

would ascertain the Fees of their Officers, and let them be publickly known to every honest Freeholder in *England*.

If a Man be a common Barreter, or *Barretry*.
Stirrer up of Suits and Quarels among the King's People, which otherwise would be in Peace.

Maintenance, is a Taking in Hand, *Col. Lit.*
Bearing up, or Upholding of Quarels, *Mainte-*
or Sides, to the Disturbance or Hin- *nance.*
drance of common Right.

If one of the Jurors in an Inquest, shall give, or promise Money to another of his Fellows, to give his Verdict for Plaintiff or Defendant, this is *Maintenance*, tho' it be according to the Truth of the Cause: But if one of them do perswade his Companion to pass for one Side or other, as he conceiveth the Truth of the Cause to be, and as the Evidence does induce; this is no *Main-*
tenance.

If one give a Juror Money to appear ^{17 Ed. 4. 5.}
and give his Verdict on one Side, this is ^{18 Ed. 4. 4.}
Maintenance, tho' he do never appear, or do appear, and not serve.

If one do threaten to beat or kill a Juror if he do not give his Verdict on one Side, this is *Maintenance*, tho' he give his Verdict on the other Side. ^{22 Hen. 6. 6.}

If one come to a Juror of his own ^{22 Hen. 6. 6.}
Head, and offer to instruct him of the Matter in Question, this is *Maintenance*.

But if the Juror come to the Party, and desire him to instruct him, *contra*, 22 Hen. 6. 6.

Champerty. *Champerty* is, and *Champertors* are they that move Pleas and Suits, or cause to be moved, either by their own Procurement, or of others, and sue them at their proper Costs, to have Part of the Land, or Part of the Thing in Question, or Variance. And this is a Species of *Maintenance*; for every *Champerty* is *Maintenance*.

Embracers. *Embracers* are such, as when a Matter is in Trial between Party and Party, come with the Party to the Bar (having received some Reward so to do) and speak in the Case, or privily labour the Jury, or stand there to survey, or over-look them, thereby to put them in Fear or Dread of the Matter, or the like.

Informers. If a common *Informers*, upon penal Statutes, do compound with the Parties against whom he doth inform, without Leave of the Court in which the Information is preferr'd. These Offences do apparently pervert, abuse, or dishonour the publick Justice of the Nation.

The Offences against the Publick Peace, do consist either in Violence or in Negligence.

OF the first kind are Riots and Routs, unlawful Assemblies, forceable Entries, and forceable Detainers of Lands and Tenements, Maims, Batteries, and all manner of Trespases; to ride or go arm'd to the Terror of the King's People, contrary to the Statute of *Northampton*, to lie in wait to Maim, Kill, or the like.

By a late Statute, if any Persons, to the Number of 12 or more, shall unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously, assemble together, to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace, and being required by a Justice, Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff of any Town, &c. by Proclamation, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably depart to their Habitations or lawful Business, shall continue together one Hour after such Proclamation made, they shall be guilty of Felony.

And hindering or obstructing such Proclamation, or hurting any Person going to make the same, is Felony; and Persons continuing together an Hour after such Hindrance, is the same. The Rioters are to be seiz'd and apprehended; and if any of them are kill'd or wounded

ed in Apprehending, the Persons doing it shall be indemnified for the same: *Vide* 1 *Geo.*

And by a Statute made in the 10th Year of King *George*, Persons going abroad arm'd, in Masks and Disguises, robbing Parks, and committing Violence and Outrage on the King's Subjects, are to suffer as Felons.

For the committing of a Riot, there must be three or more Persons assembled for that Purpose; but if divers Persons be lawfully assembled, and fall out on a sudden among themselves, this is no Riot, only an *Affray*.

And where any *Affray* is committed, by two or more Persons skirmishing or fighting, the Constables are to suppress them; or they shall be fined for their Negligence; and any Spectator may put a Stop to *Affrayers* assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and apprehend the Offenders, where a Person is dangerously wounded.

13 *Edw. 1.*
cap. 1. Of the second Kind of Offences, is the Negligence of Constables, in following the *Hue and Cry*; and of Townships, in keeping of Watches upon the Highways, from Sun-setting to Sun-rising, between *Ascension-Day* and *Michaelmas*, and in Warding also in the Day-time to apprehend Rogues and Vagabonds, and such evil Members, which is of great Use,
and

and must be left to the Discretion of Justices and Constables, to appoint or alter it.

The Negligence of Constables in suppressing Rogues and Vagabonds doth consist in these Points, *viz.* If they do not arrest all Beggars, Rogues, and Vagabonds, and bring them before some Justice of the Peace to be punish'd as the Laws direct, particularly the Statute 12 *Annæ.* As a Reward for ^{12 *Annæ.*} which they shall have 2 s. for each Vagabond apprehended, payable by the Officer of the Place where such Vagabond was found begging unapprehended.

Wandering Patent Gatherers and Collectors for Prisons, Fencers, Bear-wards, common Players of Interludes, Jugglers, Gypsies, or Persons wandering in their Habit or Form; Pretenders to Physiognomy, Fortune-tellers, Users of subtil Craft, or unlawful Games, able body'd Persons, who run away and leave their Wives or Children to the Parish, Persons refusing to work for common Wages, not having otherwise to maintain them, and other idle Persons wandering abroad and begging, are adjudg'd Vagrants by the Statute.

Where such Vagrant is apprehended and brought before a Justice, he is to examine of his Condition and Circumstances,

ances, and his Place of Abode or Birth, upon Oath as well of the Party as of any other ; and if it appear such Person has obtain'd any legal Settlement, then he is to be sent to his Place of Settlement ; but if it cannot be found he hath gained any legal Settlement since his Birth, then the Justice is by Pass under Hand and Seal, (directed to the Constable) to cause the Vagrant to be convey'd to the Place of Birth ; or if he be under the Age of 14, and have Father or Mother living, to the Place of Abode of such Father or Mother ; and if that be not known, to the Parish or Place where found last begging, and he pass'd unapprehended.

Persons refusing to be examin'd upon Oath, or giving a false Account of themselves, their Birth, Settlement, &c. Or after convey'd to their Place of Settlement, found wandering again and begging, shall be deemed incorrigible Rogues, be committed to the House of Correction, there to remain and be kept to hard Labour during such Time as the Justices shall think fit, and be publickly whipp'd three Market Days successively ; and if they shall break out and make their Escape, they shall be guilty of Felony.

And these are Offences against the Publick Peace, consisting either in Violence or Negligence.

The Offences against the Profit of the King's People, are either Extortions, which do imply a kind of Force, or Fraud and Deceit.

HAVING mention'd Extortion before, I shall only add, that if Ordinaries, or their Officials exact more for the Probate of a Testament, or granting Letters of Administration, than is limited by the Statute of 21 Hen. 8. cap. 5.

If a Sheriff or Under-Sheriff take greater Fees, than are contain'd in the Statute of 23 Hen. 6. cap. 10.

23 Hen 6.
cap. 10.

If Coroners, Clerks of the Market, Clerks of the Assize, or of the Peace, Bailiffs, Goalers or any other Officers, or Ministers of Justice, by Colour of their several Offices, do exact or extort more or greater Fees, than are by Law appointed them, whereby they impoverish the King's Subjects, and enrich themselves ; these are against the Publick Profit.

