

Counties that brought them to, began in a Contempt of their parental Authority

Assaulting the Lives of Ministers of the Gospel, or Robbing their Churches, or actually attempting the same, is punishable with Death, and a Seal of Nobility. And a Reward of 500 Merks is appointed to the Discoverer, and 200 Merks to the Apprehender of the Criminal, to be paid out of the Kings Treasury; and Slughter committed by any person in endeavouring to apprehend the offender, is punished by act 4 Parl. 2 sess. 2 Ch. 2. By attempting to assault the Lives of Ministers, we find Woodstock's Murder Condemned, but what the Law calls Actum Proximum, as the shooting a Pistol which Mithgave, Melensis Offens. or de act 4.

The Striking or putting violent hands on any Minister of the Gospel act 27 Parl. 11 J. 6 or causing Violence to be offered for any cause what power to any Minister having lawful Warrant to preach and administer the Sacraments act 7 Parl. 1 Ch. 2 is punished with the loss of Members, Whoso of his self goes to the King, and half to the party offended. Sir George Melensis Offens. on act 27 Parl. 11 J. 6 will have those only punished in Manner aforesaid who have done Ministers Sollicitly or upon some Ecclesiastical Account because of their Character: and that Injuries done to Ministers in an Accidental Scuffle, are Confined only as Wrongs done to other Subjects. But one beating with his fist or Stick a Minister after he was told and knew he was a Minister was sustained Relevant to infer the point of 1719 Ensign William Bower. Concerning Rabbling of Ministers See Suprapage. If any be done to a Minister in his person or goods within his parish

the Levellers life renters, and others having Interest in the parish are liable to Repair his Damages, if they cannot afford to provide the Malefactor act 5 Parl. 2 sess. 1 Ch. 2. Injuries done to Ministers may be prosecuted at the suit of their Kings Advocats, Procurator for the Church, or of any other person et. act 27 without Concurrence of the Minister Injured, who cannot Discharge or pass from the Injury 23 Feb. 1719 Ensign William Bower. For the Interest of the Government required those of so sacred a Character to be in a particular Manner protected from Injustice. And the Christian forgiving spirit of right Apostolical Ministers might be too safely trusted to forgive Injuries made Against them upon Honor, or perhaps Good Reason to consent to a Pardon, for Law hath put it out of the power of the party Injured to suffer his Offender to escape due Punishment.

The Grandees of England having in their minds been inbred to Divide themselves into parties, and every one to Draw their Commons that Dependes on him to support his Interest against all opposers; and these factions being kept up by false and scandalous Surmises and Reports of one another; Invented by Scurriles and Defamers by their Respective Followers and adherents: such as thought themselves Injured that way frequently, took Revenge at their own hands; by Reason whereof the whole Kingdom was often in flames; and the Government in danger of being subverted, Equivocally in the Reign of King Henry the third. This gave rise to Laws against wearing Liveries or Badges, or Riding Armed. Further to oblige the Nobility and great men to forbear the out Ragion's Practice of carrying out Reparation of Injuries by their Swords; The Parliament provided a Legal and better Remedy Against the Uttering and Spreading False and scandalous Stories that might create Disaffection betwixt the King and his people, or the great