

200 pounds from the Government d. Act 6. sess. 2. Parli.
Ch. 2. And if man were Defensed, the not Obliged to
and pursue a thief, or Man in a house when Robbed
purse and bill, they should not Indemnify the Robber
offens. or d. act. 6. In England not only is this his and
Every reason Against Robbers 3 Edw. 1. cap. 9. Stat. of W.
chap. 3 Edw. 1. cap. 127 Eliz. cap. 13. But also a Reward
of 400 pounds sterling is due by law to him who apprehends
and prosecutes a highway man to Conviction to
be paid by the Sheriff of the County where the Robbery
was Committed; Besides the Robbers horse furniture
Arms money and other goods taken with him, Unless
claimed by the person from whom they were taken
4 W. & M. cap. 8. & 9. cap. 16.

Instances for Robbery at the King's Advocates
Instances, about the private parties Injured by the
and do not Complain 31 March, 1601 James Wood Younger
of Bonnington 3 July 1693 Samuel Smith 13 July
1691 John Featon 10 September 1723 James Brand
A Libel for Robbing the writs and Evidents of law
not particularly mentioned and Described was pro-
tained: Albeit it was pleaded, that were the lands
proposed, the Pannel could prove that such lands
Consequently the writs thereof belonged to him self
31 March 1601 James Wood Younger of Bonnington
A Libel for Robbing one of his writs and papers
in General was sustained without specifying the
writs. Albeit it was pleaded for the Pannel, that
since Repins might be for Lucre sake, it should
made appear, that the writs taken was profane
and Not a libel papers: and if they was profane
the Pannel might have this Defense, that they
previously conveyed by the purser to himself or some
other 9 Feb. 1713 Gordon of Balfour. In like manner
An Indemnity of Robbery by taking away of

or books papers and Accounts in General was sustained
July 1717 James Graham alias Graham. An Indemnity
for Robbing and taking away from his Common post
boy the Paquet by bag, dollars and black box, without
his assent the loss by papers or goods, was sustained Re-
solvant to the pair of the pair of the Albar it was plead-
ed for the pannel, that Robbery differing from theft
only in the quality of Violence, the Design of gain must
be in both, and here Curiosity was more Designed than
profit. In the post law Composed in Robbery the Violence
more than the Damage 13 July 1691 John sea law. Where
a private person purposed for Robbery, the person In-
jured and the goods Robbed require to be libelled, to
show the Interest of the prosecutor, and the quantity
of loss he sustained. But in a prosecution to libel habitual
of the King, it was held sufficient to libel habitual
or frequent Robbing the houses of two laird tenants,
or what goods were Robbed: because it was all one to
his Majesty which of his subjects be Robbed or what
be taken away; it being his interest to see, that his law
be not Violated, which is Crim. part. 1. tit. 34. § 3. Nor
is it Material for the pannel to protest, that were the
particular goods said to be Robbed Expressly, he might
perhaps Defend himself by Instructing a Right to them,
or a Consent from the owner to take them for the Go-
vernality of the Libel will not bind or him to plead,
that the taking away such and such goods contained
In for Robbery; In the post he had a Right to them
or was allowed by the owner to take them. An In-
dennment at the King's Advocates just for Robbing
a person named, or some other person alternatively,
was granted by the Pannel upon the Account
that the person Injured was not Named, and Con-
wards