same name, situated on the side of a hill rising from the right bank of the Rhone, where the Doux falls into that river. In 1836 it contained 4174 inhabitants, employed in making woollen, and trading in silk obtained near them. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

TOURNUS, a city of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and arrondissement of Maçon. It is finely situated on a rising ground on the banks of the Saone, over which is a new bridge of fifteen arches. In 1836 it had a population of 5314 persons, who carry on considerable trade in wine, corn, and wood.

TOURS, a city of France, in the department of the In­dre and Loire, of which, as well as of the arrondissement of its own name, it is the capital. The arrondissement is 1037 square miles in extent, and comprehends ten cantons and 127 communes, with 151,119 inhabitants in 1836. The city stands on a well-cultivated plain on the left bank of the Loire, over which is a stone bridge 1340 feet in length. Tours is a place of great antiquity, and is connected with many historical recollections. It is surrounded with ancient walls, which now form a promenade, encompassed by beau­tiful gardens, converted from what were at one time the ditches. The high street leading from the bridge is a pic­turesque mass of buildings. The cathedral is a fine Gothic building, with a beautiful portico surmounted by two towers. The palace of the archbishop is also a remarkable building. There are in all fifteen churches. It was before the revo­lution one of the chief seats of the silk manufacture, and only second to Lyon; but that has given place in some mea­sure to the making of woollen goods. There are several tan­neries, and also distilleries for making brandy. The coun­try around is of great fertility, provisions are abundant and cheap, and the wine good. In 1836 the population amount­ed to 26,669 persons. Long. 0. 36. 27. E. Lat. 47. 23. 46. N.

TOWCESTER, a town in the hundred of the same name, in the county of Northampton, sixty miles from Lon­don. It stands on the banks of the river Weedon, and was formerly a place of great repute. It has now only a little trade in making lace, and what arises from its being on the great north-west road. There is a well-supplied market on Tuesday. In 1821 the inhabitants amounted to 2554, and in 1831 to 2671.

TOWNSHEND Island, on the east coast of New Hol­land, which Captain Cook thought to belong to the mainland ; but it was ascertained to be an island by Captain Flinders. Long, of the cape, 159. 29. E. Lat. 22. 13. S.

TOWYN, a town of North Wales, in the county of Me­rioneth, on a river of the same name, 217 miles from Lon­don and eleven from Barmouth. the country around it is very fertile, and the parish is very extensive. The annual value of the landed property in it was estimated, under the assessment of 1815 to the property-tax, at L. 10,570. The village, though built of coarse stone, is respectable, and of late years has been much frequented by sea-bathers. In the church-yard is a huge pillar, supposed to have been erect­ed to a Saint Cadavan. In 1821 the population amounted to 2369, and in 1831 to 2694.

TRADITION, something handed down from one gene­ration to another without being written. Thus the Jews pretended, that besides their written law contained in the Old Testament, Moses had delivered an oral law, which had been conveyed down from father to son ; and thus the Ro­man Catholics are said to value particular doctrines sup­posed to have descended from the apostolic times by tradi­tion.

TRAFALGAR, a cape on the coast of Spain, just with­out the Straits of Gibraltar, and opposite to Cape Esparto on the African shore. It was called by the ancients the promontory of Juno. It is in latitude 36° 10' 15" north, and longitude 6° 1' 30" west. It is not high, but may be known by its remarkable figure, being flat, and terminating with two sharp corners or angles, near to which is a round tower. To the eastward of this flat the land is very uneven, and indeed mountainous. This spot is remarkable from the great naval victory achieved near it on the 21st October 1805.

TRAGEDY, a dramatic poem, representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, which has frequent­ly a fatal issue or termination. See Drama and Poetry.

TRAGI-COMEDY, a dramatic piece, partaking both of the nature of tragedy and comedy ; in which a mixture of merry and serious events is admitted.

TRAITOR’S Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Le Mair and Schonten in 1616. Long. 173. 48. W. Lat. 15. 55. N. There is also a cluster of islands of the same name on the coast of New Guinea. Long. 137. E. Lat. 1. 12. S.

TRALEE, a borough and the chief town of the county of Kerry, distant from Dublin, by way of Limerick and Castle Island, 144 miles. It is situated upon the river Lee, which here falls into Tralee Bay, after passing through the flat and fertile tract of land which stretches along its shore. The town consists of two streets upwards of a mile in length, broken by a square in the centre, from which diverge several regular and well-planned cross streets. Many of the houses are well built, and inhabited by a re­spectable class of individuals; but there are many inferior houses and mud-huts interspersed throughout, and extend­ing along the suburbs. It has several public buildings, namely, the court-house, county prison, infirmary, a handsome modern church, two Roman Catholic chapels, and several dissenting meeting-houses, and a barrack capable of containing 600 men. Tralee has of late years been very considerably improved, and the export and import trade has greatly increased. The number of vessels which entered its creek in 1838 amounted to eighty-four, hav­ing a tonnage of 6092, and cargoes valued at L.60,920. Those that cleared outwards in the same year amounted to 119, with a tonnage of 9512, and cargoes valued at L.95,120. The town is connected with the sea by means of a ship-canal recently opened ; but as yet the principal shipping load and discharge their cargoes at Blennerville, about one mile and a quarter below the town. Tralee is governed by a provost and twelve free burgesses, who, with the qualified inhabitants, return a member to parlia­ment. The population in 1831 amounted to 9568.

TRALLIANUS, Alexander, or Alexander of Tralles, a medical writer, was a native of Tralles, a city of Lydia, and lived about the middle of the sixth century. He is the author of a work, divided into twelve books, in which he treats of distempers as they occur from head to foot. He was the first that opened the jugular vein, and that used cantharides as a blister for the gout. Though he appears on the whole to have been a rational physician, yet there are passages in his writings that savour of enthusiasm and superstition. Dr Frcind, in his History of Physick, styles him one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hip­pocrates. See likewise Dr Milward’s “ Trallianus Revi­viscens; or, an Account of Alexander Trallian, one of the Greek writers that flourished after Galen ; being a supple­ment to Dr Freind’s History of Physick.” Lond. 1734, 8vo. The Greek text of his principal work was first published by Jac. Goupylus, Lutet. 1518, fol. It was reprinted, and was then accompanied with a Latin version by Jo. Guinterius, Basil. 1556, 8vo. He is likewise the author of an epistle on worms, “ De Lumbricis which was published, in Greek and Latin, by Mercurialis in his “ Variæ Lectiones,” Venet. 1570, 4to.

TRAMORE, a small, straggling, but handsome town, in the county of Waterford, eighty-three miles from Dublin. It is situated at the western extremity of the bay of the