duces two crops every year, one of grain, and another of rice or cotton. Wheat, barley, and other grains, are also produced. Another description of land, though it appears barren, abounds in salt, which is an article of export. Lung. 120. 54. E. Lat. 31. 38. N.

TUAK, a email island in the Red Sea, about two miles from the coast of Arabia. Long. 41. 58. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

TUAM, a handsome town in the county of Galway, Ire­land. It is situate on a rivulet, in a low but healthy situa­tion, and is laid out on a regular plan ; the market-house occupying the centre, from which four broad streets di­verge. Of late, several useful improvements have been made, in widening the streets, erecting schools and other public institutions; but in the smaller streets and outlets, squalid poverty prevails to a great extent. Tuam boasts of very high antiquity in its ecclesiastical history ; but no remains of its religious institutions now attest its former magni­ficence. It still however retains its importance, being now the seat of the bishop of Tuam, as well as of the titular archbishop of the same see. The cathedral is an ancient but small edifice ; while that of the Roman Catholics is by far the finest of the modern buildings belonging to that body in Ireland. Here is also a handsome educational edifice belonging to the Catholics, called St Jarlath’s College. There is a barrack for soldiers, and various other public buildings. Tuam has very much improved within these few years ; it carries on a considerable retail trade, and **a** great deal of agricultural produce is sold at the week­ly market. It possesses an extensive brewery, several tan­neries and flour-mills, and the manufacture of linen and coarse canvass is carried on very successfully. There arc several free schools, at which some hundreds of chil­dren are yearly instructed. Tuam is situated on the great thoroughfare, and is distant from Dublin 126 miles. The corporation consists, by the charter of James I, of a sove­reign and twelve free burgesses. the population in 1821 amounted to 4571, and in 1831 to 6883.

TUBA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Yenisei, in the government of Kolyvan, sixteen miles south-west of Abakansk.

TUBERCLES, among physicians, denote little tumours which suppurate and discharge pus, and are often found in the lungs, especially of consumptive persons.

TÜBINGEN, a city of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, the capital of a surrounding bailiwick of the same name. It stands at the junction of the river Ammer with the Neckar, and is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a castle, called the Pfalz, which con­tains many antiquities and curiosities. There are four churches, 880 houses, and, in 1830, 7220 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in making hosiery goods. Tübin­gen is chiefly an object of interest on account of its uni­versity, which has long been celebrated for the number of eminent scholars that it has produced. Many of the pro­fessors in the other German universities have been stu­dents at Tübingen. The branches of study pursued are, theology both Catholic and Protestant, jurisprudence, me­dicine in all its branches, philology, philosophy, and agricul­ture. There are two hospitals, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, a veterinary school, a chemical elaboratory, and several collections of natural history, with a library of more than 30,000 volumes, besides valuable manuscripts. The students amounted in 1831 to 887. They board among the inhabitants at very cheap rates. Long. 8. 58. 16. E. Lat. 48. 31. 9. N.

TUCOPIA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Long. 167. E. Lat. 12. S.

TUCUMAN, a province of Paraguay, in South Ame­rica, bounded on the north by the provinces of Los Chicas and Choco, on the east by Choco and Rio de la Plata, on the south by the country of Chicuitos and Pampas, and on the west by Chili. It now forms part of the republic of Buenos Ayres. See Buenos Ayres.

TUDELΛ, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. It stands on the river Ebro, near its reception of the waters of the Queiles. It has a magnificent bridge of seventeen arches across the Ebro, and is surrounded with a country highly fertile, and which yields abundance of wine, oil, wheat, hemp, and all kinds of garden-fruits and vegetables. It contains an old castle, ten parish churches, eight monas­teries, 1500 houses, and 7295 inhabitants.

TUDURA, a village of Southern India, on the west bank of the Tonga river. It has in its vicinity a forest of fine timber. Long. 75. 25. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

TULA, a province of European Russia, extending in east longitude from 35° 49' to 38° 45' and in north latitude from 52° 53' to 54° 56', and comprehending 11,997 square miles. It is generally a level district, with a few undula­tions; there are no lofty hills, very few forests, and no large lakes. It is chiefly drained by the river which conies from the province of Kaluga, and enters that of Moscow, and sometimes by overflowing inundates a great extent of land. The climate is healthy, and much milder than that of the adjoining province of Moscow. It is chiefly an agricul­tural country, yielding abundance of corn, but the growth of rye very far exceeds that of wheat. Of each description of grain there is a yearly surplus for exportation. The population amounts to 1,393,700 persons, all of the Greek church, except a few Germans established in or near the cities. The province is divided into twelve circles.

Tula, a city of Russia, the capital of a circle and of a province of its name. It is 606 miles from St Petersburg, and stands at the junction of the river Upa with the Tuliza. It is in part surrounded with a wall, is very antique, with crooked and narrow streets, and houses chiefly built of wood. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, whose diocese comprehends the whole province, as well as that of Kaluga. It has twenty- eight churches, a seminary for ecclesiastical education, a public college for the education of nobles, about 4000 houses, and 38,000 inhabitants. Among its establishments of ma­nufactories, the most prominent is that of the emperor for the fabrication of arms of every description, which employs near 500 workmen, and provides arms and equipments for more than 15,000 men yearlv. Long. 33. 56. 14. E. Lat. 54. 14. 40. N.

TULGOM, or Tulgong, a small town in Aurungabad, in the territories of the Mahratta peshwa. This place is noted as the scene of the defeat of the Bombay army in 1778, and its subsequent retreat. In 1806 the town and neighbourhood was almost depopulated by a famine.

TULL, Jethro, an Oxfordshire gentleman who farmed his own land, and introduced a new method of culture, to raise repeated crops of wheat from the same land without the necessity of manure ; the principles of which he pub­lished in a Treatise on Horse-hoeing Husbandry.

TULLE, an arrondissement of the department of the Corrèze, in France, which extends over 9991/3 square miles, and is divided into twelve cantons and 117 communes, with 129,799 inhabitants in 1836. The capital is the city of the same name, situated at the junction of the river Solane with the Corrèze. It is also the capital of the department. It was once more celebrated for its manufactures than it is at present ; but some woollens are still made, and some thread lace. Close to the city is an establishment for making muskets and other arms. In 1836, the tow n and suburbs con­tained 9700 inhabitants. Long. 1. 37. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

TULWUNDY, a town of Hindustan, province of La­hore. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Baba Nanoe Shah, the founder of the religion of the Sikhs. Long. 75. E. Lat. 31. 15. N.

TUMBELAN Islands a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Seas. Long. 107. 58. E. Lat. 1. N.