

The Great Charter till the fourth year of Philip and Mary, and his continuers carried them to the fourth year of Elizabeth. Soon after Ferdinand published his Collection of Statutes and brought it down to the sixteenth year of James the First. These have been since continued by Stanley, Keble &c. In which Collection the Titles only of the Statutes expound, repealed, altered or out of use, are inserted; But it contains marginal Notes and References. In comparing these Editions with the Rolls of Parliament, it may be observed 1^o Divers Acts in print are not in the Roll. 2^o Many in the Rolls are not printed. 3^o Divers clauses are omitted in the print which occur in the Rolls. 4^o There are many considerable variations in the printed Statutes. 5^o Some Statutes pretended to be enacted and afterwards disaffirmed, are yet printed. 6^o Whole parliaments where in notable matters were transacted are omitted. 7^o Whole parliaments are repealed and made void by subsequent Acts, Coke 4 Inst. 50 1551. Nicolson English Histor. Lib. part 3 Chap. 2. Roger Astorley Britan. Constituti. Chap. 13 Sect. 2.

* An ordinance of parliament is commonly distinguished from an Act: For as much as the latter can only be made by the King, and a threefold consent of the Estates; whereas the former is ordained with one or two of them.

* Acts of parliament relate to the first day of the session of parliament in which they were made, if it is not otherwise provided by the statute Coke 4 Inst. 25. An Act of parliament cannot be antiquated by non use, it continues always in force till it be repealed Coke 1 Inst. 115 a. 2 Inst. 21 Craig. Feud. Lib. Tit. 9 § 6. which occasions miserable debates upon old forgotten Statutes.

* The Great Charter and several of the old Saxon Statutes are explained by the Lord Coke 2 Inst. 11. Whose words show how the common Law stood before the making of such Statutes; whether they introduced any new Law, or only declared the old; what were causes and Ends of enacting them; what branches of them were then altered or repealed &c. Sir Henry Spelman hath also an elaborate Discourse on that famous Charter of Liberty.

* Sir Robert Broock, Sir Francis Craig have published Readings: Which are variations Exercises performed by the outer Barristers of the Inns of Court by the appointment of the Benchers. The Reader usually makes Choice of a part of them for his subject; and his main business is to observe what Inconveniences and defects were in the Law before the making of that Act, and how far it removes them.

* The Statutes are commonly plac'd and an alphabetical Abstract or Abridgement thereof made by necessity by Edmund Wingate of Grays Inn, Joseph Washington of the middle Temple, Henry Boult of Grays Inn, William Nelson of the middle Temple &

* So much shall suffice to have said concerning the more Law of England, I proceed to give what use there is for the civil and Canon Law in England; and what authority those have there.

* One Vacarius. (whom Goldon Dissert. ad Fel. cap. 7. takes to be the famous Ruggius reckoned amongst Innocent's Scholars, profess'd and taught the civil Law in the University of Oxford in the year 1149. And tho' the teaching it was a little interrupted by King Stephens prohibitory Edict, it reviv'd after that Kings death, and grew more and more into Reputation. King Edward the first is said to have intruded Francis, Son of the famous Accursius who wrote the Glosses, from Bologna where he profess'd the civil Law, into England to teach it at Oxford, where a royal Mannor was assigned for him and his Family to dwell in. Since which time the Kings of England have ever been protectors of the civil Law, and allowed an annual salary to the professors of it. To which King James the first added a prebendary in the Church of Salisbury towards the support of professors of the civil Law in the University of Oxford. And besides many of the Founders of Colleges have appropriated Fellowships for the maintenance of students of the civil Law.

* The Canon Law in so far as consistent with the Royal prerogative and the Laws of the Land, was, in time of popery, received in England by the general approbation of King and people, and publicly expounded in Schools and Universities. And tho' after King Henry 8 had thrown off the popes supremacy, a new Ecclesiastical Law was projected, and the framing of it committed to the care of thirty two persons of the highest Characters and Reputation in Divinity, civil and Canon Law. This design took no Effect, and the old Canon Law was confirm'd excepting such Articles thereof as were repugnant to holy Writ, the Kings prerogative, the Law, Customs & Statutes of England 25 Hen. 8 cap. 19. and is still in use in other protestant Countries. Besides this Canon Law, the constitutions of the Arch Bishops of Canterbury made in their provincial Councils are recorded in England; of which those from Henry Langton to Henry Chicheley have been illustrated with learned Commentaries by Doctor William Eynwood official in the Court of Canterbury, who was a great Lawyer and the first English Man who wrote on the civil Law. Next to these provincial constitutions of Canterbury, the Legatine Constitutions made by the popes Legates in England are a part of the Ecclesiastical Law thereof. To which other Acts of authorizations of the Clergy Summons'd by the Kings, writs to consult of the more weighty Affairs of the Church in time of parliament and confirmed by his Majesty may be added.

* William the conqueror by his absolute power as with the end of page 102