to revive, a number of peasantry having come down from the neighbouring mountains to carry on the trade for which its harbour affords an opportunity. It is said by Turner to contain 200 inhabited houses or huts, two thirds of which are occupied by the tribe called Mutualis, while the rest of the inhabitants are chiefly Greek Catholics. There are also twelve Maronite families. The chief staple is tobacco, which is exported to Cairo and Damietta. To the same places are also sent charcoal, a number of dried figs, and large fag­gots of wood. There are a large pottery and a fishery. The walls of the town, about a mile in circuit, very old, falling to pieces, and patched up, may still be traced. In many places they are mended with large columns of red and gray granite, with two or three old cannon mounted upon them. On the west they are almoβt overwhelmed by sand ; but on the south and east sides they are thirty feet high. On the south-west and south-east corners are the remains of ancient niches. The only gate is one of wood, on the eastern side ; while on the north, part of the wall is broken down in order to allow a passage. The harbour stretches fifty feet along the shore, and 150 along banks that run into the sea. Near the walls are the ruins of two square Arab towers, one thirty- five and the other forty feet high ; supposed by Pococke to have served as reservoirs of water, to be distributed from the aqueduct over the city. Without the walls are the ruins of a very large church, built, in the Syrian style, of hewn stone ; also some very perfect remains of several buildings to the north, which are supposed to have belonged to the archi­episcopal palace. Long. 35. 20. E. Lat. 33. 10. N. (f.)

TYRHOOT, a district of Hindustan, in the province of Bahar, principallysituated between the 27th and 28th degrees of N. lat. On the north it is bounded by the districts of Moc- wanpoor and Muchwany, which are subject to Nepaul ; on the south it has Hajypoor and Boghpoor; to the east, the Ben­gal district of Purneah ; and on the west, Bettiah and Hajy­poor. It is estimated to contain 5033 square miles. The sur­face, though not hilly, is more elevated, the soil drier, and the climate generally healthier, than those more to the south ; although during summer it is liable to intense heats. It is well adapted for the breed of horses ; and many of these valuable animals have accordingly been reared in this and the adjoining district of Hajypoor, to purchase which nu­merous horse-dealers from upper Hindustan have resorted to the fairs. The district is well cultivated, and produces grain, sugar, and indigo. Towards the northern frontier are extensive forests; but the timber cannot be floated down, owing to the want of water. The names of the rivers are, the Little Gunduck, the Bhagmati,and the Gogary. Along with the rest of the province, it devolved to the British, and was permanently attached in 1794, since which period it has improved greatly in population, cultivation, and commerce, large tracts of jungle having been brought into cultivation by the zemindars. In 1801. according to a census ordered by Marquis Wellesley, the inhabitants amounted to 2,000,000, in the proportion of one Mahommedan to four Hindus.

TYRNAU. a city of the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, the capital of a circle of the same name in the province of Hither Danube. It is the seat of the provincial courts of law, and contains nine churches, 660 houses, with 5700 in­habitants, chiefly employed in making linen and woollen cloths. It is a place of very active commerce. Long. 17. 29. 42. E. Lat. 48. 22. 53. N.

TYROL or Thiol, a province of Austria, one of those most early acquired by the imperial family. It takes its name from an ancient castle on a mountain, near the river Meran, which came under the house of Austria through a female, Margaretta Maultasche, in the year 1363. It extends in north latitude from 45° 39' 30" to 47° 41' 15", and in east longitude from 0° 28’ 5'' to 12° 32' 23”, and contains 11,180 square miles. The province is divided into seven circles, comprehending twenty-two cities, thirty-six market­towns, and 8150 villages. The inhabitants were, in 1817, 717,524; but by the census of 1832, they appear to have increased to 805,750. They all adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, there being no Protestants or Greeks, and only eight or ten Jewish families. The whole of the pro­vince is a continuation of the Alps, and the face of the country resembles Switzerland, with some lofty mountains capped with snow, having between them similar profound precipices, thundering cascades, and extensive glaciers. This portion of the Alps, known to the ancients as the Rhetian, contains some of the loftiest mountains of the range. The Orteler exceeds 14,000 feet in height, the Tschernowand is 11,600, and a great number above 8000 feet. This mountainous district abounds in most beautiful lakes, which are the sources of several rivers, the Etsch, the Brenta, the Drave, and the Gail, which run to the Adri­atic ; and of the Isar, the Lech, the IIler, and the Inn, which finally empty themselves into the Danube. The air is pure and cold, but the too frequent sirocco in the sum­mer has often a most injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants.

From the nature of the country, the far greater part is in­accessible to agriculture. The woods are estimated to be about three times the extent of the pasture and arable land together; and of about 1,800,000 acres, not more than 170,000 are capable of being ploughed; whilst the pasture land, in which are included those parts of the Alps which afford in the summer only food for cattle, are estimated at 600,000 acres. In the valleys, and lower sides of the hills, about 20,000 acres are appropriated to vineyards and gar­dens. The district is every year deficient in corn, and receives supplies from its neighbourhood, although the cul­tivation of potatoes, of maize, and of buckwheat, is exten­sive, and supplies substitutes for wheat, rye, and barley. The chief agricultural products which exceed the demands of the population are butter, hemp, tobacco, flax, and on the southern border, towards Italy, some silk.

the country is rich in minerals, but that branch of indus­try is languishingly pursued, The mines yield gold about 200 ounces, silver 16,000 ounces, and some iron, lead, calamine, and much rock-salt. Some iron and sheet wares are exported, as well as wine, tar, pitch, horses, cheese, and butter, chiefly to Italy. From the poverty of the coun­try, the emigration is very great ; and in every part of Europe the natives of it are to be seen, who, after success­ful wanderings, return to enjoy the proceeds of their industry and parsimony in their native land. The Tyrol has some privileges beyond the other portions of the Austrian states. The deputies form an assembly of four orders, the clergy, the nobles, the burghers, and the peasantry, being the only part where the latter class have representatives. The power of the states is however very inconsiderable, being limited to the distribution of the taxes imposed on the pro­vince among the several subdivisions of it, and to the privilege of petitioning and remonstrating.

TYRONE, an inland county of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, is bounded on the north by the counties of Do­negal and Londonderry, on the east by Lough Neagh and the county of Armagh, on the south by the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, and on the west by those of Fermanagh and Donegal. It lies between 54° 20' and 54° 59' north latitude, and 6° 15’ and 7° 57' west longi­tude ; measuring forty-six miles in its greatest length from north to south, and sixty-three in its greatest breadth from east to west, and containing an area of 1269 square miles, or 806,296 acres, of which 714,500 are land, and of these, 544,000 acres are cultivated, and 170,000 bog or uncultivated mountain-land; and 31,796 are covered with water, part of which is a section of Lough Neagh. lt is the ninth county as to its total extent of surface, and the eighth as to its quantity of cultivated land.