Frauds and Deceits, whereby the King's Subjects are impoverish'd, are used for the most Part in the Making, Buying, and Selling of Commodities necessary for the Life of Man. And these Frauds are either General or Particular.

General

General Frauds have Relation to all Manner of Commodities, and the Offenders are such as buy and sell by false Weights and Measures, not agreeable to the King's Standard, nor mark'd or sign'd according to the Statutes in that Case made and provided.

11 Hen. 7.
cap. 4.

Every City, Borough, and Market Town, shall have a common Balance, with common Weights, seal'd according to the Standard of the Exchequer, in the Keeping of the head Officer or Constable, or shall forfeit 10*l.* the City, 5*l.* a Borough, and 40*s.* a Town, to the King: And shall also have a common Bushel sealed, under the like Penalties.

8 H. 6.
22 Car. 2.
cap. 8.

And if any Person shall sell, or buy by, or keep any Weight or Measure, which is not according to the Standard of the Exchequer, he shall forfeit 5*s.* to the Poor.

5 & 6
Ed. 6.

Fore-stallers, which do buy up Commodities upon the Way, before the same come to the Market.

Regrators, which buy Corn and other Victuals in the Market, and sell in the same Market, or any other within four Miles thereof.

Engrossers, which do buy great Quantities of Corn and other Victuals, and sell the same again.

These Offenders, for the first Offence forfeit the Goods, and are to suffer two Months

Months Imprisonment; for the second Offence, double the Value of the Goods, and six Months Imprisonment; and for the third Offence, the Offender loseth all his Goods, is to stand in the Pillory, &c.

Such as exercise Trades, which they have not been brought up in as Apprentices, according to the Statute of 5 Eliz. Artificers leaving the Kingdom. 5 Eliz. 5 Geo.

Those as deceitfully get into their Hands other Mens Goods by false Tokens, or Counterfeit Letters, which is made very penal by the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. cap. 1.

Such as should keep Toll-Books, in Markets and Fairs, and neglect to do it. All these are Offenders in general against the Publick Profit.

Particular Frauds are divers, according to the Diversity of Things that are useful, and necessary for Man's Life: Namely, Meat, Drink and Apparel, Furniture of Houses, Labourers, Servants, Apprentices.

A Baker not observing the Assize of Bread, shall be set in the Pillory. 31 Hen. 8. cap. 1.

And Mayors of Towns, &c. have Power 8 Ann. to regulate the Assize of Bread, and examine into the Goodness thereof: They may enter into any House, Shop, &c. of any Baker, to search for, and try Bread; and if it be found wanting in Goodness,

Goodness, deficient in Weight, &c. or shall consist of any other Sort than what is allow'd, the Bread shall be seized, and distributed to the Poor. Also a Penalty of 40 s. is inflicted by this Act, for Want of Weight.

1 Geo.

But by a late Statute, the Penalty is 5 s. for every Ounce wanting in Weight, and 2 s. under an Ounce, on Complaint made to a Magistrate in 24 Hours.

If a Brewer brews with Molasses, Sugar, Honey, or Extract of Sugar, he shall forfeit the Liquor, and One Hundred Pounds, by the Statute of 1 W.

1 W. & M. and M.

No common Brewer, Inn-keeper, Victualler, or other Retailer of Beer or Ale, shall make Use of any Sugar, Honey, Foreign Grains, *Guinea* Pepper, *Essentia Byne*, *Coculus India*, or any unwholesome Matetials, in making Beer or Ale; or mix any Sugar, Honey, Foreign Grains, &c. with any Beer or Ale in Cask, after the Cleansing, on Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

13 & 14
Gul.

2 W. & M.
cap. 146

If any Person sell Wine by Retail in Bottles, or any Measure but Pewter seal'd, according to Law, he shall forfeit 50 s.

By the Statute of 11 and 12 of W. 3. c. 15, it is enacted, That all Persons Retailing Ale or Beer, and every Person keeping any publick House, for Retail-
ing

ing and Selling Ale and Beer, shall sell by a full Ale Quart, or Pint, according to the Standard in the *Exchequer*, or City of *London*, in a Vessel made of Wood, Earth, Glass, Horn, Leather, Pewter, or some other wholesome Metal, marked from the said Standard in the *Exchequer*, or City of *London*, or some other Place where a Standard shall be kept, and not in any other Vessel not mark'd, on the Forfeiture of a Sum not exceeding 40 s. nor under 10 s.

The Sub-commissioners, or Collectors of the Excise, shall procure Ale Quarts and Pints of Brass, according to the Standard, and deliver them to every chief Officer of Cities, Corporations, and Market-Towns, where they have them not before; the Collector to forfeit on Default Five Pounds.

Every Mayor or chief Officer of each City, &c. or Market-Town, shall, on Request, cause all such Ale Quarts and Pints, made of Wood, Earth, &c. as shall be brought to him, to be measur'd and siz'd by such Standard, and mark'd with G. R. and a Crown, which Marks the said Mayor, or chief Officer, are to provide, and to take not above a Farthing for marking each Measure. The Mayor, or chief Officer, not doing his Duty herein, to forfeit Five Pounds, and treble Damages to the Party aggriev'd.

griev'd. One Moiety of all the Penalties in this Act shall go to the Poor of the Place, and the other to the Prosecutor, upon the Oath of a credible Witness, before a Justice of Peace, and Prosecution be within 30 Days after the Offence committed, and the Justice to levy the Penalty. I have been the larger on this Act, because it is thereby required to be given in Charge by the Justices of Peace to the Juries at the Quarter Sessions.

If Millers take excessive Toll, or by undue Measure, they are to be amerced, or fined by the Statute *de Pistoribus*.

3rd Ed. 1.

The Miller ought to take but one Quart for grinding one Bushel of hard Corn, and if he fetch and carry back the Grist to the Owner, he may take two Quarts. Now, hard Corn is intended, Wheat, Rye, and Messin; and for Malt, he shall take but half so much Corn as he should take for hard Corn, because it is more easily ground: But if he fetch and carry back the Malt, he shall have double Toll. *Crompt.* 221, 224.

If Victuallers and Artificers do conspire to sell at certain Rates and Prizes, contrary to the Statute of 2 *Ed. 6. c. 15.*

If any do contract with Artificers to go out of the Kingdom, it incurs a Penalty of 100*l.* and three Months Imprisonment; and the Artificers going abroad,

broad, are incapable of Lands, &c. and to be deemed Aliens. *Vide* 1 Geo.

All these are Offenders against the publick Profit of the King's Subjects, and Laws necessary to be put in Execution.

Secondly, Touching Apparel, the Frauds are used in making or dying of Cloth, 13 Ed. 6. contrary to the Statute, 13 Ed. 6. c. 2. and 1 Eliz. c. 12. 13 Ed. 6.
c. 2.
1 Eliz.
c. 12.

In making of Fustian against the Statute, 12 Hen. 7. 12 Hen. 7.

In making Felts against the Statute, 1 Jac. c. 22. 1 Jac. c. 22

And in making Shoes and Boots against the same Statute.

