

Country is Counted by our patriots as a sufficient Reward of it self.

In the day prescribed by the King in the writ of summons, his Majesty comes to the private Chamber in West Minister and puts on his Crown and Royal Robes. Whence he is Conducted to the Lords house or house of peers by the Lord Great Chamberlain; where he is placed at the Upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, with a Cloak of State over his head, Under which on either hand are None but the Kings Childrens Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector in January 1658 in place of the house of Lords, which had been abolished by the house of Commons, chose a certain Number at his own pleasure to fill up that other house. Most of them Army officers or other persons Devoted to him, to whom he would have added some of the ancient peers, but they refused to take their seats with such Men. This house had not the Name of a house of peers, but only were called the other house and afterwards in Richards protector ship got the Name of the Upper house. The King sends for the Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod: Who forth with attending his Majesty in the house of Lords and in the Kings Name Commaunded by the Lord Chamberlain or to chuse them a Speaker. Wherupon the Commons Returning to their own house, Make Choice of one of their own Members, who takes the Chair, and is afterwards Upon another day appointed for that purpose, presented by them at the bar of the house of peers to the King sitting on the throne, who approves their Speaker, the Lords Spiritual and temporal being in their Robes of State. After which the King makes his speech to both houses. The whole house of Commons being presumed to be then the Officers of State are not there (as they were in the parliament of Scotland) Members by Virtue of their office.

Hope

These two houses of Parliament may be considered jointly or severally.

In their Joint Capacity they with the King have the transcendent power of Making Enlarging Diminishing Abrogating Repealing and Reviving laws. To which purpose any Member of either house may Move for a Bill to be brought in. Which upon the Question put being Agreed to by the house, the Person Making the Motion together with some others who second it, are ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Some one of these Men hold so ordered present the Bill when Ready, reads the order at the Side bar of the house, and desires leave to bring the Bill to the table. Petitions are offered after the Manner of Bills at the Bar of the house, and brought up by the Member who presents them and are delivered at the table. The Bill, upon the Question on being Agreed to, has some times a first Reading immediately. If not, it may at any other time, the house agreeing thereto, be Read by the Clerk at the table. After whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his hand reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of it, which done, after Debate upon the bill if any happens, he puts the Question whether it shall have a second Reading, and some times upon Motion Appoints a day for it. When the Bill is Read a second time, the Question is whether it shall be Committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole house, if the bill be of Importance, or other ways to a private Committee. When the house Resolves it self into a Committee of the whole house, the person of that Committee takes the Chair, and is called Chairman. When a bill is Debated in the house, no Man may speak to more than one day above one. But in a Committee of the whole house every Member may Reply as oft as he, or the Chairman Judge it Expedient. When a bill is Voted in a Committee of the whole house, and it is doubted whether the Yeas or Nays be the