

Editions with the M.S. Rolls of Parliament, it may be obser-  
 ved, 1<sup>o</sup> of diverse Acts in Print are not in the Roll. 2<sup>o</sup> Many in  
 the Rolls are not Printed. 3<sup>o</sup> Diverse Clauses are omitted in the  
 Print which occur in the Rolls. 4<sup>o</sup> There are many considerable  
 Variations between the Roll and the Print. 5<sup>o</sup> Some Statutes  
 Pretended to be enacted and afterwards disaffirmed, are  
 yet Printed. 6<sup>o</sup> Whole Parliaments whereupon notable Mat-  
 ters were transacted are omitted. 7<sup>o</sup> Whole Parliaments  
 are Repeated and Made Void by subsequent C. de 4 Just. 100  
 657. Nicolson English History 2. lib. part 3 Chap. 2. De 9<sup>o</sup>  
 Stcherby Brittan. Constit. 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 be not  
 otherwise provided by the Statute. C. de 4 Just. 25. An Act  
 of Parliament cannot be Antiquated by non Use, it Con-  
 tinues always in force till it be Repealed. C. de 1 Just. 115  
 a. 2 Just. 21 Craig. Gend. lib. 1. tit. 8. 56. Which occasions Mi-  
 serable Debates upon old forgotten Statutes.

The Great Charter and several of the old select  
 Statutes are with great Learning Commented upon and  
 Explained by the Lord Coke 2 Just. Wherein he shows  
 how the Common Law stood before the Making of such  
 Statutes; Wherein 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 Repealed.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. de 1 Just. 115. Sir Henry Spelman hath also an elaborate  
 Discourse on that famous Charter of Liberties.

For Robert Brookes, for Francis ~~Brookes~~ others have  
 published Readings: which are Vacations Exercised per-  
 formed by our Barristers of the Inns of Court by the  
 Appointment of the Benchers. The Reader usually  
 Makes choice of some Act of Parliament for his  
 Subject, and his main Business is to observe what In-  
 conveniences and Defects were in the Law before the  
 Making of that Act, and how far it removed them.

The Statutes are Common places, and an Alphabetical abstract  
 or abridgement thereof made successively by Edmund Wingate of  
 Gray's Inn, Joseph Washington of the Middle Temple, Henry  
 Boult of Gray's Inn, William Nelson of the Middle Temple &c

So much shall suffice to have said Concerning the More  
 Law of England: I proceed to show what use there is for the  
 Civil and Canon Laws, and other Ecclesiastical Constitutions  
 in England, and what Authority they have there.

One Vacarius (whom Peter de Forest. ad Gl. tit. cap. 7.  
 takes to be the famous Agorius reckoned amongst the  
 best Scholars) professed and taught the Civil Law in the Univer-  
 sity of Oxford in the Year 1199. And tho' the teaching it was a  
 little interrupted by King Stephen's prohibitory Edict, it re-  
 vived after that King's Death, and grew more and more  
 in Repute. King Edward the first is said to have invited  
 Gratius Accursius son of the famous Accursius who wrote  
 the Glosses, from Bologna where he professed the Civil  
 Law, into England to teach it at Oxford, where a Royal Manor  
 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 Royal profes-  
 sors of it. In which King James the first added a pro-  
 bation in the Church of Salisbury towards the support of Pro-  
 fessors of the Civil Law in the University of Oxford. And  
 besides many of the Founders of Colleges have appropri-  
 ated 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 this Land, was, in time  
 of Popery, received in England by the General Approbati-  
 on of King and people, and published & 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 132 persons of the highest Character and Reputation  
 in Divinity, Civil and Canon Law: yet that design  
 took no Effect, and the old Canon Law was confirmed.