some of the Szecklers, and a few others. Their numbers are said not to exceed 40,000 persons ; but they have a bishop, 110 churches and fifty-four chapels. Each of these sects has its established institutions for education. Thus the Ca­tholics have a college at Clausenburg, and lyceums or gram­mar schools at Karlsburg, Maros, Basarhely, Udvarhely, and Hermanstadt ; the Protestants have colleges at Nagy- Enyed, Maros, Clausenburg, Vasarhely, and Broos ; the Lutherans have colleges in Hermanstadt, in Mediaset, Schas­burg, and Bisztritz; and the Unitarians have a college at Clausburg, and gymnasiums at Thorenburg and at Her­manstadt. Besides these established religious sects, there is one whose adherents are more numerous than all the others together, which is tolerated, but not privileged. These are the Greeks who believe the doctrines of the pure church of their name, under the patriarch of Constantinople. They consist of Wallachians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and the Gypsies. They have an archbishop, twenty-nine archdea­cons, and 991 churches, but no institutions for education. They consist of the lowest class of labourers both in agri­culture and in mining.

The greatest export of agricultural produce is that of to­bacco, of which much is grown of a quality highly admir­ed. The breeding of horses is an extensive pursuit, in which the Gypsies are said to be very skilful. The breed most common is of slight make, but very agile, strong, and capable of enduring labour. Most of the gentry support establishments to improve the breed of horses. The sheep have coarse wool, and no improvement has been recently introduced by fine-woolled rams. The cows are nume­rous, and afford good butter and cheese, and furnish oxen for the ploughs. As much flax and hemp are raised as is required by the inhabitants to supply the cloths and furniture made of those substances, which are spun in all the houses, and converted into cloth by itinerant weavers. The mines are a great source of wealth, and furnish the chief occupation to the poorer classes. the salt-mines are a part of that vast vein of rock-salt which commences in Wal­lachia, and extends to Wieliczka in Poland. From six shafts are annually extracted 1,000,900 quintals of this substance, of which nearly three fourths are sent to the provinces of Hungary, and to the Bannat. The other mines are those of gold and silver, yielding, of the former nearly 20,000, and of the latter 40,000 ounces yearly. The copper mines yield about 3000 quintals, those of lead 2500 quintals, and those of iron 70,000 quintals. Besides these, sixty quin­tals of quicksilver are prepared. Much of the gold is obtain­ed by washing the sand of the rivers, a labour in which the Gypsies excel. The proprietors and directors of the mines are for the most part Germans. It is an aristocratic coun­try, like Hungary, and, as there, the nobility are exempt from many of the taxes; and the higher clergy of the esta­blished sects are considered as noble, but not the monks or pastors. The nobles form the legislative assembly, but can enter into no affairs but such as arc suggested by the prince. With his approval, the laws may be amended or repealed, or new laws made. The prince has the sole power of mak­ing peace or war, of coining money, of conferring clerical dignities, and of granting dispensations for marriages, and is the heir of the landed property of all families that become extinct. Appeals may be made from the courts of law in Siebenbürgen, as in Hungary, to the high court of chancery, which sits at Vienna. the emperor, as prince, derives an income of L.130,000 from taxes and tithes on minerals and salt, and, besides, has the hereditary land revenues, and from the whole draws annually the sum of nearly L.500,000. According to the last calculation, at the end of the year 1836, the whole population amounted to about 2,250,000 persons. The principal cities, with their population, were, Kronstadt, or, in Hungarian, Kruhnen 30,000

Klausenburg or Kolosvar 20.000

Hermanstadt 16,000

Thorenberg or Thordaz 7,000

Strasburg or Nagy-Enyed 6,000

Carlsburg 6,000

Schasburg 6,000

Mediasch  5,000

Mullenbach 5,000

On the borders of this principality, as on the other fron­tiers of the Austrian dominions that are in contact with the Turks, there are what are called military colonies. These consist of soldiers who are furnished with houses and small farms, which they cultivate for their maintenance, having no pay, but the land rent-free. They are armed and cloth­ed by the government, and being regimented, are always prepared to repel any insult from their neighbours, and to suppress any kind of disturbance. The colonists on the Siebenbürgen boundary compose five regiments, four of which are infantry, and one hussars. The staff of each re­giment has its head-quarters fixed at one of the small towns on the frontier. The whole number of these colonists, in­cluding wives, children, and dependants, with colonists dis­charged from the service from age or other causes, is esti­mated at 135,000 persons. They form an active and eco­nomical militia-force.

TRAPANI, a city of the island of Sicily, in the pro­vince of Mazzara, the capital of an intendancy of the same name. It stands on a long and low isthmus, on the sea­shore, in a healthy spot. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong castle. Trapani contains forty-two churches and monasteries, several hospitals, and a seminary or college, with 4356 dwellings, and 24,350 inhabitants. The chief occupations are the tunny and the anchovy fish­eries, working in coral and marble, making soap, oil, and salt, and shipping corn. The harbour is good and safe, and is protected by a mole. Long. 12. 30. 18. E. Lat. 38. 1. 53. N.

TRAPEZIUM, in *Geometry,* a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines.

TRAS los Montes, one of the provinces into which the kingdom of Portugal is divided. It receives the name from its situation beyond the mountain which divides it from the province of Beyra, in the same kingdom. On the northern frontier it is bounded by Galicia, and on the east­ern by Leon in Spain. Its extent is 455 square leagues, and its population 318,665 souls.

TRAU, a city of the Austrian province of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalatro. It stands on an island, and is con­nected by a bridge on one side with the mainland, and by another on the opposite side with the island Bua. It is about eight leagues south of Sabenico ; and the country around it is highly fertile, producing abundance of com, wine, figs, almonds, and oil, and some wool and cheese. It is the seat of a bishop, who has a palace and a cathedral. Trau contains several other churches, and 6300 inhabitants, partly occupied in the fishery. The harbour is secure for small vessels. The steeple of the cathedral is in long. 16. 15. 10. E. and lat. 43. 30. 57. N.

TRAVALLA, a seaport on the west coast of the island of Celebes, containing 200 inhabitants, and carrying on an inconsiderable trade. Lat. 1. 10. S.

TRAVANCORE, a province situated at the south-west extremity of Hindustan, between the eighth and tenth de­grees of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the territories of the Cochin rajah ; on the south and west by the sea ; and on the east by a range of woody mountains, by which it is divided from the British district of Tinne- velly. It is estimated to extend 140 miles in length by forty in average breadth. The country possesses a diver­sified surface, and exhibits in the vicinity of the mountains a varied scene of hill and dale, with winding streams which flow from the hills, and give to the valleys a perpetual ver-