It is most and most fit that lawfull authoritie
it shall also wth is ordayned for the deferre of
the one and punishm^t^ of the other should straine
the lyne of Justice beyond the ordinarie lounge
and take coyuisite revengem^t^ upon them for
the same.

Authoritie to punish as cause requireth

And therefore this high Court as it excellethe
all other ordinarie Courts of Justice in this
that besides sundrie noblemen endued wth great
wisdome and learninge of manie sorts, it cate
also the most grave and learned Judges of the
other Courts for their assistance, so is it of all
others the fittest to applie new remedies for new
disease and to wrest and governe the edge of
honor authorities excellent wisdomes and
ymitie of the biggest learninge upon sure discretion
imposed misrepoions Sirepegants and dange=
rous detraco^rs^

The defence of publique persons

And noe less reason it is shall but shue good and
upright Judges Justices Commissiones Officers
and whatsoever other publique ministers as wth out
stekinge by patches and startinge goales do
walke rectis via in their sw^d^all railinge and
yet nevertheless bee assayled by the tongues oppug=
ned by the forces or distumforted by the com=
tenances of other men should fly and resort
for refuge to this high Court as to a certaine
sanctuarie and solid anker and should there
take the defence of their authorities at the
hands of them by wrest mdands and comendaton
they first retained it

The further authoritie of the Starrchambr in thinges not mentioned in the first statute

A miggt afford out of mynie owne tyme and
memorie some particularities of examples for
for the most pt of these sort of offences drawne
into this Court by comp^lte^ and sentenced by
authoritie there But beeause it is obvious

to omitt names to writinge and it gave
noe sufficient note or warrant out of the
Register of the Court were wth to shelde my
selfe it rpose rather to forbeare and will now
contrlnde my discourse wth a few words con=
=terminge the authorities that this Court gate
over tepise and the like offendes that are
not ytinulonlie named in either of these
two statutes wgrow^th^ it first began

The bre of manu=mission for=bakinge of freedome

Albeit the greate Charter of the libertie of
England the bonde lies of manumission ab
it were of the people of this Realme out
of that servitude wgoneni the Norman gad kept
them many yeares after their conquest Lete
in the rgn of the kinge amongst many other
freedomes grauntes this Nullus liber homo
capiatur vel imprisonatur aut disseisitur
de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus vel
liberis consuetudinibus aut ut largetur aut
exuletur aut aliquo modo destruatur nec
super eum ibimus nec super eum mittemus
nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum vel
per legem terre ea wgereby the comon sub
tenants emsells ~~ca~~ freed from that absolute
authoritie wth the former Kings and their
Counsell of state gad apprised your Em
and that ere unjust not from henceforth to
bee drawne to answere in any cause except
it were by waie of indittm^t^ or presentm^t^ of
good and lawfull men beinge sir Yeares
or by process made upon writt originall
after the nature of lawe gad bine provide
(for what wisdome of man is there that
can forsee what shuld bee meete in carry
stirular) and some misdiamonors happenige
also from tyme to tyme in the distribution
of those lawes that were alreadie made