These are Offences against the Publick in that Kind.

Thirdly, Touching Furniture of Households, and other Necessaries.

The Deceit and Fraud of Goldsmiths against the Statute, 2 Hen. 6. 2 Hen. 6.

Of Pewterers and Brasiers against the Statute, 19 Hen. 7. c. 6. 19 H. 7.
c. 6.

Of Upholsterers against the Statute, 11 Hen. 7. c. 19. and 5 Ed. 6. c. 23.

Of Tile-makers against the Statute of the 17 Ed. 4. c. 4.

Plain Tile made shall contain in Length 10 Inches and a Half, and in Breadth 6 Inches and a Quarter, and in Thickness half an Inch and half a Quarter at the least. And every Roof-Tile, or Crease-
17 Ed. 4.
c. 17.

Tile, shall contain in Length 13 Inches, of the Thickness of half an Inch and half a Quarter at the least. Every Gutter-Tile 10 Inches and a Half. And he that shall sell any that is not so, shall forfeit to the Buyer double the Value, and be further punish'd.

Of Wax-Chandlers contrary to the State, 11 *Hen. 6. c. 12.*

Of Colliers and Woodmongers, contrary to 35 *Hen. 8. c. 17.* 13 *Eliz. c. 25.* 1 *Jac. 22.* 43 *Eliz. 14. 16 and 17 Car. 2. c. 2.* 2 *W. & M. Sess. 2. c. 7.*

These are Offences against the publick Profit of that Kind.

Lastly; Touching Labourers, Servants, and Apprentices ; forasmuch as the Fruits of the Earth cannot be improv'd and gather'd, but by Labourers ; neither can Gentlemen, Merchants, or Tradesmen, trade conveniently without Servants ; nor Arts, nor Sciences be continued without Apprentices :

Therefore, if any unmarried Person, having no other competent Means to live, do refuse to be retain'd in Husbandry, or some other Trade, wherein he hath been brought up.

If any Servant do exact greater Wages, or any Master give more than is set down by the Justices.

If any Servant do depart from his Master, before the Time of Retainer be expir'd,

expir'd, or without Licence, or lawful Warning. If any retained Servant shall make an Assault upon his Master or Mistress : Or if any Man do take an Apprentice in any other Manner than is ^{43 Eliz.} by Law directed, ^{c. 2.} 5 *Eliz.* 4.

By a Statute made the 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. ^{c. 30.} where any poor Children shall be appointed to be bound Apprentices, pursuant to the Act of 43 *Eliz.* c. 2. the Persons to whom they are appointed to be bound, shall receive and provide for them according to the Indenture ; and upon Refusal so to do, upon Oath thereof made by a Churchwarden or Overseer, before two Justices, he or she so offending, shall forfeit Ten Pounds, to be levied by Distress and Sale of Goods, to be applied to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where such Offence was committed ; saving to such Persons their Appeal to the next Quarter Sessions for that County, whose Order therein shall be final.

All these are likewise Offenders against the Profit of the King's People,

The Offences against the Health and general Ease-ments, and honest Pleasures and Recreations of his Majesty's Subjects, do consist in these several Points.

Nusances. **FIRST**, If Butchers or Victuallers, do sell corrupt Meat, or unwholesome Victuals, contrary to 31 *Hen. 8. c. 7.* they are punishable by Fine, Pilory, &c.

If any Butcher shall conspire to sell Meat but at certain Prizes, he shall for the first Offence forfeit 10*l.* for the second, 20*l.* &c. or be imprison'd and Pilory'd, 2 & 3 *Ed. 6.*

If Maltsters do make unwholesome Malt, contrary to the Statute, 27 *Eliz. c. 14.* 2 *Ed. 6. c. 10.* 1 *Jac. 25.* 39 *Eliz. 16.*

Under this Head may be comprehended all Publick Nusances; such as Sinks, Carrion, or the like, which may affect the Air if they be not remov'd

If Cottages and Inmates, which are noisom and pestering, both in City and Country, be permitted contrary to the Statute, 31 *Eliz. c. 7.* 35 *Eliz. c. 6.*

31 *Eliz.*
cap. 7.
35 *Eliz.*
cap. 6.

No Person shall make, build, &c. any Cottage, unless he assign to it four Acres of Land of Inheritance, being near, and always to be used with it, upon Pain of Ten Pounds.

Every Person that shall uphold, or continue any such Cottage after Con-
viction,

viction, shall forfeit forty Shillings for every Month.

There shall be no Inmate, or more Families, or Households, than one in any Cottage, made, or to be made, upon Pain of Ten Pounds *per Menssem* to the Lord of the Leet, to be paid by the Owner or Occupier,

If the Multitude of poor People, that ^{Poor.} are a very great Nufance to the Common-wealth, be not provided for according to the Laws in that case made and provided; whereby Provision is made, as well to relieve the impotent Poor that are not able to work, as to set to work the Poor that are able to work, that they may, in some Measure, relieve themselves.

43 Eliz.
cap. 2.
44 Eliz.
cap. 5.
3 & 4 W.
& M. & c.

If these Laws, concerning the Poor, were duly put in Execution, there would be no Beggar in *Israel*. And for the Execution of these Laws, the Makers thereof did principally intrust the Justices of the Peace of every County, who every Year within a Month after Easter, are to appoint Overseers of the Poor in every Parish. These Overseers are to Tax the Inhabitants of their several Parishes with competent Sums of Money, for the daily Relief of the Old, Blind and Lame, which are not able to work, and for Buying convenient Stocks of Flax, Hemp, Wooll, Iron, and other

Necessaries, Wares and Stuff, to set on Work such as are able, or to bind poor Children Apprentices to some honest Trade. For this Service the Overseers are to meet every Month, and are to give an Account to the Justices of the Execution of their Office, *vid. Act. 9. Geo.*

Highways.

Secondly, High-ways and Bridges, are publick Easements for the King's People, in their Passage to and fro about their Affairs. And therefore sundry Laws have been made for the Repairing and Upholding of them; namely, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. 5 Eliz. 13. 18 Eliz. 1c. 14 Car. 2. 22 Car. 2. and some others, which are still in Force, so far as they are not alter'd, or repeal'd, by the 3 & 4 of W. & M. c. 12. And by this last Act, the Justices of Peace, in their respective Divisions, are obliged to keep a special Sessions quarterly, for the Execution of these Laws.

*3 & 4 W.
& M. cap.
12.*

*1 Geo.
4. 52.* At the special Sessions, the Justices may, by Writing under their Hands and Seals, order the Reparation of those great Roads which most want Repairing; which shall be first repaired, and in what Time and Manner. The Surveyors of the Highways, are every Four Months to view all Roads, Highways, &c. and give an Account of the State and Condition of them to the Justices, who are to cause Assessments to be made
for

for their Reparation, &c. No Soil shall be permitted to lie in the Highway, on Pain of Forfeiting not exceeding 5 *l.* nor under 20 *s.* And Surveyors may make Drains in Lands adjoining to Highways; or turn any Spring or Water-course out of the Highway into the Ditches, for the better Keeping and Preserving of such Ways.

