

invested with and have as it were interwoven in their Constitution those special powers and privileges, viz. to Judge of Controversies, try causes of life and death, examine illegal proceedings of other Courts upon Appeals and Writs of Error, and the parliament only can reverse their Judgements. For the Right of peerage being deemed a trust for the whole Government, they have the sole Jurisdiction of Impeachments Committed and prosecuted by the Commons; and the Senior Peers only in all other Matters of Jurisdiction. Every Lord Spiritual and Temporal hath the Privilege, when Absent, to Make another proxy to Vote in his stead. But at the Beginning of Every parliament, such as at would Make their proxies are obliged to Enter them in person. They give their Votes for a Bill beginning at the lowest Baron, every one Answering a party, Content or not Content. And if the Affirmative and Negative be Equal, it carries for the Negative, Unless the Speaker, be a peer of the Realm, in which case only he is allowed a Casting Voice when the suffrages are Equal. The 12 Judges of England, the Kings Council at Law, and the Masters of Chancery, sit in the Lords house to give their Opinions when it is required, But have no suffrage as such.

The house of Commons, besides their part in the Legislature, are invested with and have interwoven in their Constitution several powers rights and privileges, viz. to Examine Elections of their own Members, to Expell them, to Commit them or others to prison. They have the first Commencement and Consideration and the sole Modelling not only of all laws for imposing taxes and levying or raising aids or Money upon the people for the Defence and support of the state and Government, but also of all laws touching the taking from any Man his property; and have power to Enquire into and Judge of the Uses and Occupations for which Monies are to be Demanded and given, and to appropriate the same to those uses.

The House of Commons is a 3rd Estate place and can be no more than a 3rd Estate. When King Charles 2 being in the House of Commons and sitting in the House of Commons, he was called a 3rd Estate member, which was a great affront to the House of Commons. The House of Commons is a 3rd Estate place and can be no more than a 3rd Estate. When King Charles 2 being in the House of Commons and sitting in the House of Commons, he was called a 3rd Estate member, which was a great affront to the House of Commons.

and to enquire into the Applications, and to Reverse the Misapplications thereof. This house being the General Inquisitor summons from all parts of the Realm to present public Grievances, have the privilege to impeach before the Lords public Delinquents against the Government of the highest Character, and to prosecute them to Judgment, by producing Witnesses Managing Evidence &c. at the bar of the house of peers. In which Impeachment by the house of Commons, no pardon Under the Great Seal is pleadable 12 W. 3 cap. 2. In the house of Commons they Vote by Yeas and Nays altogether, and if it be Doubtful who there is the greater Number, the house Divides and the Speaker Appoints two tellers of each opinion to Number the Votes. Forty Members are requisite to Make a house of Commons, and Eight a Committee. The King cannot take notice of any thing said in the House of Commons but by the Report of the House. The two houses here had frequent Contests about their particular Rights. But generally the Commons were too hard for the Lords; and no wonder, since they had the Disposal of the Nations Money in their hands. This high court of Parliament hath its own laws and Customs, called the laws and Customs of Parliament Coke 4 Inst. 14. 15. According to which Matters done in Parliament are to be Decided, and not by the Common Law of which the Judges give their opinion. All Members of either house have Liberty of speech in their Debates, and Liberty not only to propound and Advise the Making of New laws, or Altering old ones, but also to the present Arraign and Aggravate Grievances. Nor ought any of them to suffer, to be questioned charged or Compelled to Answer in any other Court or place whatsoever for any thing by him said or spoken, or propounded or argued or Advised or Voted in Parliament. But if any one in either house speak Words of Offence to the Kings Majesty or to the house, he is called to the Bar where Commonly he receives a Reprimand from the Speaker, and Asking pardon of the house he Returns to his place; but if the Offence be very great he is sent to the tower, and sometimes to other prisons.