corn-market, some trade in hops, cider, and perry, and a little in tanning leather and in making gloves. The. popu­lation amounted in 1821 to 1668, and in 1831 to 1768.

TENBY, a town of South Walcs, in the county of Pem­broke, 250 miles from London. It stands on the sea-shore, on a peninsula formed by the river Severn. It was in an­cient times a place of strength and importance, having been protected by fortifications, and flanked with batteries, the remains of which are still standing. It has no other em­ployment for its inhabitants but the fisheries, and the ex­port of coal and culm. It has of late years become a well-frequented bathing place, and has been provided with the appropriate institutions for that purpose. It is a borough, and, jointly with Pembroke, Milford, and Weston, returns one member to parliament. Its municipal government con­sists of a mayor, four aldermen, and eleven councillors. There is a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The in­habitants amounted in 1801 to 984, in 1811 to 1176, in 1821 to 1554, and in 1831 to 2128.

TENCE, a city of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and in the arrondissement of Issengeaux. It stands on the river Lignon, where the Serigoul falls into it. The country around it is mountainous and thinly peopled, nor are there any large towns near it. There are some coal-mines worked in the neighbourhood. In 1S36 the city contained 5730 inhabitants, some of whom find em­ployment in making linen goods, silk goods, and lace. There are also manufactures of leather and iron ware.

TENCH’S Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, about two miles in circumference. Long. 150. 31. E. Lat. 1. 39. S.

TENEDOS, in *Ancient Geography,* an island on the coast of Troas, at the distance of forty stadia from the con­tinent, and eighty in compass ; with a cognominal Æolian town, and a temple of Apollo Smintheus. Its origin is de­rived from Tennes or Tenes, who being exposed in a coffer or bog by bis father Cygnus the Thracian, at the instiga­tion of the mother-in-law, was by fate carried to this island, made king of it, and at length worshipped as a god on ac­count of his virtues.

TENERIFFE, one of the Canary Islands, situated off the western coast of Africa. Long. 17. W. Lat. 28. 20. N. **See CANARIES.**

TENGALLE, a seaport of Ceylon, situated near the south extremity of the island, containing 300 inhabitants, many of whom are fishermen. Long. 80. 48. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

TENIERS, David, the elder, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 15S2, received the first rudiments of his art from the famous Rubens, who highly esteemed him for his promising genius, and with great satisfaction examined and commended his designs. From the school of that cele­brated painter Teniers went to finish his studies at Rome. He attached himself to Adam Elsheimer for six years ; and from the instructions of two such incomparable masters, he formed to himself a peculiar style, which his son afterwards cultivated so happily as to bring it to the utmost perfec­tion. His pictures were small ; and his subjects usually shops, laboratories, humorous conversations, and rural fes­tivities. The demand for his pieces was universal ; and even his master Rubens thought them an ornament to his cabinet. He died at Antwerp in 1640.

Teniers, *David,* the younger, also an admirable painter, was the son of the former, and was born at Antwerp in 1610. He obtained the name of *Ape of Painting,* from his imitating the manner of different painters with such exact­ness as to deceive even the nicest judges. He greatly im­proved under his father, and obtained such reputation as introduced him to the favour of the great. The archduke Leopold William made him gentleman of his bed-chamber ; and all the pictures of his gallery were copied by Teniers, and engraved by his direction. The king of Spain and Don Juan of Austria set so high a value on his pictures, that they built a gallery to receive them. William prince of Orange honoured him with his friendship ; and Rubens not only esteemed his works, but assisted him with his ad­vice. His principal talent lay in landscapes adorned with small figures. He also painted men drinking and smoking, chemists’ laboratories, country fairs, and the like. His small figures are superior to his large ones. He died in 1694. Abraham, another son of the elder David Teniers, was equal, if not superior, to his father and brother in the expression of his characters, and his understanding the *chiaroscuro ;* though he was inferior in the sprightliness of his touch, and the lightness of his pencil.

TENISON, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, on the 29th of Sep­tember 1636; and studied at Corpus Christi College in Cambridge. In his youth he applied himself to physic ; but afterward went into orders, and was some time minister of St Andrew’s church, Cambridge ; where he attended the sick during the plague in 1665, which his parishioners ac­knowledged by the present of a piece of plate. He showed himself very active against the growth of Popery, by his writings both in King Charles’s and in King James’s reigns. In 1680 he was presented to the vicarage of St Martin’s in the Fields, London, to which parish he made several dona­tions. He endowed a free school, and built a handsome library, which he furnished with useful books. King William and Queen Mary, in 1689, presented him to the arch­deaconry of London ; in 1691, he was nominated to the see of Lincoln, and in 1694 he succeeded Dr Tillotson as arch­bishop of Canterbury. He performed all the duties of a good primate for twenty years, and died on the 14th of De­cember 1715.

TENNANT, Smithson, a distinguished chemist, born at Selby in Yorkshire, 30th November 1761, was the only child of the Rev. Calvert Tennant, younger son of a re­spectable family in Wensley Dale, near Richmond, and vicar of Selby. His mother was Mary Daunt, daughter of a sur­geon of that town. His father had been a fellow of St John’s College, Cambridge, and began to teach his son Greek when he was only five years old. He had the misfortune to lose him four years after ; and before he grew up, his mother also, w hile he was riding with her, was thrown from her horse and killed on the spot. He was sent, after his father’s death, to different schools, at Scerton, Tadcaster, and Beverley. In these he was remembered as a boy re­tired in his manners, and somewhat melancholy, and indo­lent with respect to puerile amusements. He learned but little at school, and may be considered as in a great measure self-educated ; having been fond, almost as a child, of read­ing books of science, and of amusing himself with little ex­periments which he found described in them ; and while he was at school at Tadcaster, he took great delight in attend­ing a course of Walker’s lectures on experimental philoso­phy which were given there. At Beverley he was under the care of Dr G. Croft, who had made himself known to the public by some controversial writings. Here he never entered much into the pursuits of his contemporaries, but profited by a good library belonging to the school ; and among other books which he read with avidity was Sir Isaac Newton’s Treatise on Optics.

He had entertained a great desire to complete his chc- mical studies under the immediate instruction of Dr Priest­ley, who was then enjoying deserved reputation for his re­cent experimental discoveries ; but Dr Priestley’s occupa­tions did not permit him to undertake the task of directing his education, however agreeable it might have been to him to have assisted such a pupil. In the mean time he had not neglected his classics, but had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the learned languages to appreciate with cor­