This Chapter describes how the system of restraints on power during the colonial and early national periods was synergistic yet homeostatic. The synergies arose because aggrieved parties might pursue their remedies simultaneously rather than sequentially. For example, when J.P. Wyseman Claggett of New Hampshire sent James Dwyer to jail pending trial on theft charges, the immediate result was both a criminal indictment for unlawfully altering the order and, as this Chapter details, a false imprisonment action by Dwyer against both Claggett and the constable who conducted the arrest. Yet while interweaving actions amplified the power of the system they also served as stabilizers. If a particular action were abused the victim might have recourse to a damages action of his or her own. For example, as several malicious prosecution cases in this Chapter illustrate, a criminal defendant who secured a favorable outcome could sue a party who had pursued a private criminal prosecution or wrongfully procured initiation of a public criminal prosecution.