

CHAP. 4. An act continuing an act, entitled, An act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called *quakers*, shall be accepted instead of an oath in the usual form.

See the note on 7 and 8 W. 3, Ch. 34.

CHAP. 6. An act for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the protestant line, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors. (Part.)

See the note on Ch. 3, and on 12 and 13 W. 3, Ch. 2.



1 *Anne, St. 1.—A. D. 1701.*

CHAP. 8. An act for explaining a clause in an act of parliament, began and holden at Westminster, the two and twentieth of November, in the seventh year of the reign of our sovereign lord and king William the third, entitled, "An act for the better security of his majesty's royal person and government.

See the note on 7 W. 3, Ch. 27. The 6th section of this statute, declared that it should extend to Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey, and to all his majesty's dominions in America and elsewhere.

CHAP. 22. An act to declare the alterations in the oath, appointed to be taken by the act, entitled, An act for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the protestant line, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders and their open and secret abettors, and for declaring the association to be determined.

See the note on 13 W. 3, Ch. 6.



1 *Anne, Stat. 2.—A. D. 1702.*

CHAP. 9. An act for punishing of accessaries to felonies, and receivers of stolen goods, and to prevent the wilful burning and destroying of ships.

For the part of this statute, concerning accessaries, see the note on 3 and 4 W. and M. Ch. 9; as to the 3d section, under which the witnesses for prisoners, in trials for treason or felony, were to depose on oath in the same manner, as those for the prosecution, it undoubtedly extended to the province, as well as that of 7 W. 3, Ch. 3, which made a similar provision in regard to treason, (see 4 Bl. Com. 353 and 354,) and inasmuch as there was a time when witnesses were not suffered thus to depose, and the contrary practice originated with these statutes, it would have been proper to incorporate them with our laws; but a sufficient provision appears to be made by the 19th section of our declaration of rights, which among other things, declares that in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to examine the witnesses for and against him, on oath. The 4th and 5th sections of this