

lodged separate and apart one from another, in distinct Rooms. (3.) Upon pain that he, she, or they which shall offend against this Act, or the true Intent and Meaning thereof, or any part thereof, shall forfeit and lose his or her Office, Place or Employment, and shall forfeit treble Damages to the Party grieved, to be recovered by vertue of this Act, any Law, Statute, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And to the end that English-men may more entirely enjoy their due Freedoms, the Prudence of our Legislators have thought fit, from time to time to remove Incroachments thereupon, though under Pretence of Jurisdictions and Courts of Justice; and to prohibit any exorbitant Arbitrary Power for the future, but that all things may be left to the calm and equal Proceedings of Law; and that most excellent Method of Trial by Juries, one of the principal Bulwarks of England's Liberties. For an Instance hereof, take the Act following.

An Act for Regulating of the Privy Council, and for taking away the Court, commonly called the *Star-Chamber*.

WHereas by the Great Charter, many times confirmed in Parliament, it is enacted, That no Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his Freehold or Liberties, or Free Customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or otherwise destroyed; and that the King will not pass upon him, or condemn him, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land. (2.) And by another Statute made in the fifth Year of the Reign of King Edward, it is enacted, That no Man shall be attached by any Accusation, nor
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