cating the words of a diſcourſe, or a changing their natural order of conſtruction, to pleaſe the ear by rendering the contexture more ſmooth, eaſy, and harmonious.

TRΛNSUBSTANTIATION, inſtheology, the converſion or change of the ſubſtance of the bread and wine in the euchariſt, into the body and blood of Jeſus Chriſt ; which the Romiſh church ſuppoſe to be wrought by the conſecration of the prieſt. See *Supper of the Lord,* n⁰ 5.

TRANSVERSALIS, in anatomy, a name given to several muſcles. See Anatomy, Part II.

TRANSVERSE, ſomething that goes acroſs another from corner to corner : thus bends and bars in heraldry are tranſverse pieces or bearings ; the diagonals of a parallelo­gram or a ſquare are tranſverſe lines.

TRANSYLVANIA, a province of Europe, annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the north by Upper Hun­gary and Poland, on the eaſt by Moldavia and Walachia, on the ſouth by Walachia, and on the weſt by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. The inhabi­tants have as much corn and wine as they want themſelves ; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quick- ſilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions ; but it now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants are of ſeveral sorts of religions ; as Papiſts, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, and Maho­metans. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The adminiſtration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons ; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calviniſts, and three Socinians. The militia is com­manded by the governor, whoſe commission is the more im­portant, as Tranſylvania is the bulwark of Chriſtendom. It is divided into ſeveral ſmall districts, called *palatinates* and *counties ;* and is inhabited by three different nations, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanſtadt is the capital town.

TRAPEZIUM, in geometry, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines.

TRAPEZIUS, a muſcle. See Anatomy, Part II.

TRAPP (Dr Joſeph), an Engliſh divine of excellent parts and learning, was born at Cherington in Glouceſtershire, of which place his father was rector in 1579. He was the firſt perſon choſen to the profeſſorship of poetry founded at Oxford by Dr Birkhead; and published his lec­tures under the title of *Praelectiones Poetica:,* in which he laid down excellent rules for every ſpecies of poetry in very ele­gant Latin. He ſhowed afterwards, however, by his tranſlation of Virgil, that a man may be able to direct who can­not execute, and may have the critic’s judgment without the poet’s fire. In the early part of his life Dr Trapp is ſaid to have been chaplain to the father of the famous Lord Bolingbroke : he obtained the living of Chriſt church in Newgate Street, and St Leonard’s, Foſter-lane, London ; and his very high-church principles probably obſtructed his farther preferment. He publiſhed ſeveral occaſional poems, a tragedy called *Abramule,* tranſlated Milton’s Paradiſe Lost into Latin verſe, and died in 1747.

Trapp, in mineralogy, a ſpecies of ſiliceous earth. It is described by Dr Kirwan as nearly the ſame with baſaltes: a dark grey or black ſtone, generally inveſted with a ferru­ginous crust, and crystallized in opake, triangular, or polyangular columns, is called *baſaltes ;* that which is amorphous, or breaks in large, thick, ſquare pieces, is called *trapp.* Their constituent principles, and relation to acids and fluxes, are exactly the same. The texture of this stone is either coarſe, rout3h, and distinct, or fine and indiſcernible. It is often reddiſh ; it is always opake, and moulders by expoſure to the air; ſome ſpecimens give fire with ſteel very difficultly, though it is always very compact ; ſometimes it is ſprinkled over with a few minute ſhining particles : its ſpecific gravity is 3000.

When heated red-hot, and quenched in water, it becomes by degrees of a reddiſh brown colour : it melts *per ſe* in a strong heat into a compact flag. Borax alſo dissolves it in fuſion, but mineral alkali not entirely.

According to Mr Bergman, 100 parts of the baſaltes contain 52 oſ ſiliceous earth, 15 of argil, 8 of calcareous, 2 of magneſia, and 25 of iron ; and with this Mr Meyer very nearly agrees.

For a more complete account of this ſpecies of ſtone, ſee M Faujas de St Fond on the *Nat. Hist of Trapp.*

TRAVELLERS joy. See Clematis.

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. See Navigation, p. 688.

*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 an humorous tranſlation of any author. The word is derived from the French *tra­veler* “ to diſguiſe.”

TRAUMATIC balsam. See Pharmacy, n⁰ 428.

TREACLE. See Theriaca.—Some alſo give the name *treacle to* melaſſes. See Pharmacy, n⁰ 605.

*Treacle Beer.* See Spruce.

*Treacle Mustard.* See Clypeola.

TREASON, a general appellation, made uſe of by the law, 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 laeſae majestatis* of the Romans, as Glanvil de­nominates it alſo in our 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 ſrom 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 ; and this statute comprehends all kinds of high-treaſon under ſeven diſtinct branches.

“ I. When a man doth compaſs or imagine the death of our lord the king, of our lady his queen, or of their eldeſt ſon and heir.” Under this deſcription it is held that a queen-regnant (ſuch as Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne) is within the words of the act, being invested with royal power, and intitled to the allegiance of her ſubject : but the huſband of ſuch a queen is not compriſed within theſe words ; and therefore no treaſon can be committed againſt him.

Let us next ſee what is a *compassing* or *imagining* the death of the king, &c. Theſe are ſynonymous terms : the word *compaſs* ſignifying the purpoſe or deſign of the mind or will ; and not, as in common ſpeech, the carrying ſuch deſign to effect. And therefore an accidental ſtroke, which