same name, and contains many excellent private houses and villas. It is much frequented during the bathing sea­son by the inhabitants of Waterford and the adjoining country. The population in 1831 was 2224.

TRANENT, a market-town in the county of Hadding­ton, nine miles and a half from Edinburgh. It consists of one long street, through which the principal road to Ber­wick passes, and several minor by-streets, to none of which can be given the praise of being either handsome or clean. The houses are chiefly inhabited by colliers, who are em­ployed in the extensive mines which have been worked here for several centuries. There is a weekly market for grain. The population of the town and parish in 1831 amounted to 3620.

TRANI, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, the capital of the district of the ancient Puglia. It stands on the sea-shore, is walled, and is defended by a castle. It is the seat of an archbishop, with a fine Gothic cathedral, said to have been erected by the Normans. It is well built of excellent stone, has a spacious market place, several churches, ten monasteries, and 13,780 inhabitants. The harbour is shallow, and only visited by coasting vessels. the wine and figs produced in the neighbourhood are good, and form the chief trade.

TRANQUEBAR, a small seaport of the south of India, in the province of the Carnatic and district of Tanjore, situ­ated at one of the mouths of the Cavery river. It was formerly a village belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, from whom it was purchased by the Danes in 1616. Here they erected the fort of Dansborg, to which population and commerce were soon attracted by the protection derived from the Danish flag, and by the correct conduct of the company’s servants. The company however did not prosper; and in 1624 they surrendered their charter and property to the king of Denmark, in payment of a debt owing to him. The revenues however continued, under frugal ma­nagement, to defray all the expenses ; and while Denmark remained neutral, the merchants here profited greatly by lending their names during the war to cover British pro­perty. In 1807, when the war commenced with Great Britain, the Danes were deprived of this with all their other settlements, which were however restored to them on the conclusion of a general peace.

TRANSCENDENTAL, or Transcendant, something elevated, or raised above other things ; which passes and transcends their nature.

TRANSFUSION of Blood. an operation by which it has been imagined that the age of animals may be renewed. The method of transfusing Dr Lower gives us to the fol­lowing effect. Take up the carotid artery of the dog, or other animal, whose blood is to be transfused into another of the same, or a different kind : separate it from the nerve of the eighth pair, and lay it bare above an inch. Make a strong ligature on the upper part of the artery ; and an inch nearer the heart another ligature with a running knot, to be loosened and fastened as occasion requires. Draw two threads between the two ligatures, open the artery, put in a quill, and tie up the artery again upon the quill by the two threads, and stop the quill by a stick. Then make bare the jugular vein of the other animal for about an inch and a half in length, and at each end make a ligature with a running knot ; and in the space between the two knots draw under the veins two threads, as in the other. Open the vein, and put into it two quills, one into the descending part of the vein, to receive the blood from the other dog, and carry it to the heart ; the other quill put into the other part of the jugular, towards the head, through which the second animal’s own blood is to run into dishes. The quills being tied fast, stop them up with sticks till there be occa­sion to open them. Things being thus disposed, fasten the dogs on their sides towards one another, in such a manner as that the quills may go into each other ; then unstop the quill that goes down into the second dog’s jugular vein, as also that coming out of the other dog’s artery ; and by the help of two or three other quills put into each other, as there shall be occasion, insert them into one another. Then slip the running knots, and immediately the blood runs through the quills as through an artery, very impetuously. As the blood runs into the dog, unstop the quill in the upper part of his jugular, for his own blood to run out at, though not constantly, but as you perceive him able to bear it, till the other dog begins to cry and faint, and at last die. Lastly, take both quills out of the jugular, tie the running knot fast, and cut the vein asunder, and sew up the skin : the dog, thus dismissed, will run away as if nothing ailed him.

In the Philosophical Transactions we have accounts of the success of various transfusions practised at London, Paris, in Italy, &c. Sir Edmund King transfused forty-nine ounces of blood out of a calf into a sheep; the sheep, after the operation, appearing as well and as strong as before. Μ. Denis transfused the blood of three calves into three dogs, which all continued brisk, and ate as well as before. The same person transfused the blood of four wethers into a horse twenty-six years old, which thence received much strength, and a more than ordinary appetite. Soon after this operation was introduced at Paris, viz. in 1667 and 1668, M Denis performed it on five human subjects, two of whom recovered of disorders under which they laboured ; one being in perfect health suffered no inconvenience from it ; and two persons who were ill, and submitted to the operation, died ; in consequence of which the magistrates issued an order, prohibiting the transfusion on human bodies, under pain of imprisonment. Mr John Hunter, we are told, made many ingenious experiments to determine the effects of transfusing blood, some of which are sufficient to attract attention. But whether such experiments can ever be made with safety on the human body, is a point not easily determined.

TRANSIENT Notes, or *Passing Notes.* See Music. TRANSITION, or Modulation, in *Music.* See Music. TRANSITIVE, in *Grammar,* an epithet applied to such verbs as signify an action which passes from the subject that does it, to or upon another subject which receives it. Un­der the head of verbs transitive come what we usually call *verbs active and passive;* other verbs, whose action does not pass out of themselves, are called *neuter.*

TRANSLATION, the act of transferring or removing a thing from one place to another ; as we say, the transla­tion of a bishop’s see, a council, a seat of justice, &c.

TRANSLATION is also used for the version of a book or writing out of one language into another. The principles of translation have been clearly and accurately laid down by Dr Campbell of Aberdeen in his invaluable Preliminary Dissertations to his translation of the Gospels. The fun­damental rules which he establishes are three : 1. That the translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original ; 2. that the style and manner of the original should be preserved in the translation ; 3. that the translation should have all the ease of original composi­tion. The rules deducible from these general laws are ex­plained and illustrated with much judgment and taste, in an Essay on the Principles of Translation, by the late Lord Woodhouselee ; of which the third edition was published at Edinburgh in the year 1813.

TRANSMIGRATION, the removal or translation of a whole people into another country, by the power of a conqueror.

Transmigration is particularly used for the passage of the soul out of one body into another.

TRANSMUTATION, the act of changing one sub­stance into another.

TRANSMUTATION, in alchemy, denotes the act of chang­