

1, & 12 W. or that the Kings and Queens of England are not able by the Authority of their Parliaments, to make Laws sufficient to limit and bind the Crown of this Realm, shall be guilty of High Treason, and being thereof convicted and attainted, shall suffer Death, and all Losses and Forfeitures, as in Cases of High-Treason.

And if any one by Preaching, Teaching, or advised Speaking shall declare, maintain or affirm, as aforesaid, such Person being lawfully convicted shall incur the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, (i. e.) they shall be out of the King's Protection, shall be committed to Prison, and lose their Lands, and Tenements, Goods and Chattles.

But by this Statute, if the Prosecution be for Words, there must be Information given of them upon Oath to one or more Justices of the Peace within three Days after such Words were spoken; and the Prosecution must be within three Months after such Information, and the Conviction must likewise be by the Oath of two credible Witnesses.

'Tis to be observed that in High Treason there are no Accessaries; and therefore my Lord Coke tells us, that what will make a Man Accessary to a Felony before the Fact, the same will make him Principal in High Treason.

Now as to Trials for Treason, there hath been a considerable Alteration made in the Law for the benefit of the Subject in late Years; and one would wonder that amongst a People so jealous of their Liberties, that it had not been done before; or indeed that in these Cases, where the Punishment is so great, the Criminal should not have the same Benefit of defending himself, as he hath for a common Trespas.

My Lord Coke, in the 12 Year of King James, tells us, that the Jesuits had slandered our Law in Cases of Trials for Treason, because the Offenders had