

But the Parliament in the seventh Year of the late King *William*, wisely considering that Truth cannot well appear, but by the Testimony of Witnesses, thought it absolutely necessary to put the highest Obligations on them, and that on both Sides, which is an Oath.

Therefore they provided, That a Person indicted for Treason, by which Corruption of Blood might be made, or for Misprision of such Treason, shall have a Copy of the whole Indictment five Days before his Trial, he desiring the same; and that he may advise with Counsel, and make his full Defence by two of them; that his Witnesses shall be upon Oath, and that he pay for the Copy of his Indictment, not exceeding five Shillings, but he is not to have the Names of the Witnesses for the King.

'Tis farther enacted, That no Man shall be indicted, tried or attainted of such Treason, or Misprision of Treason, but upon the Oath of lawful Witnesses, who shall both speak to the same Overt-Act of Treason, or to different Acts, but of the same Treason, unless the Prisoner is mute, refuseth to plead, or challengeth above thirty-six peremptorily, or confesseth the Fact.

But such Offender may be *outlawed*, and if attainted by Outlawry, yet he may come in and be tried by Law after such Outlawry, and he shall upon his Trial have the Benefit of this Act.

And where distinct Treasons of divers kinds are alledged in one Indictment, one Witness to one Species of Treason, and another Witness to another, shall not be two Witnesses within the Meaning of the Law; and no Evidence shall be given of an Overt-Act, unless expressly laid in the Indictment.

The Prosecution shall be within three Years after the Offence committed, except it be for Treason