particular account of the council of Trent, see the elaborate histories of Sarpi and Pallavicino. The former of these is a very remarkable work. For the history of this council, a great mass of materials was collected by Le Plat : “ Mo­numentorum ad Historiam Concilii Tridentini potissimum illustrandam spectantium amplissima Collectio.” Lovanii, 1781-7, 7 tom. 4to.

Trent, one of the largest rivers in England, which rises in the moorland of Staffordshire, and runs south-west by Newcastle-under-Lyne ; and afterwards dividing the coun­ty into two parts, runs to Burton, then to Nottingham and Newark ; and so continuing its course due north to Gains­borough on the confines of Lincolnshire, it joins several rivers, and falls into the Humber.

TRESTLE Trees, in ship-building, two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top and the weight of the topmast.

TRESSURE, in *Heraldry,* a diminutive of an orle, usually held to be half the breadth thereof.

TRET, in *Commerce,* an allowance made for the waste or the dirt that may be mixed with any commodity; which is commonly four pounds in every 104 pounds weight.

TREVANNION’S Island, one of the group called Queen Charlotte’s Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, dis­covered by Captain Carteret in 1767. Long. 163. 43. E. Lat. 10. 43. S.

TREVENNEN’S Island, the most southern of the Mar­quesas Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Long. 220. 21. E.' Lat. 9. 14. S.

TREVES, a district in Prussia. See Trier.

TREVIGLIO, a city of the north of Italy, in the Aus­trian kingdom of Milan and the delegation of Bergamo. It stands on the river Adda, in a district that is not very productive of any other article but silk, of which a great quantity is supplied and disposed of at an annual fair. Tre- viglio contains but one church, but has an hospital. The inhabitants are 6700, who are employed in making linen and silk goods of various kinds.

TREVISO, a delegation of the Austrian kingdom of Lom­bardy, which extends over 721 square miles, and contains 251,600 inhabitants, and yields abundance of corn, oil, wine, and silk. The capital is the city of the same name on the navigable river Sil, where the Rottinga and the Piave-Sella pour into it their streams. It is ancient and ill built, is surrounded with walls, and has large plazas, with houses built on piazzas. It contains a cathedral and twenty-seven other churches, several monasteries and con­vents, and 2600 houses, with 15,100 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the various branches of the silk trade, but also print calicoes, make cottons, linens, and cutlery ware. It has a great annual fair. Long. II. 8. 10. E. Lat. 45. 49. 30. N.

TREVOU, an arrondissement in the department of the Ain, in France, extending over 592 square miles. It con­tains seven cantons and ill communes, with 77,530 inha­bitants in 1836. The capital, which is the city of the same name, stands on the left bank of the Saone, on a range of hills covered with the finest vineyards. It contains 2559 inhabitants, who make many parts of the works of clocks and watches, and draw wire of gold and of silver. Long. 5. 5. 45. E. Lat. 45. 56. 42. N.

TRIER, or Treves, a very ancient city of Germany, the *Augusta Trevirοrum* of the Romans, who made it their head-quarters against the Germans, and the residence of some of their monarchs. Under the kings of the Franks it was afterwards a city of great consequence. It was sub­sequently the chief residence of the prince archbishop, an independent member of the German empire. It was seized by the French at the beginning of the Revolution, and by the peace of Luneville in 1601 was ceded to France. In

1824 it was occupied by the allied armies, and by the treaty of Vienna was eventually ceded to Prussia. It is now the capital of a district or circle of its name in the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, which extends over. 2786 8(∣uare miles, and in 1831 contained 437,324 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 are Protestants, and all the rest of the Ro­mish church. The city is situated in a pleasing valley on the river Moselle, which is here navigable for barges of 100 tons. It is the seat of a bishop and of the provincial courts of law, and has an ecclesiastical seminary. Within the city are many large gardens, which give it the appear­ance of a Swiss town, and add greatly to its beauty. The inhabitants amounted in 1834 to 14,723. Among the buildings are many curious specimens of very ancient architecture. The palace of the prince bishop, now the barracks, is one of them ; and another is the church of the Virgin, in the peculiar old German taste. The ca­thedral is of a very irregular form, but contains some beautiful altars, and a fine gallery of marble. The church of St Simon is of Roman architecture. Though a church, it is also a gate, the *Porta Nigra,* the most remarkable specimen of architecture in Germany. Other Roman an­tiquities are, an amphitheatre in ruins, some baths, and se­veral gates of antique edifices. Few places afford more de­light to the lovers of antiquities.

TRIAD, in *Music,* the common chord. See Music.

TRIAL, in *Law,* the examination of a cause according to the laws of the land, before a proper judge ; or it is the manner and order observed in the hearing and determining of causes.

TRIANGLE, in *Geometry,* a figure of three sides and three angles.

Triangle. See the article Music.

TRIBE, a certain quantity or number of persons, when a division is made of a city or people into quarters or dis­tricts.

TRIBOLI, a town of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, curiously built ; the houses being scattered along the edges of the precipices and sides of the moun­tains. The town contains two handsome khans. The port is good, and vessels may ride securely in it in stormy wea­ther. The surrounding hills, though they are unculti­vated, afford good pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep and goats. The town contains 400 families. It is seventy- two miles east of Trebisond.

TRIBRACHYS, in ancient poetry, a foot consisting of three short syllables; as, *melius.*

TRIBUNAL, in general, denotes the seat of a judgc, called in our courts the *bench.*

TRIBUNE, among the ancient Romans, a magistrate chosen out of the commons, to protect them against the oppressions of the great, and to defend the liberty of the people against the attempts of the senate and consuls. The tribunes of the people were first established in the year of Rome 259. The design of their creation was to shelter the people from the cruelty of usurers, and to engage them to quit the Aventine Mount, whither they had retired in displeasure. Their number at first was only two ; but the next year, under the consulate of A. Posthumius Aruncius and Cassius Viscellinus, three more were added : and this number of five was afterwards increased by L. Trebonius to ten. See Rομaν History.

*Military Tribune,* an officer in the Roman army, com­mander-in-chief over a body of forces, particularly the di­vision of a legion ; much the same with our colonel.

TRIBUTARY, one who pays tribute to another in order to live in peace with or share in his protection.

TRIBUTE, a tax or impost which one prince or state is obliged to pay to another as a token of dependence, or in virtue of a treaty, and as a purchase of peace.

TRICHINOPOLY, a celebrated town and fortress in