

Imports, when the force and violence is offered to be used  
and the prosecution is compelled to allow a witness against her. She pretends of giving Money or promising a Reward  
to work up the process, is out of the case for the Plaintiff  
who is charged with an Atrocious Crime must in  
such show but Innocence; which is not more or less than  
the party aggrieved found unwilling to commence the pro-  
cess, or was Encouraged thereto by officious Middle men.  
The Lord sustains the Libel, and Rejected the Defense  
4 April 1723 Colonel Francis Charter. It is an act  
of force against this Crime, that the Woman was har-  
assed with her own Comfort. And it being hard to prove  
such a Comfort, for that she might have Conforted a  
boy she designedly cried and made a Scolding Register  
which possibly she might do, if for any other to Confort  
from the works a Confort to her own Dishonour, so  
all should be Required upon it for the Plaintiff's Con-  
viction in her own Crim. part i. Est. c. 56. In the opinion  
of some it is no Rape to force a Woman who Conceived  
with Confort by the Reriffler, as if she did not have  
Conforted if she had not Conforted, stamp pl. Cor. 2  
Fuller 29.6 Britton But others are of  
different sentiment and say, it is no good plea against  
the Reriffler that he did not Confort her. In fitl. of the  
law of England Edict. octavo 159. 625. It is written, chapt. 4. 52. For as the Philosopher of that Nation  
may be doubted of, so the opinion founded upon it  
from every question able, not only because such thing  
against Confort doth not Conferre the previous  
Violence, but also because if it were necessary to prove  
that the Woman did not Conceive, the offender could  
not be tried till such time as it might appear who  
they did or not. In England a Woman Reriffler  
is allowed to be a witness of the facts. Mod.  
Rep. 8. Because such cases are generally Contro-

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so heinous a Crime would go unpunished. Unles the  
testimony of the Woman should be Received. And in Scotland  
the woman Reriffler and her father and Mother  
Received as witnesses, 20 Feb. 1650 William McRae. Lord  
Brodick is given to two witnesses swearing that a Maid  
was Reriffler against her will, that to whom she swear  
that it was with her own Confort, Proff. Farin. de la  
Liste furnit. qu. 15. n. 144.

Chapp. 6.  
Of Mayhem or Mutilation and Dismemberment  
of a Member or limb without taking Notice of the various Accepta-  
tion and Descriptions of Mutilation and Dismem-  
berment taken with the Distincts of Burnes, Slavours and Thy-  
ficians, who often Confound the two as signifying the  
same thing, Content my selfe to give the Common Accepta-  
tion of these Crimes as generally Understood in the law  
of Scotland, and set in the Bookes of adjourned  
Mutilation is, the Unlawfull hurting by Violence  
any Member of ones Body, so as it shal be unfull,  
or becomes incapable to performe its proper function,  
without separation from the Body, which is commonly  
done by cutting off or breaking with a weapon, or  
without it in wrestling, the Nerves and sinnes where  
by such a Member is moved. This differrs from Detrac-  
tion, in that the former takes away the substance of  
a Member and disabled altogether, whereas the  
latter only weakens and rendes it less usefull. How-  
ever the Crime of Mutilation was not found proved  
by hurting and wounding ones Right arm, In helpe  
he was not altogether disabled from using the same  
15 December 1630 John and Gilbert Kennedy.  
Dismemberment is the Unlawfull amputation or  
Cutting off by Violence any Member of ones Body, where