some very ancient paintings in fresco, and a number of sta­tues supposed to represent the apostles. The remains of ancient castles are also numerous, as might be expected in a part of the country so often the seat of intestine wars. Several old fortresses are still kept in repair, and improved so as to form the residences of the proprietors of the sur­rounding lands. There is also a number of elegant man­sions and villas belonging to the resident noblemen and gentry. The dwellings of the peasantry differ little from those in other agricultural districts, nor are there any very marked variations in their manners, dress, or mode of living. The lower classes have long been notorious for their spirit of lawless turbulence, which has been attributed, among other causes affecting the country in general, to the neglect of absentee landlords, and to the almost total want of com­munication through the mountainous districts. The latter of these has been considerably diminished within the last few years ; and the projected commercial facilities designed by the railroads, if carried into execution, will tend to com­plete this desirable change.

The county town is Clonmell, on the Suir ; a large and populous place, partly in this county and partly in Water­ford, with a population of 17,838 souls. It is a parliamen­tary borough, returning one member, and one of the great marts for the agricultural produce of the county. It was also the seat of the woollen manufacture until its failure throughout Ireland, after which that of cotton has been in­troduced, but with partial success. Its chief channel of export is by the Suir to Waterford, by means of boats of fifty tons and under. One of its principal articles of ex­port is butter, for the sale of which a large building has been erected. Brewing and distillation are extensively carried on here or in the vicinity. The public buildings are those usual in county towns ; the parish church, a large old build­ing; two Roman Catholic chapels, and other places of wor­ship ; a court-house, prison, public school-house, infirmaries, and the county lunatic asylum. Some vestiges of the an­cient fortifications still remain. One of the four gates, which is still kept in repair, forms an ornamental entrance to the town on the western side. Since the division of the county into two ridings, Nenagh, the place appointed for holding the assizes in the north riding, has received some improve­ment. A prison is there in progress of erection. The po­pulation of this town amounts to 8446. Cashel, a city with a population now reduced to 6971 souls, was anciently the royal residence of the kings of Munster, the most celebrated of whom, Brian Born, built its fortifications. It was also the seat of the archiepiscopal residence, and so continued until the see was reduced to a bishopric and united with those of Waterford and Lismore, under the provisions of the church temporalities act of 1833. The archbishop’s palace is in this city. It has a small library, chiefly of theological works, attached to it. Cashel is also a parliamentary borough, returning one member. The other larger towns are Carrick- on-Suir, a place of some trade by means of its site on that navigable river. Population 9626. Thurles, the seat of the Roman Catholic see of Cashel, having in it the cathedral and the archiepiscopal residence, 7084; Tipperary, 6972; Roscrea. 5512 ; Cahir, 3408 ; Fethard, 3400 ; and Temple- more, 2936. (c.p.)

TIPSTAFF, an officer who attends the judges with a kind of staff tipped with silver, and takes into his charge all prisoners who are committed or turned over at a judge’s chambers.

TIPTON, a large village of the hundred of Offley in the county of Stafford, 127 miles from London. It has become a place of importance, from the extension of the potteries which are carried on there. The inhabitants amounted in 1821 to 1 1,546, and in 1831 to 14,951.

TIRANAS and Tonadillas *(Spanish)* are Spanish national melodies in ¾ time, and of a moderate movement,

sung with an accompaniment for the guitar only. The Spanish dance-tunes, such as the *Fandangos,* the *Boleros,* and the *Seguidillas,* formerly much in vogue in Spain, were played on the guitar, often accompanied by the voice, and by castanets. The *Bolero,* a modification of the *Segui­dilla»,* is said to have derived its name from a dancing-master of Murcia, named *Bolen.*

TIREH, a town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, on the Mein- der, which has some manufactures. It was besieged by Timor in 1402, when the inhabitants redeemed their lives by a sum of money. Thirty-two miles S. S. E. of Smyrna.

TIREY, one of the Hebrides Islands, situated in long. 6° 52' W. and lat. 56° 32' N. Its length is twelve miles, and its greatest breadth about four and a half miles ; and it con­tains about 13,000 Scotch acres, of which nearly 4000 are considered as arable. Its nearest distance from Mull, at Kilninian, is fourteen miles, and from Iona eighteen miles. Tirey consists of gneiss, composed of hornblende, quartz., and felspar ; but from the inconsiderable elevation of the rocks, the course of the beds cannot be stated. The marble wrought in the island is remarkable for the fineness of its quality. The island in its general surface is flat, and so low that it is scarcely elevated twenty feet above the high- water mark. There are no streams in it except two, which issue from two small lakes, one at its southern, and the other at its western side. Water is however easily pro­cured, by digging within a few feet of the surface. The soil of Tirey is in general light, and consists of calcareous sand mixed with peat-earth, which, together with quartz, contains a large proportion of shells. These, with the con­stant and regular moisture which it derives from its cli­mate, render the island remarkable for the richness of its natural pasturage. There is not a single tree in the island, and it is entirely destitute of fuel, even of peat-moss, so that the inhabitants have to supply themselves, at much personal risk, expense, and labour, with this necessary ar­ticle, from the island of Mull. They generally employ their capital in the rearing of black cattle ; but the width of the ferries, and the risk and expense of freight, make a serious deduction from the value of their stock. Potatoes are cultivated to a great extent, and this has had a benefi­cial effect in the cultivation of much peat-land. Sheep have also been introduced with success. The population of the island is too great for its productiveness, and the inhabi­tants begin to feel the necessity of emigration. In 1831 they amounted to 4453.

TIRHOOT, an extensive district of Hindustan, province of Bahar, situated principally between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude. It is generally well cultivated, and productive of grain, sugar, indigo, tobacco, opium, and of late years has bred numbers of horses and cattle. Towards the northern frontier it possesses extensive forests, but unfor­tunately no rivers to float the timber to the Ganges. It came into the possession of the British in 1765. Its popu­lation is estimated at 2,000,000, in the proportion of three Hindoos to one Mahommedan.

TIHLEMONT, a city of the Netherlands in the pro­vince of South Brabant and circle of Louvain. It has been fortified, but its walls are dilapidated. It stands on the river Geete, has a very fine market-place, and contains 8400 inhabitants, who carry on breweries and distilleries, and make some woollen cloths and hosiery. It is on the great road from Brussels to Liege. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. A railroad from Brussels is nearly completed to this place, and is intended to proceed to Liege to join the Meuse.

TIROLESE *(Ital.),* a kind of waltz-tune, mingled with triplet passages, in ¾ time, and of a moderate movement. The Tyrolese songs have a similar melody, and are gene­rally performed in a singular *fu!setto* voice.

TITAN, in fabulous history, the son of Cœlus and Terra,