For the common Repairs of Highways, Six Days are to be appointed for Working on the same, before the Feast of *St. Luke*; and every Man keeping a Horse-Team is obliged to send out a Cart, and two able Men; and every Man keeping Oxen, must send them out, and a Wain, with two Men, or forfeit 10 *s.* for every Day's Default: And where Carts are not used, Horses must be sent, with able Persons, according to the Custom of the Place. Also every Householder, Labourer, &c. must either work himself, or hire a Person to work each of the 6 Days, or shall forfeit 12 *d.* per Day.

And if this Work is neglected, or if you know of any Highways that are not in sufficient Repair, you ought to present them.

Lastly, The honest Pleasures and Re-Game. creations of the better Sort of Subjects, do consist in Hawking, Fowling, Hunting and Fishing.

To

To take away young Hawks, or Hawks Eggs, or to drive away old Hawks from their Eyres. To hawk or hunt with Spaniels in ear'd Corn before it be cut and shocked, contrary to the Statute, 23 *Eliz. c. 10. 7 Jac. 11. 5 Eliz. 21.* If any Person trace and kill Hares in the Snow, he shall forfeit Six Shillings and Eight Pence.

If any one shall carry, keep, &c. any Gun, Cross-bow, &c. contrary to the Statute 33 *Hen. 8. c. 6.* he shall forfeit Ten Pounds, unless he have One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.*

By the Statute 1 *Jac. 1. cap. 7.* every Person which shall shoot at, kill or destroy, with Gun, or Bow, any Partridge, Pheasant, House - Dove, or Pidgeon, Hearn, Mallard, Duck, Teal, &c. or any Hare; or shall take, or destroy any Partridge, Pheasant, House-Dove, or Pidgeon, &c. with Setting-Dogs, or Nets, or shall trace or course a Hare in the Snow; or shall at any Time take, or destroy any Hare with Hare-pipes, Cords, or any other such Instruments or Engines; the Offender, upon Conviction, shall pay to the Use of the Poor, 20 s. for every such Hare, Fowl, &c. so taken and destroy'd; and 40 s. for having any such Greyhound, Setting-Dog and Nets, with many other Things relating thereunto, too long to be here recited.

There

There are many Laws for the Preservation of the Game, but I shall conclude with a few only; one against Deer-stealers, made 3 & 4 of *W. & M. c. 10.* If any Person shall unlawfully course, hunt, take in Toyls, or shall take away any Red or Fallow Deer, in any Forest, Park, &c. he shall for every Offence pay 20 *l.* and for every Deer wounded, taken, or killed, 30 *l.* for Want of Distress, to be imprisoned a Year, and after set in the Pillory at the next Market Town. By the Statute of the 4 & 5 of *W. & M. c. 23.* if any Person, not qualified by Law, do keep, or use any Bows, Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, Ferrets, Cony-Dogs, Hays, Lurchers, Nets, Tramels, Lowbels, Hare-pipes, Snares; or other Instruments for Destruction of the Game, he shall forfeit for every Hare, Partridge, &c. any Sum not under 5 *s.* nor above 20 *s.* And no Person unqualified shall keep any Net, Angle, Leap-pitch, or other Engine for taking Fish, under Pains and Penalties in that Act mentioned; but these, and some other Acts I have recited, do more properly belong to the Cognizance of the Justices of Peace out of Sessions.

By a late Statute, if any Higler, Chapman, Carrier, Inn-keeper, Victualler, &c. shall have in his or their Custody, any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, &c. on Proof thereof,

thereof, by one Witness, before one Justice of Peace, he shall forfeit 5 *l.* for every Hare, &c. And Selling, or offering to Sale, incurs the same Penalty. Persons not qualified, keeping Dogs or Engines to destroy Game, forfeit likewise 5 *l.* or shall be sent to the House of Correction for Three Months. 5 *Ann.*

This Statute is made perpetual; and no Lord of a Mannor shall appoint more than one Game-keeper in one Mannor, who is to be entered with the Clerk of the Peace, or not being otherwise qualified, shall be liable to the Penalties above-mentioned.

See 5 *Ann. c. 14.* & 9 *Ann. c. 25.* &c.

The Publick Nufances, to the Damage and Destruction of the King's Subjects, are the following.

Gaming
Houses.

ANY Person keeping an unlawful Gaming-house, may be committed by a Justice of Peace, until he find Sureties not to keep such a House for the future, and he shall forfeit 40 *s.* Gamesters may be also committed to Prison, without Bail, until they find Sureties not to play any more, and shall forfeit for every Offence 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

This is ordained by Stat. 33. *H. 8.* But by 10 *Ann.* the Law is more strict and penal as to Gamesters and Sharpers, who

who are the Ruin and Destruction of many Families. This Statute impowers any two or more Justices to cause such Persons to be brought before them, as have no visible Estates to maintain themselves ; and if they do not make it appear, that the principal Part of their Expences is defray'd without Gaming, then such Justices shall require Securities for their good Behaviour for 12 Months, or commit them.

Any Person playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Game, or Betting, and Losing the Value of 10*l.* may within Three Months sue for and recover the Money so lost, from the Winner ; and if the Loser do not prosecute for the same, any other Person may do it, and recover the same, and treble the Value, with Costs, one Moiety to the Prosecutor, the other to the Poor. And Notes, Bills, Bonds, or other Securities given for Money won at Gaming, or for Repaying any Money knowingly lent for such Gaming, shall be void.

Further, if any Person shall by Fraud in Playing at Cards, Dice, &c. or by bearing a Share in the Stakes, &c. win any Sum of Money above 10*l.* at one Time, such Person shall forfeit Five Times the Value of the Sum so won, by Indictment, and suffer such Infamy as in Case of wilful Perjury.

Lastly,

Lastly, If any Person shall assault, beat, or challenge any Person on Account of Money won by Gaming, &c. he shall forfeit all his Goods, and suffer Imprisonment for Two Years.

This is the Substance of this good and excellent Law, which thro' a false Notion of Honour, is very rarely put in Execution.

*Bawdy
Houses.*

The next publick Nufances are Bawdy-houses, which debauch and corrupt the Principles and Manners of the Youth of this Kingdom.

All Bawdy-houses, Ale-houses in By-Places, Brandy-shops, and other Sellers of Drink without Licence, and Masquerades, &c. are to be presented; and those that keep Shuffle-board Tables, and Bowling-Allies, &c. for these Allurements are very fatal to Servants and young Persons, who thereby learn Gaming, lose and squander away their Money, and then rob and pilfer from their Masters or Parents to recruit, and bring them on to Lewdness and their Exit at the Gallows.

There are few of our Malefactors who are executed for Thieving and Robbery, but were driven to their Necessities by the Conversation and Extravagance of lewd Women, who care not what Danger they bring upon others, so long as they themselves live in State
and

and Splendor, and are indulg'd in a slothful, lazy Life: But our Laws take Care to prevent this Evil, if Lust were to be confin'd by Law; for a Constable having Information that a Man and a Woman are gone to a lewd House, or about to commit Fornication, &c. may, if he finds them together, arrest the Offenders for a Breach of the Peace, and carry them before a Justice, who may bind them to their good Behaviour.

Dalt. 214.

