

Sept. 4 Parl. K. W. When all business was ended, the King or his Commissioner made a speech, and the parliament was adjourned or dissolved: for there was no such thing as prorogation of the parliament of Scotland. Our Parliaments of old were always dissolved. The first adjournment in the present impression of the Acts of Parliament was in the Year 1661 Act 64 sess. 1 Parl. 1 Ch. 2. Which Act of adjournment was not read in Parliament, because there by that session of parliament is at an end and no thing more can be done in it. Nor was it touched with the Scepter because it is the Kings proper Act, and he should not touch his own Acts to testify his Consent there to.

The Dissolution of a parliament used sometimes to be solemnized by a pompous Cavalcade of all the Members who rode in a solemn procession in their Robes from the parliament house to the Kings palace, where the burgesses rode first, then the Commissioners from Shires and so on the highest degree and the most honourable of that degree rode last; and the King or his Commissioner last of all, on whose right hand rode the Lord high Constable, and on the left the Lord Marshal.

I thought fit to take this brief View of the parliament of Scotland, because of its ancient grandeur, Dignity, and Excellent order in transacting publick affairs: albeit it is now at an end by the happy Union of the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England represented in one and the same Parliament called the Parliament of Great Britain, which is the subject of the next title. Vid. Sir George Mackenzie's ^{Reasons} Arguments against such a Union of Parliaments, observ. on the Parl. 17. S. 6.

Tit. 2.

Concerning the parliament of Great Britain
The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a house of peers, and a house of Commons. In the house of peers the Lords Spiritual Viz. 2 Arch Bishops 24 Bishops and Lords Temporal Viz. Duke, Marquis

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Marquises Earls and Barons of England and the Peers of Great Britain created since the Union, with the sixteen Representatives of the Nobility of Scotland do sit and Vote. The Lord Chancellor or Lord keeper of the Great Seal presides in the higher house. Where the 12 Judges of England, the Kings Council at Law, and the Masters of Chancery are allowed to sit to give their Advice when it is required, but have no suffrage. In the house of Commons, Knights of Counties and the Representatives of Cities and Burroughs of England sit with the Commissioners of Shires and Royal burghs of Scotland. Where one presides called the Speaker.

When the King, whose prerogative it is, hath a Mind to summon a parliament, every one of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of England, and the Temporal Lord of Great Britain, being of the full Age of 21 Years are called to parliament by a writ of summons or short Letter from the King, the Spiritual Lord in respect of the Baronies which are parcel of their ^{peerage} ~~Barony~~ ^{Barony} ~~Barony~~ ^{Barony} and the Temporal Lords in respect of their ~~Barony~~ ^{Barony} ~~Barony~~ ^{Barony} or Creation. But no person can sit in the house of peers 30 Car. 2 cap. 1. Nor can any Alien be a Member of that house, if not Naturalized at or before King George the firsts Accession to the Crown, the Naturalized or Made a Denizen thereafter 12 W. 3 cap. 2 June 1 G. 1 cap. 4 § 1.

The Method of Electing peers of Scotland to sit and Vote in the British parliament is prescribed and regulated by Statute (Act 2 sess. 4 Parl. 2. A. 6 A. cap. 23) and the Resolutions of the house of Peers. In order to this Election, a proclamation is issued out under the great Seal of Great Britain, commanding all the peers of Scotland to Meet at the day and place therein appointed to Elect openly fourteen out of their own Number to sit and Vote in the house of peers. Which proclamation must be duly published at the Market Cross of Edinburgh and in all the County towns of Scotland.