correſponding with them or remitting money to their uſe is made high-treaſon. By I Ann. ſtat. 2. c. 17. the offence of hindering the next in succession from ſucceeding to the crown is high treaſon : and by 6 Ann. c. 7. if any perſon ſhall maliciouſly, adviſedly, and directly, by writing or print­ing, maintain, that any other perſon hath any right to the crown of this realm, otherwiſe than according to the act of ſettlement, or that the kings of this realm with the autho­rity of parliament are not able to make laws to bind the crown and its deſcent ; ſuch perlon ſhall be guilty of high- treaſon.

The puniſhment of high treaſon in general is very ſolemn and terrible. 1. That the offender be drawn to the gal­lows, and not be carried or walk ; though uſually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a ſledge or hurdle is allowed, to preſerve the offender from the ex­treme torment of being dragged on the ground or pave­ment. 2. That he be hanged by the neck, and then cut down alive. 3. That his entrails be taken out, and burned while he is yet alive. 4. That his head be cut off. 5. That his body be divided into four parts. 6. That his head and quarters be at the king’s diſpoſal.

The king may, and often doth, diſcharge all the puniſh­ment except beheading, eſpecially where any of noble blood are attainted. For beheading being part of the judgment, that may be executed, though all the reft be omitted by the king’s command. But where beheading is no part of the judgment, as in murder or other felonies, it hath been ſaid that the king cannot change the judgment, although at the requeſt of the party, from one ſpecies of death to another.

In the cafe of coining, which is a treaſon of a different complexion from the rest, the puniſhment is milder for male offenders ; being only to be drawn and hanged by the neck till dead. But in treaſons of every kind the puniſhment ot women is the ſame, and different from that of men. For as the natural modeſty of the lex forbids the expoſing and publicly mangling their bodies, their ſentence (which is to the full as terrible to ſenſe as the other) is to be drawn to the gallows, and there to be burned alive.

For the conſequences of this judgment, ſee Attainder, Forfeiture, and *Corruption of Blood.*

*Petty* or *Petit Treaſon,* according to the statute 25 Ed­ward III. c. 2. may happen three ways: by a ſervant kill­ing his matter, a wife her huſhand, or an eccleſiastical per­ſon (either ſecular or regular) his ſuperior, to whom he owes faith and obedience. A ſervant who kills his master whom he has lert, upon a grudge conceived againſt him du­ring his ſervice, is guilty of petty treaſon : for the traiterous intention was hatched while the relation ſubſiſted be­tween them, and this is only an execution of that intention. So if a wife be divorced a *menſe et thoro,* ſtill the *vinculum matrimonii* ſubsiſts ; and if ſhe kills ſuch divorced huſhand, ſhe is a traitreis. And a clergyman is understood to owe canonical obedience to the biſhop who ordained him, to him in whoſe dioceſe he is beneficed, and alſo to the metropolitan At ſuch ſuffragan or dioceſan biſhop ; and therefore to kill any of theſe is petit treason. As to the reſt, whatever has been ſaid with reſpect to wilful Murder, is allo applicable to the crime of petit treaſon, which is no other than murder in its moſt odious degree ; except that the trial ſhall be as in caſes of high treason, before the improvements therein made by the ſtatutes of William III. But a perſon indict­ed of petit treaſon may be acquitted thereof, and found guilty of manſlaughter or murder; and in ſuch cafe it ſhould seem that two witneſſes are not neceſſary, as in caſes of pe­tit treason they are. Which crime is alſo diſtinguiſhed from murder in its puniſhment.

The puniſhment of petit treaſon in a man, is to be drawn and hanged, and in a woman to be drawn and burned : the idea of which latter puniſhment ſeems to have been handed down to us from the laws of the ancient Druids, which con­demned a woman to be burned for murdering her huſhand ; and it is now the uſual puniſhment for all sorts of treaſons committed by thoſe of the female ſex. Persons guilty of petit treaſon were first debarred the benefit of clergy by ſtatute 12 Henry VII. c. 7. which has ſince been extended to their aiders, abettors, and counſellors, by ſtatutes 23 Hen­ry VIII. c. I, and 4 & 5 P. and Μ. c. 4,

TREASURE, in general, denotes a ſtore or ſtock of money in reserve.

*Treasure-Trοve,* in law, derived from the French word *trover,* “ to find,” called in Latin *thesaurus inventus,* is where any money or coin, gold, ſilver, plate, or bullion, is found hidden in the earth or other private place, the owner there­of being unknown; in which caſe the treaiure belones to the king : but if he that hid it be known, or afterwards found out, the owner and not the king is intitled to it.

TREASURER, an officer to whom the treaſure of a prince or corporation is committed to be kept and duly diſpoſed of, in payment of officers and other expences. Sec Treasury.

Of theſe there is a great variety. His majeſty of Great Britain, in quality of elector of Brunſwick, is arch-treasurer of the Roman empire. In England, the principal officers under this denomination are, the lord high-treaſurer, the treaſurer of the houſehold, treaſurer of the navy, of the king’s chamber, &c.

The lord high-treaſurer of Great Britain, or first commiſſioner of the treasury, when in commiſſion, has under his charge and government all the king’s revenue which is kept in the exchequer. He holds his place during the king's pleaſure ; being inſtituted by the delivery of a white ſtaff to him. He has the check of all the officers employed in col­lecting the cuſtoms and royal revenues : and in his gift and dispoſition are all the offices of the cuſtoms in the ſeveral ports of the kingdom ; eſcheators in every county are no­minated by him; he alſo makes leales of the lands belonging to the crown.

The office of lord-treaſurer is now in commission. The number of lords-commissioners is five ; one of whom is the first lord, whoſe annual ſalary was formerly L. 383, but is now L. 4000 ; and who, unleſs he be a peer, is alſo chan­cellor of the exchequer, and prime miniſter in the govern­ment of this country ; the other lords commiſſioners have an annual ſalary of L. 1600 each.

*Treasurer of the Houſehold,* is an officer who, in the ab- ſence of the lord-ſteward, has power, with the comptroller and other officers of the green-cloth and the ſteward of the Marſhalſea, to hear and determine treaſons, felonies, andl other crimes committed within the king’s palace. See Household.

There is alſo a treaſurer belonging to the eſtabliſhment of her majeſty’s houſehold, &c.

*Treasurer of the Navy,* is an officer who receives money out of the exchequer, by warrant from the lord high-treaſurer, or the lords commiſſioners executing that place ; and pays all charges of the navy, by warrant from the principal officers of the navy.

*Treasurer of the County,* he that keeps the county ſtock. There are two of them in each county, choſen by the ma­jor part of the juſtices of the peace, &c. at their general quarter ſeſſion ; under previous ſecurity given for the money entruſted with them, and the faithful execution of the truſts reposed in them.

TREASURY, the place wherein the revenues of a prince