A Constable having Information that a Person resorted to a common Bawdy-house, and there kept Company with lewd Women, one Night at Twelve a-Clock, went to the House with others to assist him, and arrested the Offender; and it was adjudged a good Justification, on the Party's bringing an Action of false Imprisonment. *Mich.* 13. *H.* 7.

Night-Walkers, and lewd Persons, in the Streets of *London*, may be arrested, and carried to the Compter Prison, 'till the Morning; when they are to be examined by a Justice, who may commit the lewd Women to the House of Correction, &c. and bind over the Men to the Sessions.

A Woman, &c. keeping a Bawdy-house, may be indicted at the Quarter-Sessions, and fined for the Offence; and so may
likewise

likewise a Frequenter of a Bawdy-house, knowing it to be such a House.

*Drunken-
ness.*

The last Thing I have to take Notice of, is Drunkenness, which metamorphoses a Man to a Beast, and makes him liable to the greatest Outrage and Violence on his Fellow Creatures.

Now the Stat. 4. Jac. 1. gives Power to Justices, &c. to punish Drunkenness, by imposing a Fine of 5 s. on View, Confession, or Proof by one Witness; or the Offender shall be set in the Stocks Six Hours: And for the second Offence he shall be bound with two Sureties in 10 l. to be of the good Behaviour, or be committed to Prison.

Thus you see Gentlemen, how the Wisdom of the Government from the Beginning, and the Wisdom of Parliaments from Time to Time, have provided a Salve for every Sore, and a Remedy for every Mischief. And you see how the Law extends from the highest Treasons, the foulest Felonies, and the greatest Contempts, of Misprision and *Premunire*, to take Order for Rogues and Vagabonds, Ale-houses, Cottages, Labourers, and the Poor, which may seem, in some Mens Opinions, small Things, and of small Consideration, when, indeed, they are Matters of great Consequence and Importance.

Now,

Now, Gentlemen, 'tis for the peaceable Preservation of this our excellent Government, by the due Execution of these our excellent Laws, especially those against Immorality and Prophaneness, that we are this Day met together. And in this Service you bear a very principal Part; for altho' his Majesty's Commission be directed to Us, whereby We are authoriz'd to proceed *Secundum Leges & consuetudinem Regni*; yet according to the Laws of the Land, We that are Judges at this Time, cannot proceed without the Service and Ministry of those who are Jurors; without your Inquisition and Presentment, no Malefactor can be brought to his Answer. The Law of *England* has put into your Hands the very Key of Justice, in all criminal Causes; for, by your *Billa vera*, or your *Ignoramus*, you do open and shut all Proceedings in all Pleas of the Crown. Since therefore the Government hath reposed so great a Trust in You; and since You have taken so solemn an Oath for the Performance thereof, I doubt not but you will discharge it with that Care and Diligence, as becomes good Christians, and good Subjects. And so I dismiss You to the Business of the Day.

A

PROCLAMATION

For the Encouragement of Piety and
Virtue, and for Preventing and
Punishing of Vice, Prophaneness
and Immorality.

GEORGE R.

WE most Seriously and Religiously
Considering, That it is an In-
dispensible Duty on Us, to be
Careful, above all other things, to Pre-
serve and Advance the Honour and Ser-
vice of Almighty God, and to Discou-
rage and Suppress all Vice, Prophane-
ness, Debauchery and Immorality,
which are so highly Displeasing to God,
so great a Reproach to our Religion
and Government, and (by Means of the
frequent ill Examples of the Practicers
thereof) have so fatal a Tendency to
the Corruption of many of our Loving
Subjects, otherwise Religiously and Vir-
tuously Disposed, and which (if not time-
ly Remedied) may justly draw down the
Divine

Divine Vengeance on Us and Our King-
 doms: We also humbly Acknowledging,
 that we cannot expect the Blessing and
 Goodness of Almighty God (by whom
 Kings reign, and on which we entirely
 Rely) to make Our Reign happy and
 Prosperous to Our Self and Our Peo-
 ple, nor hope for the Divine Assistance to
 Deliver Us from the great and immi-
 nent Dangers which our Kingdoms, and
 the True Protestant Religion, Establish-
 ed among us, are in this present Juncture
 threatned with, without a Religious Ob-
 servance of God's Holy Laws: To the
 Intent therefore, that Religion, Piety,
 and Good Manners may (according to
 Our most hearty Desire) flourish and
 Increase under Our Administration and
 Government, We have thought fit (by
 the Advice of Our Privy Council) to
 issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and
 do hereby Declare Our Royal Purpose
 and Resolution to Discountenance and
 Punish all manner of Vice, Profane-
 ness and Immorality in all Persons of
 whatsoever Degree or Quality, within
 this Our Realm, and particularly in such
 as are employed near Our Royal Per-
 son; and that for the greater Encourage-
 ment of Religion and Morality, We
 will, upon all Occasions, Distinguish
 Persons of Piety and Virtue by Marks
 of Our Royal Favour. And We do Ex-
 pect and Require that all Persons of
 Honour, or in Place of Authority, will
 give good Example by their own Virtue

and Piety, and to their utmost contribute to the Discountenancing Persons of Dissolute and Debauched Lives, that they being by that Means reduced to Shame and Contempt, for their Loose and Evil Actions and Behaviour, may be thereby also Enforced the sooner to Reform their ill Habits and Practices, and that the visible Displeasure of Good Men towards them, may (as far as it is possible) supply what the Laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent. And we do hereby strictly Enjoin and Prohibit all Our Loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, from Playing on the Lord's Day, at Dice, Cards or any other Game whatsoever, either in Publick or Private Houses, or other Place or Places whatsoever; and do hereby Require and Command them, and every of them Decently and Reverently to Attend the Worship of God on every Lord's Day, on Pain of Our highest Displeasure, and of being Proceeded against with the Utmost Rigour that may be by Law. And for the more effectual Reforming of all such Persons, who by Reason of their Dissolute Lives and Conversations are a Scandal to Our Kingdom, Our further Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers and Ministers, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other Our Subjects whom it may Concern, to be very Vigilant
 and

and Strict in the Discovery, and the Effectual Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons who shall be Guilty of Excessive Drinking, Blaspheiny, Profane Swearing and Cursing, Lewdness, Prophanation of the Lord's Day, or other Dissolute, Immoral or Disorderly Practices; and that they take Care also Effectually to Suppress all Sawdy-houses, Publick Gaming-houses and Places, and other Disorderly Houses, and to put in Execution the Statute made in the Nine and twentieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, Intituled, An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday. and also an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King William the Third, Intituled, An Act for the more Effectual Suppressing of Blasphemy and Prophaneness, and all other Laws now in Force for the Punishing and Suppressing any of the Vices aforesaid; and also to Suppress and Prevent all Gaming whatsoever in Publick or Private Houses on the Lord's Day, and likewise that they take Effectual Care to Prevent all Persons keeping Taverns, Chocolate-houses, Coffee-houses, or other Publick Houses whatsoever, from Selling Wine, Chocolate, Coffee, Ale, Beer or other Liquors, or Receiving or Permitting Guests to be or remain in such their Houses in the Time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon Pain of Our highest Displeasure.

