forced through the rocks, into a state not unlike that in which water rushes from a pipe, and thus has a surprising velocity. It fulls by four cascades about 100 feet ; and as the lower of these cascades slopes at the bottom, the whole rushes down with such impetuosity that the noise which it makes is heard at the distance of twelve miles. As the shores of this lake produce vast quantities of iron and of timber, which would become of increased value if the falls could be avoided, the government was induced to construct a canal, which was begun in 1793 and completed in 1800, at a great expense for so poor a country. This canal is a pro­digious work, and though scarcely more than two English miles in length, has nine locks, by which vessels descend more than 100 feet. Each of these locks is twenty-two feet long and seven feet wide. More than 3000 vessels passed it in one year, paying tolls, which produce a good re­turn for the money expended. A project is now in pro­gress which will make this canal still more beneficial. Canals are forming to unite the lake of Werner with the Heilmar and Maler Lakes, by which, when accomplished, vessels will be enabled to pass from Stockholm to Gottenburg, across the kingdom, and thus avoid the passage of the sound and the Danish tolls. Trollhatten was only a village when the works began, but is now an increasing town, and has several iron-works, whose machinery is set in motion by the falls. It likewise has some considerable establishments for building ships.

TROMBONE. See Music.

TROMP, Martin Happertz Vax, a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born at the Baille, in Holland. He raised himself by his merit, after having distinguished himself on many occasions, especially at the famous engagement near Gibraltar in 1607. He passed for one of the greatest sea­men who till that time bad appeared in the world ; and was declared admiral of Holland, even by the advice of the prince of Orange. In that character he defeated a large Spanish fleet in 1630, and gained thirty-two other victories at sea ; but was killed when under deck, in an engagement with the English, in 1653.

TRON, St, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg and arrondissement of Hasselt. It is situated on the river Mecselbeek, and on the road from Liege to Brussels. It contains 7300 inhabitants, who are employed in making fire-arms, swords, and cutlery ; and the females make some thread-lace. St Tron is celebrated for a battle fought there in 1793, in which the French were defeated by the Austrians. Long. 6. 9. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

TRONAGE, an ancient customary duty or toll, for the weighing of wool. According to Fleta, *trona* is a beam to weigh with, mentioned in the stat. Westm. 2, cap. 25. And tronage was used for the weighing of wool in a staple or pub­lic mart, by a common trona or beam ; which, for the tron­age of wool in London, was fixed at Leadenhall. The mayor and commonalty of London were ordained keepers of the beams and weights for weighing merchants’ commodi­ties, with power to assign clerks and porters, &c. of the great beam and balance; which weighing of goods and wares is called *tronage;* and on pain of forfeiture, no stranger was to buy any goods in London before they were weighed at the king's beam.

TROON, a thriving town in Ayrshire, with an excellent natural harbour, having nineteen feet of water at the lowest ebb. In 1831 the population amounted to about 1000 per­sons. See Ayrshire.

TROPHONIUS’S Cave, or *Oracle,* a cave near Leba- dia in Bœotia, between Helicon and Chæronea (Strabo); so called from Trophonius, an enthusiastic diviner, who, des­cending into this cave, pretended to give answers and pro­nounce oracles, and was hence called *Jupiter Trophonius.* Such as entered this cave never afterwards smiled; and hence the proverbial saying of a man who has lost his mirth, that he is come out of Trophonius's cave. Dr Clarke found the cave choked up with stones.

TROPHY (*Tropœum),* among the ancients, a monu­ment of victory.

TROPICS. See Geography.

TROPPAU, a circle of the Austrian principality of Mo­ravia, commonly denominated the duchy. It is situated between the rivers Oppa and Oder, and contains three cities, one market-town, and 78,600 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name, a place well built and fortified, and the seat of a provincial judicature. It contains 880 houses, with 10,760 inhabitants, carrying on manufactures of woollen goods, paper, soap, and fire-arms. Long. 12. 45. 25. E. Lat. 49. 50. 1. N.

TROSACHS, the name given to that romantic glen which separates Loch Kateran (Katrine) from Loch Ach- ray, in the Western Highlands of Perthshire. The name signifies in Gaelic the Bristled Territory ; a signification perfectly applicable to the confused mass of abrupt crags which, in some convulsion of nature, has been separated from the neighbouring mountains of Ben Vennu and Ben- An. These crags are of the most extraordinary and fan­tastic forms ; and being covered with a profusion of trees and shrubs the diversity of hues which they yield, mixed with the shades of the deep ravines, and the highly pic­turesque and wooded acclivity of the lofty Ben-An, gives a depth and wildness to the pass, not to be equalled, it is supposed, in the world. This rugged and narrow defile is about one mile and a half in length, and was first rendered an object of popular attention by Sir Walter Scott, in his poem of the Lady of the Lake. The modern road for the use of tourists, which passes through it, has in a great degree marred its solitude.

TROUBADOURS, poets that flourished in Provence during the middle ages. They wrote poems on love and gallantry ; on the illustrious characters and remarkable events of the times ; satires, which were chiefly directed against the clergy and monks ; and a few didactic pieces. The troubadours were great favourites in different courts, diffused a taste for their language and for poetry over Eu­rope, which was about that time sunk in ignorance and rudeness. An “ Histoire des Troubadours,” in 3 vols. 12mo, was published by Millot ; but it has been entirely superseded by the more recent labours of Raynouard and Dies.

TROVER, in *Low,* an action that a man lias against one that, having found any of his goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand.

TROWBRIDGE, a market-town in the hundred of Melksham and county of Wilts, ninety-nine miles from London. It is situated upon an eminence near the river Ware, a branch of the river Avon, and is irregularly built. The principal street is spacious and well built ; but the minor streets arc narrow, and contain many ancient houses. The town is paved and lighted with gas. The church is a spacious and well-built edifice, having a large tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. There are also places of worship for dissenters. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of woollen cloth, mostly ker­seymeres and superfine broad cloth. The population amounted in 1821 to 9545, and in 1831 to 10,863.

TROWERT Island, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the south coast of Java. Long. 105. 45. E. Lat. 7. 2. S.

TROY, or Troja, the capital city of Troas, or, accord­ing to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. It was built on a small eminence near Mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the distance of about four miles from the sea-shore. Dardanus, the first king of the country, built it, and called it *Dardania;* and from Tros, one of his successors, it was called *Troja ;* and from Ilus, *Ilion.* This city has been celebrated by Homer and Virgil.