 ba­ronies, 4 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament, The principal town is Dungannon.