Displeasure. And for the more Effectual Proceeding herein, We do hereby Direct and Command all Our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace, to give strict Charges at their respective Assizes and Sessions, for the due Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons that shall presume to Offend in any the kinds aforesaid, and also of all Persons that, contrary to their Duty, shall be Remiss or Negligent in putting the said Laws in Execution; and that they do at their respective Assizes and Quarter-Sessions of the Peace cause this Our Proclamation to be publickly Read in open Court immediately before the Charge is given. And We do hereby further Charge and Command every Minister in his respective Parish-Church or Chapel, to Read, or Cause to be Read, this Our Proclamation, at least Four times in every Year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective Auditories to the Practice of Piety and Virtue, and the Avoiding of all Immorality and Profaneness. And to the end that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practised by all Officers, Private Soldiers, Mariners, and others who are Employed in Our Service, by Sea or Land, We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, That they do take Care to avoid all Profaneness, Debauchery, and other Immoralities, and that by their own
Good

Good and Virtuous Lives and Conversations they do set good Examples to all such as are under their Care and Authority, and likewise take Care of and Inspect the Behaviour of all such as are under them, and to Punish all those who shall be Guilty of any the Offences aforesaid, as they will be Answerable for the Ill Consequences of their Neglect herein.

Given at our Court at *St. James's*,
the Day and Year *Ec.*

God Save the KING.

Bedford J. An ORDER made at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Town of Bedford, for the County of Bedford, on the Day and Year, &c. before Sir James Astry, Kt. William Farrer, Jun. Esq; Lewis Monoux, Esq; William Livesay, Esq; Thomas Bromfall, Esq; John Harvy of Ikwelbury, Esq; John Granger, Esq; Samuel Rhodes, Esq; Matthew Denton, Esq; Matthew Dennis, Esq; Samuel Ongley, Esq; William Boteler, Esq; William Norcliffe, Esq; William Alston, Esq; Thomas Cheyne, Esq; John Harvy of Thurlough, Esq; Walter Cary, Esq; and other Justices of the Peace for the said County, at the said Sessions assembled, as followeth.

‘ **W** Hereas his Majesty has been gra-
 ‘ ciously pleased to express his
 ‘ early Care of his People, in declaring
 ‘ his pious Concern for the Honour of
 ‘ God, the Advancement of Religion,
 ‘ and a general Reformation of Manners
 ‘ in this his Kingdom, by a gracious
 ‘ Proclamation, for the Encouragement of
 ‘ Piety and Virtue, and for the prevent-
 ‘ ing and punishing Vice, Prophaneness
 ‘ and Immorality; and thereby com-
 ‘ manding all the Laws against the Neg-
 ‘ lect

' lect of the Worship and Service of God
 ' on the Lord's Day, Blasphemy, pro-
 ' phane Swearing, Lewdness, Bawdy-
 ' houses, publick Gaming-houses, and
 ' Places, and other Disorderly Houses,
 ' and all Dissolute, Immoral and Disor-
 ' derly Practices, be put in Execution, as
 ' a Means of procuring the Blessing of
 ' Almighty God, to make his Reign hap-
 ' py and prosperous to himself and his
 ' People.

' We therefore, his Majesty's Justices
 ' of the Peace for the said County, in
 ' Quarter Sessions assembled, do in obe-
 ' dience to the said Proclamation, and
 ' in Pursuance of our Duty, unanimou-
 ' ly resolve, That we will put in the
 ' strictest Execution all the Laws against
 ' all Persons who shall be guilty of the
 ' Neglect of the Worship and Service of
 ' God on the Lord's Day, Blasphemy,
 ' prophane Swearing and Cursing, Pro-
 ' phanation of the Lord's Day, excessive
 ' Drinking, Lewdness, frequenting Baw-
 ' dy-houses, publick Gaming-houses and
 ' Places, or other Disorderly Houses, or
 ' any Dissolute, Immoral and Disorderly
 ' Practices ; and against all Officers and
 ' Persons, that contrary to their Duty,
 ' shall be remiss or negligent in putting
 ' the said Laws in Execution.

' And we do hereby Order, and strict-
 ' ly Require all High-Constables, Petty-
 ' Constables,

‘ Constables, Headboroughs, and all o-
 ‘ ther Officers, to be very diligent in
 ‘ making Search after such as shall offend
 ‘ in any of the Cases before-mention’d,
 ‘ and to bring all such as they shall find
 ‘ so offending, before some or one of his
 ‘ Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for this
 ‘ County, that they may be dealt with
 ‘ according to Law.

‘ And to the End, that the Negligence,
 ‘ Partiality, Connivance or Under-hand
 ‘ Practices of any of the Officers afore-
 ‘ said, may not prevent the Discovery
 ‘ and due Punishment which the Laws
 ‘ have appointed to be inflicted on the
 ‘ said Offenders, and which we, the said
 ‘ Justices, are bound, and resolved to
 ‘ put in Execution; We do therefore re-
 ‘ commend it to all Persons within this
 ‘ County, who shall at any Time here-
 ‘ after have Knowledge of any such Neg-
 ‘ lect, Partiality, Connivance, or undue
 ‘ Practices of any Officer aforesaid, and
 ‘ desire that they will give timely Infor-
 ‘ mation thereof, to some or one of his
 ‘ Majesty’s Justices of the Peace of the
 ‘ said County, against all which said Of-
 ‘ ficers so offending, we will proceed
 ‘ with the utmost Severity of Law, as
 ‘ Persons whose Unfaithfulness in their
 ‘ Office, is very mischievous to the Pub-
 ‘ lick Peace, and a great Encouragement
 ‘ of Vice and Immorality.

‘ And

‘ And to the End, that all Persons
 ‘ may take Notice of this our Order, it
 ‘ is further ordered by this Court, That
 ‘ the Clerk of the Peace of this County
 ‘ do forthwith cause a sufficient Num-
 ‘ ber of this our Order to be printed,
 ‘ and to send a competent Number of
 ‘ them to the High-Constables, who are
 ‘ hereby strictly required to cause some
 ‘ of them to be affixed upon all the
 ‘ Church Doors of each Parish within
 ‘ this County, and likewise forthwith to
 ‘ send the same to the Petty-Constables,
 ‘ Church - wardens, Overseers of the
 ‘ Poor, and Headboroughs of the respe-
 ‘ ctive Parishes within the said County ;
 ‘ which said Officers are hereby charged
 ‘ and commanded, to go to each Publick
 ‘ House in their respective Divisions or
 ‘ Districts, and give the Keeper of every
 ‘ such Publick House, Notice of this
 ‘ our Order.

Johannes Firby *Clericus Pacis pro*
Com, Bedford, predict.

The

The Particular

PROCEEDINGS

On TRIALS in the

Quarter-Sessions, &c.

AFTER the Charge is given, the Bills of Indictment being prepared, the Parties bound over (after first call'd upon by the Clerk of the Peace) are sworn to give Evidence; and then they are ordered to attend the Jury, whilst the Court considers of the Bill; unless the Matter be difficult, the Prosecution too violent, &c. when the Evidence is to be given in Court, that the Jury may receive proper Assistance.

