

where Officers and Jurisdictions are several, that the one should intermeddle within the Jurisdictions of the other.

Co. 4. 46.
Ubi quis
delinquit,
ibi punie-
tur. See hic
tit. Homici-
de. 37 H.
8. c. 6.
9 El. p. 12.
23 El. c. 10.

Neither shall any Justice of Peace deal in, or punish any Trespas, or other like Offence, committed in any other County against any penal Statute, though such Offender shall be brought before him, (see the Commission the first *Affix. & postea, tit. Guns, Labourers, and Partridges;*) except the Statutes shall especially enable them thereto, as the Statutes 1 Jac. & 7 Jac. which do enable the Justice of the County where the Offence shall be committed, or the Offender apprehended; (See *tit. Partridges*) and the like; or that it be for matters of the Peace, or in case of Felony (See *tit. Affrays, and Felony.*)

By the Statute of 2 H. 5. 4. St. 1. Justices of Peace might send their Writs for fugitive Labourers to every Sheriff of England.

Neither shall any Justice of Peace for the time that he shall make his abode or be out of the County (where he is in Commission) intermeddle to take any Recognizance, or any Examination, or otherwise to exercise his Authority in any matter that shall happen within the County, where he is in Commission; neither can he cause one to be brought before him out of the County where he is in Commission, into the other County; for, being out of the County where he is in Commission, he is but as a private man. *Vide hic tit. Affray, Imprisonment, Robbery and Warrants, and Plo. 37. & 13 E. 4. 8.*

In the case of Helier against the Hundred of Benhurst, it was resolved that where a Person robbed in one County, and made Oath before a Justice of the Peace of the same County being in London, that he might well take the Oath where he was, although out of the County, for he acted therein not virtute officij, but as a person designed to a particular end and purpose, and the Plaintiff had his Judgment: but they held that if he acted or did any thing virtute officij out of his County it was void.

And yet a Sheriff being out of his County may make a Pannel, or may make Return of any Writ. 9 H. 4. 1.

Now my purpose is to set down more particularly what things the Justices of Peace, out of their Sessions of the Peace, may do in the Execution of their Commission, or of the Statutes wherewith they are charged. And herein you must observe that some things are permitted to be executed by any one, two, or more Justices; and some other things are more especially appointed and appropriated (by some Statutes) to some one certain Justice of Peace, or two; or more Justices; either in regard that such Justice or Justices is or are next the place, or are of the *Quorum*, or the like.

And here note, that whatsoever any one Justice of Peace alone may do (either for the keeping of the Peace, or in other Execution of the Commission or Statutes) the same also may lawfully be done and performed by any two or more Justices.

But where the Law giveth authority to two, there one alone cannot execute this: For *Una persona non potest supplere vicem duarum; & plus vident oculi quam oculus.* See Co. 5. 94. & Plo. 393. a. b. Co. L. 181.

And yet where a Statute appointeth a thing to be done by two Justices of Peace (or more,) if the Offence be any misdemeanor or matter against the Peace, there, upon complaint made (of the Offence) to any one of those Justices of Peace, it seemeth that one of those Justices may grant out his Warrant to attach the Offender, and to bring him before the same Justice or any other Justice, to find Sureties for his appearante at the next general Sessions, there to make answer to such his Offence; or else he may bind the