TRILL, or Shake, in *Music,* an embellishment too fre­quently abused. It chiefly consists of a rapid alternate transition from the one to the other of two contiguous sounds of the musical scale, but has various modifications and names. Consult the *Methode de chant* of the Paris Conservatory of Music.

TRIM is the county town of the county of Meath in Ireland. It is situate upon the banks of the river Boyne, in the midst of a level, fertile, and populous district, and is distant thirty-two miles from Dublin. It is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly of such importance that several of the earlier Irish parliaments were held here. In consequence of its being made the residence and seat of government of the De Lacys, the inhabitants received many valuable privileges, which have partly come down to them at the present time. The town is built without re­gard to regιdarity, but it possesses many good private houses. The new county prison is a spacious and remarkable building, and the county court-house is also well built; but none of the other public buildings can be praised for their appearance. For several years the town has been de­clining, and at present it does not possess any trade or ma­nufacture. Here are the ruins of King John’s Castle, which is perhaps the most extensive in Ireland. On the opposite side of the river are the remains of a very ancient and extensive abbey. The value of the commons or land­ed property, and other burgage property, is between L.700 and L.800 a year. The commons are divided into burgesses and freemen’s lots, and belong for life to the individuals who are cither burgesses or freemen. The corporation consists of a portreeve, burgesses, and freemen, without re­striction as to the numbers of the two latter. The popu­lation in 1821 amounted to 2304, and in 1831 to 3282.

TRIMAPOOR, a town of India, in the Southern Car­natic, thirty-six miles south-south-west from Tanjore. Long. 78. 55. E. Lat. 10. 21. N.

TRIMBUCK, a strong fortress of Hindustan, in the province of Aurungabad, situate near the source of the Godavery. It surrendered to the British in 1818, after a short bombardment. Long. 73. 42. E. Lat. 20. 1. N.

TRINCOMALEE, a town, fortress, and excellent har­bour in the island of Ceylon, situated on the north-east of the island. It is of greater extent than Colombo, but con­tains fewer houses, and is much inferior in population and appearance. The fort is very strong, and commands the principal bays, particularly the entrance into the harbour. It has also a citadel, called Fort Ostenburg, erected on a cliff which projects into the sea; nor can it be attacked till after the capture of the lower fort. It was originally built by the Portuguese, from the ruins of some celc- l>rated pagodas. In the bay the shores arc so bold, and the waters so deep, that it is almost possible to step from the rocks into the vessels moored alongside. At the ex­tremity of the rock on which the fort stands, a strong bat­tery is erected, and there the flag-staff is placed. The harbour is good, and affords security to shipping in all seasons and weathers, being deep and capacious, and land­locked on all sides. From its convenient situation, it is of great consequence to a maritime power ; for when the violent monsoon commences, all vessels on the coast of Co­romandel, and the east side of the Bay of Bengal, are obliged to put to sea, and then Trincomalee is their only place of refuge. The great expectations that were formed of this place by the British government have not however been realized. Owing to the barren and unproductive nature of the surrounding country, but few inhabitants have been collected. Provisions are scarce, and there is nothing to induce merchants to settle in the town. Hence the society is almost exclusively composed of the officers of the regi­ments stationed here. The lower classes are chiefly Hin­dus from the opposite coast, and a few gold and silversmiths, who are native Ceylonese. the adjacent woods abound with wild hogs, buffaloes, and elephants, the latter being frequently shot within a mile of the town. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who were in posses­sion of this place. It was taken from them by the Dutch, with whom it remained till the year 1782, when it was cap­tured by the British. From them it was taken by the French under Admiral Suffrein, who restored it to the Dutch; but it was retaken by the British in 1795, and has ever since remained in their possession. Long. 81. 23.E. Lat. 8. 31. N.

TRING, a market-town of England, in the hundred of Dacorum and county of Hertford, thirty-one miles from London. It is a neatly built place, with some good houses. The church is a fine venerable Gothic structure, with a square tower ; and in the chancel are some very fine monuments. It has also an endowed charity-school. There is a well-supplied market on Friday. This town is on the great road to Buckingham, and is in contact with the Grand Junction Canal, and with the London and Bir­mingham railroad, which last has a station here for taking up and setting down passengers. From this arrangement a great increase is anticipated, both in houses and inhabitants. The inhabitants amounted in 1811 to 1847, in 1821 to 3286. and in 1831 to 3488

TRINGANG, a Malay town and principality on the east side of the peninsula of Malacca, between the fifth and sixth degrees of north latitude. It carries on a considerable traffic. The imports are opium, iron, steel, Bengal piece- goods, blue and other cloths, with coarse cutlery. The com­modities received in return are gold-dust, pepper, and tin, the last article being imported in Malay and Buggess prows.

TRINIDAD, the largest of the windward West India Islands, is separated from the province of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria, and at one point is not more than twenty miles from the American continent. It is situated between 10° and 11° north latitude, and 61° and 62° west longi­tude. The island is nearly square, being generally about fifty miles long by thirty broad ; but from the furthest point (Hicacos) on the south-west to the furthest point on the north-west (Point Galera), it reaches to above ninety miles, and contains an area of 2020 square miles. lt was discovered by Columbus on the 31st July 1498, and taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1588. Sir Walter Raleigh visited it in 1595, and committed some outrages in the capital. In 1797 it was captured by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and has remained a British settlement ever since. The richness of its soil, the luxuriance of its vegetation, its finely wooded hills, beautiful rivers, and magnificent landscapes, have distinguished Trinidad as the *Indian Paradise.* This island is evidently a section of the opposite continent, disjoined either by a volcanic or oceanic eruption. The same strata of earth, the same rocks and fossils, are common to both. Besides several craters and volcanoes in the island, there are two sub­marine volcanoes, one south of Cape de la Brea, and the other in the Bay of Meyaro. But the most remarkable phenomenon in the island is the asphaltum or pitch lake, situated on a small peninsula, and occupying the highest part of the point of land. It is nearly circular, and more than a mile and a half in length. It is remarkable for the extraordinary mutability of its surface ; the small islet of the evening being often found a gulf in the morning, and this again is succeeded by another islet, adorned with the most luxuriant vegetation. The usual appearance and consis­tence of the asphaltum is that of pit-coal, but of a grayish colour, melting like sealing-wax, and in hot weather it is actually liquid an inch deep. It is rendered ductile by a gentle heat, and when mixed with grease or pitch, acquires fluidity. The highest mountain-range is on the north, near the coast, some parts of which reach an elevation of nearly 3000 feet. There are also chains of hills, but of