When the Jury retire to consider of the Bill, they are on Examination of the Witnesses either to find the Bill, or bring it in *Ignoramus*: If they find the Bill, the Goaler is call'd upon to fet his Prisoner at the Bar; and the Prisoner being brought to the Bar, the Cryer says

to him, *A. B.* hold up thy Hand, thou standest Indicted by the Name of *A. B.* for, &c. (reciting the Crime laid in the Indictment) How sayst thou, Art thou guilty of this Felony, &c. whereof thou standest Indicted, or Not Guilty? If the Prisoner says Guilty, his Confession is immediately Recorded, and he's set aside 'till Judgment: If he pleads Not Guilty, (which is the common Plea) the Clerk says, *Cul. prit.* How wilt thou be try'd? And the Offender answers, By God and his Country. The Plea, Not Guilty, is likewise to be Recorded; and in this Manner, all the Prisoners are to be arraign'd.

This done, the Prosecutors are to attend, and the Jury to be call'd upon their Panel thus:

You good Men, that are return'd and Impanell'd in this Court, to try the Issue joyn'd between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the Bar, answer to your Names: Then call them over, and a full Jury appearing, make Proclamation, If any can inform the King's Attorney in this Court of any Treason, Murder, Felony, or other Crime committed by *A. B. &c.* the Prisoners at the Bar, let them come forth.

Then say to the Prisoner, the Persons that you have now heard call'd, are to pass upon your Trial of Life and
 Death,

Death, &c. If you intend to challenge any of them, you are to do it as they come to the Book, and before they are sworn.

Then swear the Jury, (bidding them look upon the Prisoner) in this Manner :

Oath of the Jury.

YOU shall well and truly Try, and Deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoner at the Bar, whom you have deliver'd in Charge ; You shall true Verdict make, and bring in, upon Enquiry into the Crime mention'd in the Indictment, according to the Evidence that shall be given you.

So help you God.

When this is done, you are to acquaint the Jury with the particular Crimes of which the Prisoner stands Indicted, by reciting the Indictment ; and after that, the Clerk of the Peace is to say, To which Indictment he hath pleaded, Not Guilty, and for Trial hath put himself upon God and his Country ; so that your Charge is to enquire whether he be Guilty of the Felony, &c. whereof he stands indicted, or Not ? If you find him Guilty, you are to make Enquiry into what Goods and Chattels, &c. he had at the Time that the Felony

was

was committed, or at any Time since. If you find him Not Guilty, you shall enquire whether he did fly for it; and if you find he fled for it, you shall enquire what Goods and Chattels he had at the Time of his Flight; but if you find him Not Guilty, and that he did not fly for it, you shall then say no more.

You are then to call upon the Witnesses, and swear them thus :

Oath of the Witnesses.

THE Evidence that you shall give on the Behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, against A. B. Prisoner at the Bar, shall be the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

So help you God.

The Evidence being given, you are to set another Prisoner at the Bar, and say to the Jury, You are also to understand that C. D. stands likewise Indicted before you at this Time, For that he on &c. last, stole &c. (reciting the Substance of the Indictment) for which he hath been arraign'd, and pleaded thereto Not Guilty; and for his Trial hath put himself upon God and his Country; you are therefore to Enquire of him as of your first Prisoner, (but this is understood.

derstood where the Offence is of the same Degree) and hear your Evidence.

After all the Evidence given, the Bailiff is to be sworn to keep the Jury.

Oath of the Bailiff to keep the Jury.

YOU shall Swear that you will keep this Jury without Meat, Drink, Fire, or Candle, 'till they shall bring in their Verdict ; you shall permit no Persons to speak to them, neither shall you speak to them yourself, any further than to ask whether they are agreed.

So help you God.

Thus when all Things are given in Charge, the Jury withdraw to their Room, and consider of the Matter ; when they are agreed, and return'd within or near the Bar, the Prisoners are brought forth, and the Jury call'd over ; who all appearing, the Prisoner is set to the Bar, and the Clerk of the Peace says, Look upon the Prisoner, you Gentlemen of the Jury ; How say you ? Is *A. B.* Guilty of the Felony, &c. whereof he stands Indicted, or Not Guilty ?

If the Jury say *Guilty*, you are to record it, and bid the Prisoner be taken away ; If they say *Not Guilty*, you are to bid him down upon his Knees. Then say, Goaler, set *C. D.* to the Bar, and do

do as before ; and when the Verdict is given of them all, say, My Masters of the Jury, hearken to your Verdict as the Court hath Recorded it : You say *A. B.* is Not Guilty of the Felony, &c. whereof he stands Indicted ; You say *C. D.* is Guilty of the Felony, &c. whereof he stands Indicted ; and so of the rest in their Order.

Then cause Proclamation to be made, and say, All manner of Persons keep Silence while Sentence is given, upon Pain of Imprisonment. Then set the Prisoners to the Bar, and pronounce Sentence against them accordingly.

This is the Manner of proceeding against Criminals in the Quarter Sessions, &c. And the Court is to advise the Prisoner for his Good, not taking Advantage too strictly against him : And the Court may also be informed from a By-stander, especially a Man of the Law, offering any Thing as *Amicus Curia*, relating to the Trial.

A Defendant in any Cause is to have a Copy of the Indictment before he pleads ; and if there be any Insufficiency, he may plead it, whereupon the Indictment will be quashed, or the Defendant may traverse 'till the next Sessions.

If no Bill be found, the Indictment will be quashed of Course.

Bills of INDICTMENT for Crimes, and PRESENTMENTS of Furies.

An Indictment for Petty Treason.

*JUR. &c. quod A. B. de &c. die &c.
in Domo C. D. apud &c. in Com. pred.
vi & armis, viz. cum &c. quem idem A. B.
adtunc & ibid. in manu sua dextra tenuit
in & super pred. C. D. adtunc Magistrum
suum & in pace dict. Dom. Reg. existen.
voluntar. & ex malitia sua præcogitat. in-
sult. fec. & præfat. C. D. adtunc Magi-
strum suum adtunc & ibid. cum &c. præ-
dict. felonice & proditorie apud &c. præd.
in Com. pred. percussit & vulneravit & ei-
dem C. D. apud &c. præd. in Com. præd.
felonice proditorie & ex malitia sua præ-
cogitat. cum &c. præd. unum vulnus mor-
tale in & super dextram partem ventris
sui dedit longitudinis &c. profunditatis &c.
de quo quidem vulnere mortali idem C. D.
a præd. die &c. Anno suprædict. usque &c.
diem &c. prox. sequen. apud &c. præd.
languebat & languidus vixit quo quidem
die &c. Anno suprædict. præd. C. D. apud
&c. præd. in Com. præd. de vulnere mor-
tali*

tali præd. obiit Et sic jur. præd. super Sacrament. suum præd. dicunt quod præfat. A. B. præd. die &c. apud &c. in Com. præd. præfat. C. D. modo & forma præd. ex malitia sua præcogitat. voluntar. felonice & proditorie interfecit & murdravit contra pacem, &c.

An Indictment for Murder.

