

Maintain or assist thieves in their going to steal, or he turns
 or Intercommends or trust with them for that end, may be just
 Just either Criminally, or Primarily as art and part act 21 Parl
 J. 6. But this is not to be understood of those who harbour
 and Entertain a thief any considerable time after committing
 of the theft, or before Letters of Intercommencing were issued
 And discharging the charges to hold Bonds pending with them
 Going the Receiver of a thief should be in Prison and keep the
 the Receiver of a Murderer or other Malefactor Whosoever by
 part i. Tit. 20 52 Tit. 34 54. One taking after goods wrong
 stolen who had taken the same and before they were, and
 taking Money from the owners to get them back and has
 so much power with the thieves as to get the goods back
 again upon his hook; Imports his Reception to the Crime
 It being the Duty of all honest Men and good subjects
 on Notice of such Crimes and persons to Discover them and
 bring them to Justice; and not to Encourage them by taking
 Correspondence and sharing with them in their prey 20
 vombor: 1669 Callum 99 Magregor. By the law of England
 persons taking Rewards for helping to steal goods, who do
 they catch the thief to be brought to trial and give Evidence
 Against him, are guilty of felony 49. i cap. 11 54. See Pen
 deeper who hides persons whom he had Reason to think to
 be thieves, by the Neighbours telling him so, or their offer
 -ring him Inter ordinary Rewards for their quarters, or for
 being the servants, or keeping a jealous watch, is liable
 upon the presumptions to an arbitrary punishment in
 Holland Whosoever crim. part i. Tit. 20 52. By the Common
 Law of England the Keeper of an Inn is guilty of a petty
 which Offence, if he usually harbours thieves, Whosoever pl
 Or lib. 1 chap. 78 51. But a husband Entertaining or
 stealing his wife guilty of theft, or a wife for her husband
 one Provides Lodging and other would not be a Crime
 as when such a thing is done by one stranger and Indifferently
 persons to the other 2. 2 ff 20 Receptator. Who are not at all
 the others, Under the tie of Natural affection or

Relation to perform such a good office to the offender. 20
 is an act and part of theft by committing the theft act 2 Parl
 i. J. 3. Which is an agreement with a thief to secure him
 from punishment for some private Satisfaction or partial
 faction given by the thief. It is Derived from theft and bet
 Compulsion, or Amends: Hence it is termed Emenda fieri.
 Theft bet is committed either by Juggler or private persons
 telling of a thief that is, taking a Ransom for Dismissing
 him or fining with him of theft do one or to be done (that
 is taking a share of what he had stolen for letting him
 at liberty) by action of Regality, In person last of his Regality,
 and by a Sheriff Justice or Baron for the last of life
 and goods act 137 Parl. 13. J. 1. But if forming friends that
 Lords of Regality should be left punished: than others, his
 George Makenzie (observ. on d. act 137) In this think, that
 all the persons above said guilty of theft bet, are punish-
 able with the loss of life and office, and that the Words
 of the statute are only misplaced. It is a private person who
 goods are stolen if he transacted with the thief and a part
 any pursuit against him is punishable. as the principal
 thief act 2 Parl. i. J. 3. Because the person should for his own
 private interest to be upon him to prosecute the thief for
 whose arrest if convicted would fall to the King. This al-
 low any Indifferent person finding a thief in the way is
 not punishable for merely letting him escape, since he is
 not obliged to take him: Not if he takes a Ransom from the
 thief for a part of the stolen goods for letting him go, he
 is guilty of theft bet and punishable as a thief Whosoever
 crim part i. Tit. 20 51 82 observ. on d. act 137 Which is
 agreeable to the Civil law lib. 1 ff 20 Receptator punish lib 1 18
 ju. ff de offic. Praef. By the law of England, Ransom
 and Imprisonment is the punishment of theft bet, and
 which is understood to be committed when the Owner
 of stolen goods takes them again and favours the thief,
 or takes another Amends not to prosecute him stem.
 pl. Cor. 40 a. Book 3 Ind. 134 Hale pl. Cr. 130. that is,