TINE, an island of Turkey, on the western side of the Archipelago, separated from Andros by a channel three quarters of a mile across. It is about ninety square miles in extent, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants, who cul­tivate the land with great care. It yields corn, pulse, cheese, and fruits ; but the product which affords the greatest em­ployment is the breeding of silk-worms and the winding of silk. Although naturally sterile and rocky, it is more pro­ductive than any of the islands in its vicinity. Long. 25. 14. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

TINGANO, a small river on the eastern coast of Ma­lacca, which falls into the sea of China. Long. 103. 9. E. Lat. 5. 27. N.

TINGI, a cluster of small islands in the Chinese Sea, near the eastern coast of Malacca. Long. 104. 21. E. Lat. 2. 23. N.

TINGORAN, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the eastern coast of Malacca. Long. 103. 33. E. Lat. 4. 8. N.

TINGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien, situated among the mountains which separate it from Kiangsee. Long. 116. 4. E. Lat. 25. 48. N.

TINIAN, one of the Ladrone Islands, in the North Pa­cific Ocean, about forty-two miles in circumference, first discovered by a Manilla ship, which was cast away here in 1638. The author of Anson’s Voyage gives a most pleasing and romantic description of this island, as found by the crew of the Centurion in the year 1742. Commodore Byron, who visited this island in 1762, gives a description in every respect the reverse of that of Anson. He found it overgrown with weeds, and forests impenetrable, owing to a thick growth of underwood ; the climate moist and sultry, and extremely unhealthy, owing to the violent and incessant rains ; in ad­dition to which it is infested with musquitoes and other venomous insects, as well as centipedes and scorpions. Tinian was visited in 1767 by Wallis, in 1787 by Captain Portlock, in 1788 by Captain Sever, and afterwards by other navigators, who all confirm the account given of it by Commodore Byron.

TINNEVELLŸ, an extensive district of the south of India, in the province of the Carnatic, 150 miles in length by fifty in breadth, situated principally between the 8th and 10th degrees of north latitude, and occupying the south-east extremity of what is called the peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Madura and Marawas ; on the south-east it is separated from Ceylon by the Gulf of Ma- naar; and on the west it is bounded by Travancore. It is, generally speaking, an open and level country, though it contains some woods and several hills, and is tolerably well cultivated thirty miles north of the town of Tinnevelly. It contains no ruins of magnitude ; but is watered by many streams flowing from the western mountains, and in favour­able seasons yields abundant crops of rice and cotton, the latter of an excellent quality. The chief towns are Tinne- velly, Tutecoria, Vypaur, Callacand, Natradacotta, and Coil- patam. Towards the southern and eastern extremities are many salt marshes. Owing to their low situations, an inun­dation some years ago broke into them from the sea, and did much mischief, rendering the soil unfit for cultivation. The population consists chiefly of Hindoos, who retain much of their primitive customs and manners. During the first wars in which the British were engaged in this country, it abounded with petty chiefs, called polygars, who were constantly quarrelling with each other, and plundering the country. They resided in fortresses in the midst of woods, where it was extremely difficult to follow them with a re­gular force. In this disorderly state the country continued till the year 1792, when it was taken possession of by the British, who reduced to obedience a number of their chief­tains. When the war commenced in 1799 with Tippoo Sultan, those polygars took advantage of the absence of the army, and broke into rebellion. As soon as a sufficient num­ber of troops could be spared, a large force was sent against them, and before 1803 they were all subdued; and this occasion was taken for disarming them, demolishing their forts and strongholds, and reducing them immediately to the civil authority of the Company. The rents were raised from 70,000 pagodas in 1803, to 569,315 pagodas, or to L.190,000.

Tinnevelly, the capital of the above district, is situ­ated about twenty-five miles east of a range of mountains, and is large and populous. On three sides it is surrounded by extensive rice-fields, and on the west by rocky ground. The situation is not healthy, owing to the exhalations from the fields. Long. 71. 1. E. Lat. 8. 48. N.

TINNING, the covering or lining any thing with melted tin, or tin reduced to a very fine leaf. Looking-glasses are foliated or tinned with plates of beaten tin, the whole ex­tent of the glass. They are applied or fastened by means of quicksilver.

TINTERN, a village of the county of Monmouth, in the hundred of Ragland. It stands on the banks of the river Wye, in a most picturesque situation, about five miles above Chepstow. Tintern is much visited on account of the remains of its abbey, which present, in good preservation, a view of the ecclesiastical architecture of the twelfth cen­tury. It was founded for Cistertian monks in the year 1131, and the ruins of its church still show a most striking view of beauty and grandeur. Its appearance by moonlight is peculiarly enchanting. In 1831 the village contained 313 inhabitants, who are employed in making iron wire. The excursion by water on the Wye to this place is very pleasing, either from Monmouth or from Chepstow.

TIPERAH, an extensive district of Bengal, situated on the eastern side of the Brahmapootra or Megna river, and between the 22d and 24th degrees of north latitude. On the north it is bounded by Silhet and Dacca ; on the south by Chittagong and the sea ; on the west it has the river Megna; and on the east it is divided from A va or the Birman dominions by mountains and impervious woods, abounding with wild elephants and other ferocious animals. It is estimated to contain about 7000 square miles ; a con­siderable portion of it is wild and desolate, and thinly inha­bited by the Kookies, a savage race. The eastern division is productive, yielding abundant crops of rice and cotton ; and a quantity of salt is also manufactured on the sea-coast on account of government. It devolved to the British in 1765, along with the rest of Bengal. Population 750,000, in an equal proportion of Hindoos and Mahommedans.

TIPPERARY, an inland county in the province of Munster, in Ireland, is bounded on the north by Galway and King’s counties ; on the east by King’s, Queen's, and Kil­kenny ; on the south by Waterford and Cork ; and on the west by Cork, Limerick, and Clare. It extends from 52° 11’ to 53° 10' north latitude, and from 7° 23’ to 8° 25’ west longitude ; being about seventy miles in its greatest length, on a meridional line, from the confluence of the Lesser Brosna and Shannon, north, to the Knockmeledown Moun­tains, south, and forty miles from O’Brien’s Bridge, on the Shannon, west, to Urlingford, east, and comprehending an area of 1583 square miles, or 1,013,173 acres, of which 819,618 are cultivated, 182.147 mountain and bog, and 11,328 under water. It ranks as the sixth county in Ire­land as to its total extent, and the fourth as to its extent of cultivated land.

According to the statement of Ptolemy, this district was inhabited in the second century by the tribes of the Darini and Coriundi, but Whitaker attributes it to the Scoti. It was afterwards possessed by various native septs, the principal of which were those of O’Kennedy, O’Mulrian, O’Fogarty, O’Heffernan, O’Hickey, M'Egan, Everard,