JUR. &c. quod A. B. nuper de &c. in Com. præd. Deum præoculis non habens sed instigatione Diaboli motus & seductus, die &c. circa horam decimam post Meridiem in Nocte ejusdem Diei, apud &c. præd. in Com. præd. vi & armis in & super quendam C. D. in pace Dei & dict. Domini Regis adtunc & ibidem existen. insultum fecit & prædict. A. B. cum Gladio &c. ad valenc. &c. quem idem A. B. in manu sua dextra adtunc & ibidem extract. habuit & tenuit felonice voluntarie & ex malitia sua præcogitata præd. C. D. apud &c. præd. in Com. præd. percussit & vulneravit & eidem C. D. apud &c. præd. in Com. præd. felonice & ex malitia sua præcogitat. cum Gladio &c. præd. unum vulnus mortale in & super dextram partem dedit longitudinis &c. & profunditatis &c. quo quidem vulnere mortali idem C. D. instanter obiit, Et sic jur. præd. super Sacram. suum præd. dicunt quod præd. A. B. præd. die &c. Anno supradiet. apud &c. præd. in Com. præd. præfat. C. D.

*modo & forma pred. ex malitia sua prece-
gitat. felonice & voluntarie interfecit &
murdravit, contra pacem dict. Dom. Regis
Coron, &c.*

An Indictment for Felony.

JU R. &c. quod A. B. nuper de &c. in
Com. &c. apud &c. in Com. pred. vi
& armis &c. Clausum cuiusdam C. D. fre-
git & intravit & unum Equum coloris ni-
gri pretii sex Libr. de Bonis & Catallis
pred. C. D. ad tunc & ibidem scilt. apud
&c. pred. in Com. pred. invent. felonice
furat. fuit cepit & effugavit, contra pacem
dict. Dom. Reg. nunc Coron. Dignitatem &c.
(If an Accessary, say) Et quod quidam
E. F. nuper de &c. in Com. pred. die &c.
ante feloniam pred. in forma pred. fact. &
perpetrat. apud &c. pred. maliciose & felo-
nice consuluit mandavit, procuravit, inci-
tavit & abettavit, pred. A. B. ad feloniam
pred. faciend. & perpetrand. Or, Et quod
E. F. de &c. post feloniam pred. in forma
pred. fact. & perpetrat. ipsum A. B. apud
&c. in Com. pred. die &c. felonice recep-
tavit & confortavit, contra pacem, &c.

An Indictment for a Riot.

*F*UR. &c. quod A. B. nuper de &c. in
 Com. pred. C. D. nuper de &c. & E. F.
 nuper de &c. die & Anno &c. vi & ar-
 mis &c. Baculis, Gladiis, &c. Riotosè &
 illicite seipsos ad perturband. pacem dict.
 Dom. Reg. nunc apud &c. pred. in Com.
 pred. assemblaverunt & congregaverunt &
 sic assemblat. & congregat. existen. adtunc
 & ibid. in & super quendam G. H. in pace
 Dei & dict. Dom. Regis adtunc similiter ex-
 isten. insultum fecer. & ipsu. G. H. adtunc
 & ibid. verberaverunt, vulneraverunt &
 malectaverunt, & alia enormia ei intu-
 lerunt ad grave damnum ipsius G. H. ac
 contra pacem dict. Dom. Regis Coron. &
 Dignitat. suas necnon contra formam Stat.
 in hujusmodi casu edit. & provis.

An Indictment for an Assault.

*F*UR. &c. quod A. B. de &c. in Com.
 pred. die & Anno &c. apud &c. in Com.
 pred. in & super C. D. in pace Dei & dict.
 Dom. Regis adtunc & ibid. existen. vi &
 armis insultum fecit & ipsum C. D. adtunc
 & ibid. verberavit, vulneravit, & male
 tractavit ita quod de vita ejus desperabatur
 & alia Enormia ei adtunc & ibid. intulit
 ad grave damnum ipsius C. D. & contra
 pacem, &c.

If for an *Affray*, say, A. B. C. D. &c. vi & Armis viz. cum Gladiis, &c. tal. die &c. Arraiat. & illicite congregat. insultum & Affraiam fecerunt in terrorem & perturbationem diversor. subditorum dicti Dom. Regis &c. Et in malum Exemplum &c. contra pacem, &c.

An Indictment for keeping of an
Alehouse.

M E M O R A N D. quod ad General. Session. Pacis Domini Regis tent. apud &c. in Com. &c. die & anno &c. coram A. B. Mil. C. D. E. F. Ar. &c. Justic. Domini Regis ad pacem infra Com. pred. conservand. necnon ad divers. felonias transgr. & alia Malefacta in Com. predict. perpetrat. audiend. & terminand. assign. per Sacramentum G. H. J. K. L. M. &c. proborum & legalium hominum Com. predict. ad tunc & ibidem furat. Onerat. ad Inquirend. pro dicto Domino Rege presentat. quod J. B. de &c. in Com. pred. die & anno &c. & continue postea usque diem &c. voluntarie, obstinate & sine Licentia, admissione vel allocatione duorum Justiciariorum dicti Dom. Regis, ad pacem infra villam &c. conservand. assign. assumpsit super se custodire & custodivit unam communem Popinam (anglice a common Tippling-House) & in eadem ibid. totum tempus supradict. commu-
niter

niter & publice vendidit & utteravit cervi-
vis. (anglice Ale) & al. potum diversis
ligeis & subditie dicti Dom. Regis Jur.
predicti. ignot. contra formam Statut. &c.
ac contra pacem &c.

An Indictment of a Bawdy-House.

JUR. &c. quod A. B. de &c. die & an-
no &c. & diversis temporibus antea &
postea apud &c. tenent & custodiunt, occu-
pant, & frequentant in domibus suis ibid.
communia Hospitia, Lupan. Luxur. & For-
nicacion. Et permittunt Homines & alias
Personas suspectas, & non boni gestus nec
Famae, cum meretricibus carnaliter incubare,
ad magnum nocumentum totius Populi Do-
mini Regis, ibid. prope commorantium, &
in malum Exemplum omnium aliorum in tali
casu delinquen. ac contra Pacem, &c.

An Indictment for keeping a Gaming- House.

JUR. &c. quod A. B. de &c. in Com.
pred. die & anno &c. ac diversis aliis
diebus & vicibus ante hujus Inquisitionis
commune Hospitium apud &c. in Com. pred.
manutenebat & adhuc manutenet & ibid.
divers. Person. suspect. cum pictis Chartis
& aleis illicite ludere permittebat tam in
Die quam in Nocte post horas debitas & le-
gitimas

*gitimas ad gravamen Inhabitantium ibid.
 & in malum Exemplum alior. dict. Dom.
 Reg. subditorum, contra formam Statut. &c.
 & contra Pacem, &c.*

An Indictment against a Person for
Drunkenness.

*FUR. &c. quod A. B. nuper de &c. die
 & Anno &c. & multis diebus & vici-
 bus tam antea quam postea apud &c. in
 Com. pred. & alibi in diversis aliis locis
 infra Com. pred. fuit & adhuc est commu-
 nis Poculator (anglice Drunkard) & com-
 munit Perturbator pacis dict. Dom. Regis in
 malum Exemplum aliorum subditorum dict.
 Dom. Reg. & contra Pacem, &c.*
