

libel called Maria Soper's, wherein the Protest test  
Religious laws Government Magistrates Rincollors of  
State courts of Judicature the Kings Evidence and the  
publick Justice of the Nation was all aspersed and De-  
famed, was in September 1680 fined 1000 pound Sterling  
Committed till he paid, set on the Pillory three several  
days in three Different places for an hour space in  
each place; and some Parcels of her Books burnt there  
in her View by the hand of the Common hangman; and  
the paper showing the cause affixed to the Pillory  
the day following to find Justice for the good solation  
during her life. The Privy Council in Holland station  
being wile to furnish scandalum Magnatum when  
Comm. part 2. Tit. 10 § 2. But now this Crime must  
tried in the Court of Judicary. Generally any word  
that spoken to an ordinary Man would give him an  
Action on the case, being spoken of a poor, will furnish  
him the Action of scandalum Magnatum. And for this  
this action will ly for words that would not support  
Action to a Common person; for words are taken in  
the worst sense to preserve the honour of great per-  
sons.

### Chap. 10.

Of Crimes and offences Committed  
Against one's estate, or his goods  
and proper bonds.

Crimes whereby a Man is Injured in his goods or  
Estate may be Divided into such as are Committed by  
fraud or Deceit, and forcible Crimes. Deceit and Covin  
in general is an offence whereby one with some artful  
Device deprives or Injures another to trick or Cheat and  
out of his known right and property Contrary to  
Common honesty. Whereof there are so many kinds  
as

as Cunning Malice and Covin tricks can Injure to  
their wicked purposes. Some of these have Particular Names  
as Theft, fire-raising, false hood, fraudulent Bankruptcy, the  
spoiling or Destroying, planting and Poisoning and Stealing.  
The Crimes of Force, or other go under the general  
name of Felonies.

Forcible Crimes against a Man and his goods,  
are Robbery, oppression and Extortion.

### Tit. 1. Of Theft.

Is the kind Consent of some Ancestors and - and  
also that all things are Common, take place these words be  
no theft, because no property to be invaded but since the  
Introduction of Property this Crime arising from the  
Violence of Covin must call over the head in such Manner  
as no pains or punishment have been able to restrain  
it. Theft (called in the law of England furtum, from the  
French Larcin or from Latrocinium quasi latrocinium by  
Contractation or abuse of the word) is a forcible taking  
away or using for one's self, any Movable thing belong-  
ing to another without his Consent. Movable only  
can be the subject of theft. 2. 2. 27. Pro furtis § 7  
Inst. de Usurariis. By the law of England Larceny cannot  
be Committed even of personal things which favour of  
the Realty, as growing Corn or grass, or fruit upon  
trees; or lead covering a house or Church; perhaps  
such fixed Chattels not being to be removed without  
trouble and Difficulty are not so liable to be stolen  
as things lying loose. Nor could Larceny have been  
formerly Committed of papers or Parchments on  
which are written assurances for owning land or other