of merchandise, with the duties to be paid as settled among trading nations.

TA RN, a department of the south-west of Frarwe, formed out of a part of ancient Languedoc. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the department of Aveiron, on the south-east by Herault, on the south by Aude, on the west by Upper Garonne, and on the north-west by Tarn-Ga­ronne. Its area contains 573,977 hectares, equal to 1,363,942 acres, or 2131 square miles. It comprehends four arron­dissements, thirty-five cantons, and 327 communes. The population in 1836 amounted to 346,614 persons, of whom about 40,000 are Protestants, and the remainder adhere to the Roman Catholic church. The face of the country is a mixture of plains, hills, valleys, and some few mountains, mostly covered with wootls. These are branches from the Sevennes and Lozere chain, which in this department has the name of *Montagne Noire,* and extends on the south side into the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Aude. The chief river gives its name to the department, and receives the waters of the Rance and the Agout, and is navigable from Guillac to its mouth. The northern division is in part watered by the Aveiron and the Viaur. The climate is mild and healthy, with summers of great heat, and with winters of very short duration, unattended by any severe frosts. The soil is generally fertile in corn, and produces more grain, especially wheat, than is con­sumed within the department. In the higher parts of the department rye is found to succeed better than wheat ; but the quantity raised of both is usually about equal. In the lofty districts the pasture is good, but in the lower districts the plains are burnt up in the summer, and the cattle, though good, are small in size. The husbandry work is chiefly per­formed by asses or mules. There are but few sheep ; and no care has hitherto been taken to improve either the flesh or the wool. Swine are very abundant, and geese still more so ; and large quantities of both are cured by smoking, and form a valuable article of export. It is said not to be un­common to see fat geese weighing as much as thirty pounds, the livers of which are considered a great luxury. Fruit is abundant, especially plums, cherries, and chestnuts ; and woad, anis and coriander seed, liquorice and saffron, are carefully cultivated. The wine is extensively made, some of good quality ; that near Guillac is highly esteemed, and is principally purchased for the Bordeaux market, to be shipped to foreign countries. Silk was once extensively ob­tained, but that commodity has of late years much declined. Mines of copper and of lead were formerly worked, but have now ceased ; and the only mineral produced is iron, and that in very small quantities. The manufacturing industry is confined to the towns of Albi and Castres, and to the more hilly districts. The inhabitants produce woollen stuffs and serges, silk and cotton goods. The tanneries are nume­rous, and make more than sufficient leather for the domes­tic consumption. The department sends two deputies to the legislative chamber. Castres is the capital town, and had 17,602 inhabitants in 1836.

TARN AND Gabonne, a department of the south-west of France. In 1808 it was formed out of portions of the several existing departments of Lot, Upper Garonne, Lot- Garonne, Gers, and Aveiron. In times before the revo­lution it was known as the Agenois, Lomagne, and Basse Marche du Rouergue of Upper Languedoc. According to its present state, it is bounded on the north by the Lot, on the east by the Aveiron and the Tarn, on the south by the Upper Garonne, and on the west by the Gers and the Lot-Garonne. Its area contains 366,976 hectares, equal to 872,440 acres, or 1363 square miles. It is divided into three arrondissements, twenty-four cantons, and 191 communes, with 242,184 inhabitants in 1836, who chiefly adhere to the Roman Catholic church, but among whom are between 30,000 and 40,000 Protestants. The face of the country consists of several extensive plains, about 1000 or 1200 feet above the level of the sea, with valleys of various extent intersecting them, through which their several streams flow. The principal rivers are the Garonne, the Tarn, and the Aveiron. The soil is various in fertility, but on the whole is productive. The plain of the Garonne is peculiarly so, and on both sides is lined with hills, which are covered with fruit trees and vineyards. The banks of the other two streams are rich, and present most picturesque prospects. Many of the farms on the Garonne are sold as high as from L.50 to L.60 the English acre. The climate is temperate, and sometimes the winter passes without snow, and the streams are scarcely ever frozen ; but violent storms of hail, collected on the Pyrenees, occasionally descend and destroy the hopes of the cultivators. The business of agri­culture is conducted with great care, and on the best of the soil the practice of fallowing is abandoned ; but on the in­ferior land a year’s fallow is succeeded by two corn crops, as in most of the other parts of France. Much good wheat is raised, and the best of it is converted into flour for the West India markets. Other kinds of grain arc raised with success. Fruit is abundant, and forms articles of export when preserved, especially the plums and figs. Almonds, chestnuts, and walnuts, are also collected for trade, with abundance of wine, and wood for fuel and building. The only mineral procured is iron, and of that but little ; but there are valuable quarries of marble, and some of mill-stones. Next to wheat, the amount of the value of the wine exceeds that of all the other products. There are manu­factories of linen and woollen cloths, of china and earthen ware, of paper, cutlery articles, leather, and some silk goods. The three rivers already mentioned are navigable, and af­ford the greatest advantage to commerce by the facilities which they offer for the distribution of the heavy produc­tions of the department. The capital is the city of Montau­ban, and it is also the chief scat of manufacturing industry. Its population in 1836 amounted to 23,865.

TARNOPOL, a circle of the Austrian kingdom of Gal- licia, extending over l3l7square miles, comprehending four cities, six market-towns, and 251 villages, with 189,600 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name, on the river Sereth. It contains 1080 houses, with 7560 inha­bitants, of whom many are Jews, who carry on an active internal trade. It has also some tanneries.

TARNOW, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Galli- cia, extending over 2040 square miles. It contains three cities, eleven market-towns, and 464 villages, with 215,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Jews. the capita] is the city of the same name, which contains 360 houses, with 4540 inhabitants, employed in making table and other linens, and having extensive tanneries. Long. 20. 55. E. Lat. 49. 59. N.

TARPA, SpurIusMecIus, a Latin critic in the time of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. He had his tribunal in the temple of Apollo, where, with four assistants, he passed sentence on the works of the poets. Cicero and Horace make honourable mention of this critic.

TARPAULIN, a piece of canvass, well tarred over to keep off the rain from any place. The term is applied in a burlesque sense to a person that has been all his life bred to the sea.

TARPORLEY, a town of the hundred of Eddisbury, in the county of Chichester, 179 miles from London. It has some small manufactories of stockings and leather breeches. The population amounted in 1821 to 800, and in 1831 to 995 ; but the parish contains 2391.

TARRAGONA, a city of Spain, in the province of Ca­talonia. In the period when the Romans governed Spain, this city was very celebrated as the capital of that division of the kingdom which is to the east of the Ebro, then de­nominated Tarraconia. The streets are narrow, and the