

them to do by Rewards and premia Act 32. Chap. 5. Parl. G. W.
 25 May 1720 James Linnam. That persons who violently got together
 them in the streets of a City, and that they would oppose
 the laying the Malt tax, and threatened vengeance on a
 Gentleman they suspected to be the author of it; or that
 they violently invaded or broke into his house, or carried
 away or broke and destroyed any of the goods or furniture
 thereof; or was and part of any of these facts; was found
 Relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment; October
 1725 James Farwell & others.

A Great Riot, is that which is punishable with death
 of this kind and two persons liable for an Act. 17. Whose persons
 to the Number of twelve or more unlawfully, upon the
 the Disturbance of the Public peace, being Required or
 Commanded by the Sheriff, Steward, Bailiff, or Magistrate,
 Deputes of any of them, or by the Magistrate of a Borough,
 Royal, or any Justice of Peace, or Magistrate to whom such power
 is by Proclamation in the Kings Name, to Disperse them-
 selves, shall riotously continue together for the space of
 one hour after such Command, by proclamation or otherwise
 they know that such a proclamation was Violently
 done to be Made; such continuing together to the Num-
 ber aforesaid in either case, in fact or in law (the
 pain of death and Confiscation of Moveables, and
 in England is a Judge for any without Benefit of Clergy,
 Every such Sheriff, &c. within the limits of their Res-
 pective Jurisdictions, on Notice or knowledge of any
 lawful assembly of this kind, is to Report to the next
 and (there is among the Rectors, &c. as near to them as he
 can safely come, shall, after commanding them, or
 causing it to be commanded, openly make proclama-
 tion or cause it to be Made in these words or like in
 effect, our Sovereign Lord the King, Charles the
 Commandeth all persons assembled immediately

to Disperse themselves and peaceably to Repair to their
 habitations or to their lawful Business, upon the pains
 Contained in the Act made in the first Year of King
 George first for preventing tumults and riotous assem-
 blies, God save the King. If the Rectors do not disperse
 themselves within an hour after such proclamation
 Made, or after their knowledge of its being Violently
 done, it is lawful for the Sheriff, &c. or any Justice of Peace
 any other peace officer, or such person as he shall
 Command to assist him therein (all the Kings his Highnesses
 Agents and ability being at his Command in that Matter) to
 seize such persons and Carry them before a Justice of Peace,
 and to their being proceeded against according to Law
 And if they happen to be killed, Maimed or hurt by Reason
 of their Resisting, the persons endeavoring so to Disperse
 or seize, the Killing, Maiming or hurting is no way
 punishable. Again, any person who with force and arms wil-
 fully and knowingly opposeth or any way hindereth or
 hurteth those that shall begin or go to make proclamation
 in his Majesties Name to the Rectors to Disperse them-
 selves and Retire, whereby such proclamation is not Made,
 Maimed in fact and the pain of death and Confiscation
 of Moveables; and in England, suffer death a Judge
 without Benefit of Clergy; G. 1. cap. 5. § 1. 2. 3. 5. 9. And
 a persons continuing with his Accomplished proclamation
 and tumultuary assembly not with standing proclamation
 and Command Made by one of the Magistrates of the
 place to them in the Kings Name, as aforesaid, and
 form Directed by the Statute for the space of an
 hour after such proclamation and Command; was
 found Relevant to infer the pain of death and Con-
 fiscation of Moveables, albeit it was pleaded for
 the Pardon that the Act did not hold, that before
 Reading of the proclamation there was Comman-
 ded; and the Plea in fact was contrary to the
 Crime ought to be plainly set down in the bill.