is a gelatinous membranous ſubſtance ; the parts of the fruc­tification ſcarcely viſible. There are 11 ſpecies ; of which five are indigenous ; the noſtoc, lichenoides, verrucoſa, hemiſpherica, and purpurea.

I. The *nostoc,* or jelly tain tremella, is found in paſtures and by the ſides of gravel-walks in gardens after rains ; not uncommon in spring, ſummer, and autumn. It is a mem­branaceous, pellucid, and gelatinous ſubſtance, without any viſible root ; of a yellowiſh dull green colour ; aſtuming various forms, either round, angular, plaited or folded to­gether irregularly, like the inteſtines, or a pocket-handker- chief, an inch or two or more in diameter : ſoft to the touch when moiſt ; but thin, membranaceous, and brittle, when dry; and of a black fuscous colour.—The ancient alchemiſts called this vegetable *the flowers of heaven,* and imagined that from it they would procure the universal menſtruum : but all their reſearches ended in discovering that by diſtillation it yielded ſome phlegm, volatile ſalt, and empyreumatic oil. It has been extolled in wounds, ulcers, &c. but no regard is ever paid to it by judicious practi­tioners. Dr Darwin ſays, he has been well informed that this tremella is a mucilage voided by herons after they have eaten frogs!! 2. The *lichenoides,* or tranſparent tremella, is erect, plane, margin curled, lacinulated, and brown. It grows on heaths and in woods, &c. 3. V*errucoſa,* or warty tremella, is tubercular, ſolid, wrinkled, roundish, and reſembling a bladder ; it is of a blackiſh yellow. It grows on ſtones in rivulets. 4. *Hemiſpherica,* or ſea tremella, is ſcattered among confervæ, fuci, &c. 5. *Purpurea,* or purple tremella, is globular, ſeſſile, ſolitary, and ſmooth. It grows on ditch­banks about London.

TREMELLIUS (Emmanuel), a Jew by birth, was born at Ferrara in the year 1510. He was ſo carefully educated as to become a great maſter of the Hebrew tongue : he was converted to Chriſtianity by the celebrated Peter Martyr. After travelling to Germany and England, he was made professor of Hebrew, firſt at Heidelberg, and then at Sedan, where he died in 1580. He tranſlated the Hebrew Eible and Syriac Teſtament into Latin; in the former he was aſſiſted by Junius, who aſterwards corrected the ſecond edition in 1587. This work was received by the Proteſtant churches with great approbation.

TREMOR, an involuntary shaking, chiefly of the hands and head, ſometimes of the feet, and ſometimes of the tongue and heart.—Tremors arising from a too free uſe of ſpirituous liquors require the ſame treatment as palsies.

FRENCHES, 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 (biſhopric of), a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, near the frontiers of Italy, is bounded on the north by Tirol ; on the eaſt, by the Feltrino and Belluneſe ; on the south, by Vicentino, the Veroneſe, Breſciano, and the lake de Garda ; and on the west, by the Breſciano and the lake de Garda. The soil is ſaid to be pretty fruitful, and to abound in wine and oil.

Trent, a city of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric of that name, is a very ancient place, and ſtands in a fertile and plealant plain, in the midſt of the high mountains of the Alps. The river Adige waſhes its walls, and creeping for ſome time among the hills, runs swiftly into Italy. Trent has three conſiderable churches, the principal of which is the cathedral : this is a very regular piece of architecture. The church of St Maria Major is all of red and white marble ; and is remarkable for being the place where the famous council of Trent was held, whole decisions are now the ſtanding rule of the Romiſh church. E. Long. 11. 5. N. Lat. 46. 10.

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

Trent (council of), in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, denotes the council assembled by Paul III. in 1545, and continued by 25 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. con­tain a ſummary of the doctrines of the Roman Catholics. These decrees were ſubſcribed by 255 clergy, conſiſting of 4 legates, 2 other cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 25 archbiſhops, 168 biſhops, beſides inferior clergy. Of theſe 150 came from Italy; of courſe the council was entirely under the influence of the pope. For a more particular account of the council of Trent, see *Moſheim's Church History,* the *Modern Univerſal History,* Vol. XXIII. and *Father Paul's Histοry of the Council of Trent.*

TRENTON. See *New Jersey.*

TREPANNING. See Surgery, n⁰ 186.

TRES tabernæ (anc. geog.), a place in Latium, lying on the Via Appia, on the left or ſouth side of the river Astura, to the north of the Paludes Pomptinae. Its ruins are now ſeen near Ciſterna, a village in the Compagna di Roma, 21 miles from Rome, whence the Chriſtians went out to meet St Paul.

TRESPASS, in law, signifies any tranſgreſſion of the law, under treaſon, felony, or miſpriſion of either : but it is commonly used for any wrong or damage that is done by one private perſon to another, or to the king in his foreſt.

TRESSLE-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 top-maſt.

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.

TREVERI, or Treviri (anc. geog.), an ancient and a powerful people both in horſe and foot, according to Cæsar ; extending far and wide between the Meuse and the Rhine. Their chief town was called *Treveris.* Now *Triers* or *Treves.*

TREVES, or Triers (in Latin *Trevere, Trevers, Treviris,* or A*ugusta Trevirorum),* the capital of a German arch- bishopric of the ſame name, ſtands 60 miles west of Mentz, 52 ſouth of Cologne, and 82 north of Straſburg. This city vies with moſt in Europe for antiquity, having been a large and noted town before Auguſtus settled a colony in it. It was free and imperial till the year 1560, when it was ſurpriſed and ſubjected by its archbiſhop James III. *It* ſtands on the Moselle, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge. The cathedral is a large building ; and near it ſtands the elector’s palace, which not long ago was rebuilt. Here are three collegiate and five pariſh churches, three colleges of Jesuits, thirteen monaſteries and nunneries, an univerſity founded in 1472, a houſe of the Teutonic order, and ano­ther of that of Malta, with ſome remains of the ancient Ro­man theatre. Roman coins and medals are often found in