dure. The mountains are covered with lofty forests, which enhance the grandeur of the scene, and which produce pep­per, cardamoms, cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic gums. These woods afford ample cover for the wild ani­mals, which are found here in abundance, namely, ele­phants, buffaloes, and tigers of the largest size ; also mon­keys and apes, which keep together in flocks. The climate is so moist that the cultivation of rice is conducted with­out the aid of tanks. It is produced in great abundance, insomuch that, according to the statement of the natives, the whole government expenses, civil, military, and reli­gious, are defrayed from the wet cultivators alone, without infringing on the revenues which arise from those articles that are produced from the dry mode of culture, which are pepper, betel-nut, cocoa-nut trees, &c. The timber forests of Travancore are in general fanned, the revenue varying according to circumstances. Among other articles of mono­poly are ginger, coir, turmeric, and dried cocoa-nut kernels. Tobacco for consumption is generally brought from Cey­lon. In the interior of the country, duties are exacted on the transit of all articles, and the payment at one place scarcely ever exempts the trader from a repetition at an­other. The articles which are taxed are cassia-buds, mace, long nutmegs, wild saffron, coculus indicus, narwally, bees’ wax, elephants’ teeth, and sandal-wood. Custom-duties are also imposed, and are let out to farm. There are various other sources of revenue, such as taxes on Christian festi­vals, and upon nets and fishermen. But the most import­ant is a capitation tax on all males from sixteen to twenty, with the exception of Nairs, Moplays, and artificers. The number taxed is estimated at 250,000. The sum-total of all these exactions is computed to amount to twenty lacs of rupees, or L.250,000, besides the taxes on the wet culti­vation. The principal seaports in this province are An- jengo, Coulan, Aibecca, and Coleshy. The ancient capi­tal of the country was Travancore, but the rajah now generally resides at Trivandapatam. On the coast there are strong currents, which frequently carry ships round Cape Comorin to a considerable distance westward. This being one of those countries which the Mahommedan war­riors never succeeded in conquering, the primeval manners of the Hindus are retained in greater purity than in those others to the north, whose laws and religion have long been trampled under foot by their barbarous conquerors. At a very early period the Christian religion gained a foot­ing in Travancore; and it is now computed that 90,000 persons have become proselytes to its doctrines. In some parts, churches are so numerous, and Hindu temples so rare, that the traveller with difficulty believes himself to be in India. A great proportion of the fishermen on the sea-coast of Travancore and Malabar are considered as Christians.

The territories of the Travancore chief were formerly of small extent, and he paid tribute to Madura ; but from 1740 to 1755, the ruler extended his territories, owing to a series of military successes, as far north as the boun­daries of Cochin. In 1790 Travancore was attacked by Tippoo, who, having penetrated to Virapelly, would, but for the interference of Lord Cornwallis, have wholly sub­dued the province. In 1795 a treaty of alliance was con­cluded between the rajah and the British ; and in conse­quence of some disputes, into which it is unnecessary to enter, a war took place in 1809, when the British troops took possession of the country with little opposition. The capital, which bears the same name, was formerly an exten­sive city, but is now much decayed, since the rajah removed his residence. Long. 77. 22. E. Lat. 8. 25. N.

TRAVERSE, or Transverse, in general denotes some­thing that goes athwart another ; that is, crosses and cuts it obliquely.

Traverse, in *Navigation,* implies a compound course, or

an assemblage of various courses, lying at different angles with the meridian.

Traverse *Board,* a thin circular piece of board, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored in each, and eight small pegs hanging from the centre of the board. It is used to determine the different courses run by a ship during the period of the watch, and to ascer­tain the distance of each course.

TRAVESTY, a name given to a humorous translation of any author. The word is derived from the French *tra­vestir,* to disguise.

TREACHEROUS Bay, a dangerous bay in the East­ern Seas, in Gaspar’s Strait. It is on the east coast of the island of Billiton, and is full of banks and shoals, many of which are only seen at low water.

TREASON, a general appellation to denote not only offences against the king and government, but also that ac­cumulation of guilt which arises whenever a superior re­poses a confidence in a subject or inferior, between whom and himself there subsists a natural, a civil, or even a spi­ritual relation ; and the inferior so abuses that confidence, so forgets the obligations of duty, subjection, and allegi­ance, as to destroy the life of any such superior or lord. Hence treason is of two kinds, *high* and *petty.*

*High Treason,* or *Treason Paramount* (which is equi­valent to the *crimen lœsœ majestatis* of the Romans, as Glanville denominates it also in the English law), is an of­fence committed against the security of the king or king­dom, whether by imagination, word, or deed. In order to prevent the inconveniences which arose in England from a multitude of constructive treasons, the statute 25 Edw. III. c. 2, was made; which defines what offences only for the future should be held to be treason.

*Petty* or *Petit Treason,* according to the statute 25 Ed­ward III. c. 2, may happen three ways : by a servant kill­ing his master, a wife her husband, or an ecclesiastical per­son (either secular or regular) his superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience.

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

*Treasure-Trove,* in *Law,* derived from the French word *trouver,* 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 any private place, the owner thereof being unknown ; in which case the treasure belongs to the king : but if he that had hid it be known, or afterwards found out, the owner and not the king is entitled 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 expenses.

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 parts of the kingdom ; escheators in every county are nominated by him ; and he also makes leases of the lands belonging to the crown.

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

*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.