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imposed silence upon all that passed before the first brief, adding that he would have his two briefs exactly observed. Upon this followed the examination of 11 *books, published in Latin or English, out of which* 39 *propositions were exhibited as erroneous and scandalous, together with the form of a certain oath taken therefrom.*

Men condemn the propositions as most heretical, but the appellants disclaim all the books except two in Latin, and offer to renounce the propositions. One of them said that Watson deserved to be whipped about the streets of Rome for the books he had set forth. Another, what if among 12 *Apostles there were a Judas? and now we have seen in Mr. Digges' book (the Puritan), that he would have Watson hanged as Martin Marprelate was; so he will get little of any party.*

Sentence is not get given about the books; it seems hard to prove that they were written by these men here, though there be great presumptions, but seeing they deny it so resolutely, nothing will serve by law but canonical proof. The propositions will be solemnly condemned, and both books and writers censured; and seeing that these men here detest the propositions written in favour of Protestants, I marvel what my Lord of London will gain by them at the last. The Puritan lays hard at him about the Præmunire for favouring an appeal to Rome, but as he strikes also at some more potent than he, it is likely that he will little prevail.

The appellants have given up three writings, which His Holiness commanded to be given to the procurators of the Archpriest, to be answered by them. The first is of the grievances offered to them by the Archpriest; the second of the inconveniences of that subordination; and the third of the remedies. The last discovers great passion and want of insight, for they require a good number of Catholic bishops to be made instead of this Archpriest; or six archpriests, with annual authority and two syndics over them, and assistants to every archpriest, all to go by election of the majority of priests; with other ordinances impossible to be observed in England, and fit to trouble any quiet state. Judge whether this device of bishops would more content their patron Bancroft, or whether six archpriests with two syndics, together with so many meetings, and travelling up and down of priests for election every year, would be more offensive to the State than one poor quiet archpriest, who troubles no man.

Most men here that understand these things laugh, perceiving that these troubles have been moved by ambition to have a part in government, among those that daily stand in danger to die for their religion; for