

their preachers must Declare their Approbation of  
and subscribe the Articles of Religion Mentioned in the  
13 Eliz. cap. 12 Except the 24. 35. and 36. Articles and the 1<sup>st</sup>  
Words in the 20 Article Viz. the Church hath power to decree  
Rites or Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith: And also  
Articles are also exempted from Approving or subscribing part  
of the 27 Article Touching Infant Baptism. Disenting  
preachers that are qualified are exempted from jurish offices and  
serving on juries. Any person who Disturbeth and abuse the  
them when preaching, are to find sureties for a Recognition  
of 50 pound to appear at the Quarter sessions, or must be  
committed till then and being convicted, shall for ever  
20 pound to the King, 1 W. & M. cap. 1. cap. 16. Which Law is  
Commonly called the Act of Toleration & Disputing  
preachers duly qualified as aforesaid, was allowed  
to officiate in any Congregation that he in the County where  
he was qualified, provided the place of meeting was  
fore such officiating duly Certified and Recorded, and  
39. Protestant Dissenters had also access to offices and  
places of trust and profit in the Government, Upon the  
safe terms of occasional Conformity.

Who after any person bearing office civil or Military  
in England or in the Navy or in the Fleet of Jersey or Guernsey  
convicted upon the oath of two Justices of the Peace  
Refusing to or being present at any Convocation upon any  
or Meeting there for the sake of Religion in other Manner  
than according to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of  
England, were made to forfeit 40 pound to the Proprietors  
to lose his office and to be incapable to bear office or  
employment there: so that oath were made of the offender  
before some Judge or Justice of Peace within ten days  
after Commission, and the offender might have  
three Months, tho' the Deceased person might have  
been Reconciled by conforming to the Church of  
England for a year and receiving the sacrament of  
the Lords Supper according to the Rites thereof  
at least in the Year without going to any Convocation

Or other Disputing Meeting for Religious worship, 10. Stat. 2.  
And a person convicted before any Court at Westminster for  
at the Assizes, or before Justices of Peace and Jurymen of keeping  
any publick or private School, or teaching any youth at Home  
or Schoolmaster in England &c. before he subscribe so much of the  
Declaration 13 Eliz. 2. Viz. I. H. do declare that I do conform  
to the Liturgy of the Church of England &c. as is to be seen  
and before he get a license from the Bishop of the place, where  
he fell of office, was to be committed to the Common Gaol for  
three Months without Bail 2. H. 2. M. cap. 7. But the  
last two legal functions being found Very incongruous, they  
are now Repealed & amended and made void 5 G. 1. cap. 21. Have  
add, that Magistrates be not present at any Disputing Meet-  
ing in their peculiar habit, or attended with their own  
shells belonging to their office, or pair of Spectacles to hold  
any office &c. 52.

These Dissenters called Quakers, who seem to be having call  
was formerly a tax, and to the Royal Chace, and conforming by pa-  
ticularly that of 13 Eliz. 2. cap. 4 for refusing to take the  
oath, but now they are exempted from all swearing and Re-  
quire only to subscribe the Declaration in 2 Eliz. 2. cap. 1  
Declaration of fidelity, and loyalty to the King, and as a profession  
of their belief of the trinity, and that the holy Scriptures of the  
old and New Testament are given by Divine Inspiration 1 W. & M.  
cap. 15 513. fund. 8 G. 1. cap. 6. They were first allowed to give  
Evidence in Civil Causes upon a solemn affirmation or Oath  
Tending to the presence of Almighty God the Witness of the truth  
of what they said 7 Geo. 3. cap. 34. fund. 1 G. 1. cap. 6. But  
now the more is required of Quakers than solemn affirmation  
tending to Declare and affirm for a judicial oath, without men-  
tioning those words by God himself and a solemn affirmation  
in the presence of Almighty God, the Witness of what they say  
8 G. 1. cap. 6 which they did much scruple at. But then they  
are not permitted to give Evidence in any Criminal cause,  
or to serve on juries, or to bear any office or place of profit  
in the Government, and if their solemn affirmations be false,  
they are punished as in the case of Perjury, 7 Geo. 3. cap. 34.  
1 G. 1. cap. 6. fund. 8 G. 1. cap. 6. 52.