TREASURY, the place where the revenues of a state are received, preserved, and disbursed. In England the treasury is a part of the exchequer, by some called the *lower etchequer.*

*Lords of the Treasury.* In lieu of one single director and administrator of the sovereign’s revenues under the title of *lord high treasurer,* it is at present thought proper to put that office in commission, *i.e.* to appoint several per­sons to discharge it, with equal authority, under the title of *Lords commissioners of the Treasury.*

Treasury *Islands,* a small group, consisting of five or six islands of very unequal size, forming part of Solomon’s Islands. They are low, and covered with trees. That on the north is the lowest. Its middle is in long. 155. 29. E. Lat. 7. 23. S.

TREATY, a covenant between two or more nations ; or the several articles or conditions stipulated and agreed up­on by two sovereign powers.

TREBISOND, a considerable trading city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea. It is of an oblong shape, and occupies a slope gently rising from the sea. The houses are mostly built of stone and lime. They are roofed with small red tiles, and are mean in their outward appear­ance and comfortless within. It carries on a considerable trade ; and the principal exports are silk and cotton stuff’s manufactured by the inhabitants, also fruit and wine. The imports are sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths from Con­stantinople; corn, salt, and iron from the Crimea and Min- grelia. It contains eighteen large mosques, eight khans, five baths, and ten small Greek churches, governed by a metropolitan. But the most curious edifice in the city is a huge structure, with two small windows on each face. It is supposed to have been erected for a powder magazine. On the east and west the city is defended by two deep ravines, connected by a ditch cut in the rock behind the castle. The ancient ramparts of the city, which are built of stone, are in general very lofty. At the southern ex­tremity of Trebisond is the citadel, which commands a full view of the city and environs. Behind the city, rise moun­tains of a moderate elevation, which are in a high state of cultivation, producing barley, flax, and wine. The po­pulation of Trebisond amounts to 15,000, and consists of a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians, Circassians, and Tartars. Long. 39. 43. E. Lat. 37. 23. N.

TREBLE and Treble Clef, in *Music.* See Music.

TREDGOLD, Thomas, an able engineer, was born at Brandon, near Durham, where he received the small share of learning which is usually bestowed upon a youth destined to a mechanical trade. At the age of fourteen he was ap­prenticed to a carpenter in his native village, whom he serv­ed for six years. He afterwards came to Scotland, where he worked five years as a journeyman. From Scotland he proceeded to London, and there obtained employment in the office of an architect, with whom he remained for ten years. The intervals of labour are too often wasted by ar­tisans in listless inactivity or debasing pleasures ; but Tred­gold employed his leisure hours in a very different manner. Under circumstances as little favourable for such pursuits as can well be imagined, he applied himself to the study of chemistry, geology, and the mathematics ; with what suc­cess is well known, and has been acknowledged by the most competent judges in this country, in America, and in France, where many of his works have been translated. When he began to practise as an engineer, we know not ; but it was during the period in which he was so engaged that he published the scientific treatises, which have entit­led him to an honourable place among those who have made important exertions for the advancement of the useful arts. We subjoin a list of his principal publications. Ele­mentary Principles of Carpentry. Lond. 1820, 4to. Prac­tical Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron, and other Metals.

1824, 8vo. Principles of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, &c. Second Edition. '1824, 8vo. A Practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages. 1825, 8vo. The Steam Engine, comprising an Account of its Invention and progressive Improvement; with an Investigation of its Principles, &c. 1827, 4to. Treatise on the Steam Engine, in 2 vols. 4to. Tracts on Hydraulics. He was likewise the author of some valuable contributions to the present work. He died in the year 1834; and it is painful to add, that, notwithstanding the unwearied exercise of his talents, he left his family without any adequate provision.

TREE. See Planting, Timber, and Vegetable Phy­siology.

TREGONEY , an ancient decayed borough and market- town of the hundred of Powder, in the county of Cornwall, 253 miles from London. It is situated on the river Fal, and contains places of worship for the established church, and for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. It for­merly returned two members to parliament. There is a small market on Saturday. The population amounted in 1821 to 1035, and in 1831 to 1127.

TREMAN, a town in the Carnatic, situated on the north bank of the Coleroon, twenty miles north-north-east from Travancore. Long. 79. 20. E. Lat. 11. 1. N.

TRENCHES, in fortification, are ditches cut by the be­siegers, that they may approach the more securely to the place attacked ; whence they are also called *lines of approach.*

TRENT, a city of the Austrian province of Tyrol. It was formerly the capital of an independent ecclesias­tical state. The extent was small, but the bishop was a member of the German empire. In the year 1803 it was secularized and united to the Austrian dominions, being incorporated with the province of Tyrol. It afterwards shared the fate of the other Austrian territories in that quarter, till the peace of 1814 placed it in the condition in which it is now to be seen. The bishop is still called a prince, and has a yearly income of about L.4000 sterling. The city lies in a deep valley surrounded with lofty hills, whose sides are covered with vineyards, intermixed with nume­rous and some elegant country seats and gardens. It stands on the banks of the river Etsch or Adige, which is navi­gable to it, and over which is a fine bridge 300 feet in length. The city is surrounded with walls, but is not deem­ed capable of defence, from the heights that command the works. The streets are narrow, gloomy, and not very clean. The palace of the bishop is an antique and unsightly build­ing, but adorned by fine gardens. The cathedral is highly ornamented, and worth seeing ; and in the church of Santa Maria is a remarkably fine painting, in which are portraits of the most distinguished members of the celebrated coun­cil held at this place. There is a collegiate establishment or lyceum, in which are thirteen professors teaching phi­losophy and theology. Being on the great road from Italy to Germany, it has much commerce, including some by the river, and a few considerable silk manufactories. It con­tains 760 houses and 9850 inhabitants. From the great heat of summer, and the severe cold of winter, it is not found to be a healthy place.

Τrent, *council of,* in *Ecclesiastical History,* denotes the council assembled by Paul III. in 1545, and continued by twenty-five sessions till the year 1563, under Julius III. and Pius IV. in order to correct, illustrate, and fix with perspicuity, the doctrine of the church, to restore the vi­gour of its discipline, and to reform the lives of its minis­ters. The decrees of this council, together with the creed of Pope Pius IV. contains a summary of the doctrines of the Roman Catholics. These decrees were subscribed by 255 clergy, consisting of four legates, other two cardinals, three patriarchs, twenty-five archbishops, 168 bishops, besides infe­rior clergy. As 150 of these came from Italy, the council was entirely under the influence of the pope. For a more