

and known; against whom the Person injured hath a Remedy by Action, and it is found Rigorous to have a Recompence to law whose probably more Gentle ones will be effectual. That even those who have possession of goods by Delivery of the owner may be guilty of Larceny by taking away part thereof with an Intent to steal, as if a Garrison upon a march had taken out part of the goods. *Hancif. pl. 64. 25 a.* So he who enjoyeth ~~the~~ *ibid. 62* *Hancif. Ibid. 65.* Because if a person take a part distinct from the Whole was gained by wrong, and not Delivered by the owner; nay was obtained basely and clandestinely in hopes to prevent the health being discovered at all, or laid upon any one when discovered. And if a Garrison after he had brought all the goods to the place appointed take them away again fearing ~~the~~ *ibid.* *Amissus furandi he is guilty of Larceny. Hancif. Ibid. 66.* ~~the~~ *Coke Ibid. Hale Ibid. Hancif. Ibid. 57.* Because if a person taking was after the possession which he received from the owner was Determined. Again, one who bath only ^{1/3} of the use of goods to a special purpose, as a graft who bath ^{1/3} of the use of goods before him in a tavern for eating and drinking, is guilty of Larceny by Deserftfull taking away such Money, plate or other goods for his own use without the owner's Consent. *Coke Ibid. 108. Hale Ibid. 67. Hawkins 108. 6. 36.* Where one who hires a Lodging Room in a house furnished, and takes away with an Intent to steal any bedding, or furniture therin let to him for his use, it is larceny. *3 & 4 W. M. cap. 9.* Which law was made to remove all Doubt of his being Indictable because of his having a kind of special property in the goods, and being to pay the greater Rent in Consideration of them. If a man not desirous to buy a horse is allowed by the owner to ride him to try his speed, and he rideth quite away with him. *1. Rep. 82.* or if a Shop keeper deliver goods to a person that cheapest them, and be ^{not} *ibid.*

Runneth away with them Rayns. Reg. 275. Both these are guilty
of larceny. For the horse or goods were not out of the possess-
ion of the owner by foul robbery, but by Completing the Bar-
gain ^{466.} between; and the pretended buyer riding or running away
shows his intention to get the horse or goods into his power
soon in order to steal them back i.e. &c. Hale said. 61. Ban-
king said. § 6.

and bid. \$6.
Off one or more partners who have right to things in
Common do fraudfully a & abstract or take away for his own
use the whole or more than his own share; as if one of several
partners in a partnership do steal destitute in the night
time take away a whole & 3 shares, he is certainly guilty
of theft, not with standing his partial interest & his share
is \$3 & he paid \$45 C. S. D. for his share, which is his
part i. Oct. 19 \$2 in fine.

A servant who bearing the Name of George or John Dody
of his Master Money or place, ~~or~~ ~~or~~ ~~or~~ ~~or~~ ~~or~~ ~~or~~ ~~or~~
as purser master or butler or chamberlain and Raine away with
such Money or place or sheep and then Complaynt or
Embezzled them to his own use, or without the owners
Consent, if guilty of theft Roote ther. This is first breaking
thee. Yea bond servants are break and are punished ~~as~~
thievous for stealing them found and their servit from
their Masters. As Coal Chours, Coal Heards and fall
Machers receiving no wages and food, who leave their
Master without a testimonial from him, or an Absentie
on of a sufficient Excuse of other coming away from his
Magistrate of the place, and go to serve another Coal or fall
Master for hire act 11 Parl. 18 J. C. But none word ever
condemned to die upon that score mentioned above and
act 11 And this penal law affects only Coal Heards and
fall machers who go from one Coal or fall master for
fee and wages: seeing it were Unreasonable to punish
such a person for giving over that hard work and
leaving himself to some other Occupacion which
meets