Here also I will give a short View of such particular and private STATUTES, (made only for some particular Shires, Cities or Towns) as do give some Power also unto two (or more) Justices of Peace out of their Sessions.

## CHAP. CXV. V.66.

Or paving of Aldgate street, 13 Eliz.23 & 23 Eliz.12. For the repairing of Cardiff-Bridge, 23 Eliz. 11. Cardiff. For Justices of peace in Cheshire, &c. 27 H.8.5. Chepfton. For repairing of Chepstow-Bridge, 3 Jac. 23, Chichester. For Chickester Haven, 27 El.22. Landon. For paving Drury-lane near London, 3 Jac. 22. See more here before, titulo London. Nonfuch. For repairing the Highway at Nonsuch, 3 Jac. 19. For recovery of Marsh ground in Norff. and Suff. 7 Jac. 20. Norfolk. Suffolk. For making Coverlets and Dornicks there, 5 Ed.6 24. Norwich. For Recognizances to be taken of Lessees in Northumberland, 11 H.7.9. Northumb. For amending Bridges within five miles thereof, 18 El.20. For making the River of Thames navigable to Oxford, &c. 21 Jac. 32. Oxford. Shipey. For repairing a Ferry in the Isle of Shepey. See 18 El. 10. 6 27 El. 26. Suffex. For laying our new Highways in Suffex and Kent, 14 H.8.6. 16 H.8.7. See before tit. Purveyors. Upton. For repair of *Opton* Bridge, 3 Jac. 24.

For wages of the Knights of Parliament in Wales, 35 H.8.11. Wales. For establishing Justices of Peace in Wales, 34 H.8. For making of the Bridge at Wilton over Wye, in the County of Here- Wilton. ford, 39 Eliz.24.

Thus much concerning such Statutes as the Justices of the Peace, out of

their Sessions of the peace, are to meddle withal

Now for a Conclusion of these Statutes, and of the Services of the Justices of peace therein, I wish them, that in all cases where the whole matter is (by the Statute) committed to the Justices of peace (to one alone, or to two Justices, or more) out of their Sessions, to hear and determine, &c. as where upon his or their own view, or by confession of the Offender, or upon examination and proof of Witnesses; (and without any Indicament found or preferred) they may commit or punish an Offender as Convict by such his confession or examination and proof; as also where they may proceed by Inquiry and Indicament; that in every such case of such their Judicial proceeding they be led by no affection, but advisedly to examine and consider of as well the Fact it self as of the Circumstances, and then (in the Fear of God, and according to Law) to proceed and to see or cause due and diligent execution of the punishment to be done upon the Offenders, according to the quality and quantity of their Offence, and as the Statutes themselves do direct; for Law without due execution and punishment of the Offenders, is as a sheathed Sword, without any use or prosit.

But in all cases where the Justices of peace have power to hear and determine out of their Sessions (sc. upon their own view, or upon the con-

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