

\* 1. By the Law of England a Feme covert is so much favoured in respect of the power and Authority which her Husband hath over her that she is not deemed accessory to a Felony for receiving her Husband guilty of it, as her Husband would be for receiving her  
 Coko 3 Inst. 108. Hals pl. cr. 65 Hawkins pl. cr. lib. 1. ch. 1. sect. 10. ~~and also~~  
 vid. vol. 2 pag. 243.

\* She suffers no punishment for committing a bare Theft by coercion of her Husband, or in company with him, in which case it is presumed, that she did so by his coercion. 2 St. Rep. 31. Standfords Les p. 55. 2d coron 26 Hals pl. cr. 65, words. Inst. vol. 2. Lib. 3. ch. 1. pl. Hawkins pl. cr. lib. 1. ch. 1. fol. 9.

\* But if a wife commits Theft of her own voluntary Act, or by the bare command of her Husband who did not join in it, or be guilty of Treason murder or Robbery in company with or by coercion of her Husband, she is punishable as much as if she were sole. Hals pl. cr. 65 words. Ibid. Hawkins ibid. sect. 11. A wife may be also condemned jointly with her Husband to the pillory for keeping a Bawdy House Hawkins ibid. fol. 12 because this is an offence relating to the government of the House in which the wife has a principal share, and such as is presumed to be managed by female Intriguers. And generally a feme covert must answer as if she were sole for any offence not capital against the common Law or Statute; and if it be of such a nature that it may be committed by her alone without the concurrence of her Husband she may be punished for it without the Husband, and he who was no way party to it shall go at large. But if a wife incur the forfeiture or a penal Statute the Husband may be made a party to an action or Indemnitie for the same (as he may be generally for any suit for a Cause of Action given by his wife) and will be liable to answer what shall be awarded thereon, Hawkins ibid. fol. 13.

\* 1. one who in presence of the Court of Kings Bench, Chancery, Common Pleas or Exchequer or before the Justices of Assize or Oyer and Terminer strikes any person with or without a weapon, shall lose his Hand and his Goods, and the profits of his Lands during Life, and suffer perpetual Imprisonment, upon Rep. 120 Hawkins pl. cr. lib. 1. ch. 21. sect. 3. vid. vol. 2 pag. 80. And he who makes an affray in the presence of any of the Kings Justices or any of Justices in England is highly punishable Coko 3 Inst. 141. Hawkins ibid. sect. 10.

\* 2. not only those who disturb the administration of Justice by direct contempt offered to the Kings Courts, but also all such as are guilty of any injurious Treatment of those persons who are under the more immediate protection of the Courts, are highly punishable by fine and imprisonment; as if a man assault or threaten his Attorney for suing him or a counsellor, or a Attorney for being employed against him or a Juror for being sworn against him or a Goalor for keeping a prisoner in safe custody Coko 3 Inst. 142. Hals pl. cr. 131 Hawkins ibid. sect. 14.