less elevation, in the centre and on the south coast. They all run from east to west. The island has the advantage of numerous streams, some of them navigable by small ves­sels. The exports amounted in 1832 to L.235,657, of which L.220,168 was for sugar and molasses. The imports for the same period amounted to L.229,697. Port of Spain, the capital, contains a population of 9869, of whom 1489 are whites. The population of the island in 1832 consisted of, whites, 3683; free blacks, 16,302; slaves, 20,265; total, 46,250. In the island there are eight free schools with 373 scholars, and twenty-two private schools with 412 scholars.

TRINITARIANS, those who believe in the Trinity ; those who do not believe therein being called *Anti-trini- tarians.*

TRINITY, in *Theology,* the ineffable mystery of three persons in one Godhead ; the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Trinity-Sunday, a festival observed on the Sunday next after Whitsunday, in honour of the holy Trinity. The ob­servation of this festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, in the year 1260.

Trinity *Bay,* a deep bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation.

Τrinity *Island,* an island in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook. The east point is in long. 206. 47. E. and lat. 56. 33. N.

TRINO, a city of Italy, in the province of Vercelli and kingdom of Sardinia. It is situated on the river As­tura, at the point where it falls into the Po. It is a well- built place, and is divided into two parts by a long and fine street, with elegant arcades on both sides, and a canal in the middle. It has a cathedral, four monasteries, five nun­neries, with each a church. Trino contains 6200 inhabi­tants. It has a great trade in cattle and in smoke-dried hams, which are in high repute through the whole of Italy. It was once fortified, hut the defences have been neglected. Long. 18. 8. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

TRINOBANTES, an ancient people of Britain, sup­posed to have occupied Middlesex and Essex.

TRINOMALEE, a town and fortress of the south of India, in the Carnatic. During the wars of the last cen­tury, this place was often taken and retaken by the con­tending parties. Among the natives it was always more famous for its sanctity than its strength. Its situation is on a mountain, on the top of which is a Hindu temple, from which it is believed that a subterranean fire will issue, to destroy any profane intruder. In its vicinity the British defeated the combined armies of the nizam and Hyder Aly. Trinomalee is thirty miles south-south-west from Chittapet, and thirty west from Gingee. Long. 79. 10. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

TRIO, or Terzetto, in *Music,* a composition for three voices or for three instruments. Among the most striking instrumental trios are those by Mozart and Beethoven for violin, viola, and violoncello, and for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, &c. The term *trio* is also applied to a move­ment in ¾th time, which often follows the minuet in a piece of instrumental music.

TRIPATOOR, a town of Hindustan, in the Southern Carnatic, fifty-eight miles south-south-west from Tanjore. Long. 78. 40. E. Lat. 10. 10. N. This is also the name of a large open village in the Barramahal province, 120 miles south-west from Madras. Long. 78. 42. E. Lat. 12. 32. N.

TRIPETTY, a town in the south of India, province of the Carnatic, containing a celebrated Hindu temple, to which many thousand pilgrims annually resort. Long. 79. 33. E. Lat. 13. 31. N.

TRIPHTHONG, in *Grammar,* an assemblage or con­course of three vowels in one syllable, as *quae.*

TRIPLE Time, in *Music. See* Music.

TRIPOD, in *Antiquity,* a famed sacred seat or stool, supported by three feet, on which the priests and sibyls were placed to render oracles. It was on the tripod that the gods were said to inspire the Pythias with that divine fury and enthusiasm with which they were seized at the de­livery of their predictions.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the country of the Beriberies, on the west by the kingdom of Tunis and Biledulgerid, and on the east by Egypt. It is about 925 miles along the sea-coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful, but that to­wards Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a *king­dom,* but is governed by a dey. Early in the last century Tripoli shook off its dependence on the Grand Turk. In other respects the government is not essentially changed ; it is still a military despotism of the most ferocious descrip­tion. Its piracies are now confined to Naples, Sardinia, and other states which have no efficient navy. See Barbary States.

Tn∣Poι.I, the capital of the state of the same name in Bar­bary, is a considerable town, with a castle and a fort. See Barbary States.

TRIPOLI, called *Tripolis of Syria,* to distinguish it from Tripoli in *Barbary,* received its name from its being an­ciently formed of three cities at a small distance from each other, one of which belonged to the A radians, or ancient kingdom of Arad, the second to the Sidonians, and the third to the Tyrians, perhaps as a common mart to those mari­time powers. The present town of Tripoli is built at the distance of a mile and a half from the other, upon the de­clivity of a hill facing the sea, in longitude 35. 59. east from Greenwich, and latitude 34. 20. north.

TRIPOLIZZA, a town of Greece, the capital of a can­ton of its name, as well as, under the Turkish government, of the province of the Morea. It stands in an undulated valley at the foot of Mænalus, and, according to tradition, was built from the ruins of three neighbouring towns. It is about twenty-two miles south-west from Argos, and thirty north-west from the ruins of Sparta. Before the revolution, it was a tolerably well-built place, surrounded with walls, had a citadel, four large mosques, and six Greek churches, with 12,000 inhabitants. In the contest which led to the abandonment of the Morea by the Turks, this place was the theatre of bloody events. In 1821 it was occupied by the Turks and Mahommedan Albanians, when it was besieged from August to October by the Greek leader Colocotroni. The Albanians entered into a secret treaty with the Greek commander ; and on the 5th of October, at an early hour, the besiegers made an assault, favoured as they were by the traitors in the garrison. The battle raged during the whole day, the Turks defending, from house to house, their positions with great firmness, till fires were kindled in several parts ; and the Greeks, being fully masters, put to death the Turks, without distinction of age or sex, to the number of more than 6000 individuals. The plunder of this city was one of the means by which the Greeks were enabled to carry on the war, and to make themselves masters of the Pelopon­nesus. As Ibrahim Pacha with his Egyptian forces was in possession of Navarino in 1825, he also took possession of Tripolizza, and when he abandoned the Morea, he left this town a heap of ruins. The country around it is fertile ; and if a good government should be established in the country, Tripolizza may yet revive, and become a flourishing city.

TRIPONTARY, a town of Hindustan, in the territories of Cochin, ten miles from the port of Cochin. Long. 76. 20. E. Lat. 9. 57. N.

TRIPOSSOOR, a town of Hindustan, in the Carnatic, thirty miles west by north from Madras. It was taken by Hyder in 1780, and was retaken in 1781 by the British. Long. 78. 57. E. Lat. 13. 9. N.

TRIREMIS, in *Antiquity,* a galley with three ranks of oars on a side.