- Clauses—may be reconsidered at any time before a Bill is entirely passed, 44. Foreign to Money Bills, unparliamentary, 48.
- Clerk of the Senate—submits his accounts, 86. Reads every order before entering the same, 19. Reports absence of Members during two Sessions, 10.

Closed Doors-Motion therefor always in order, 11.

Commitment of Bills-See Private Bills.

- Committee of Privileges—consists of all the Senators present during the Session, 1.
- Committees of the Whole—Every Senator sits in his place, 87. The rules of the Senate are observed, but no motion for the previous question, or for an adjournment is received; the Motion is, That the Chairman leave the Chair, &c., &c., 88. No argument is received against the principle of a Bill, 89. The Senate can only be resumed by unanimous consent, unless a question is put by the Chairman, 90. Important amendments made by the Commons to Private Bills may be referred to a Committee of the Whole, 71.
- Committees, Select and Standing—meet in the Committee Rooms on the next day after their appointment, choose their Chairman, and the majority constitute a quorum, 92. Senators may speak sitting, but always uncovered, 93. Other Senators may speak, but not vote, 94. Other persons have no right to attend, 95. The Mover may be one of the Committee, 96. The Chairman explains the amendments reported, 97. Lists of the Committees are posted up in the Lobbies, 98.

Commons-See Members of the House of Commons.

Communications between the two Houses-See Messages.

Conferences—None are to speak at a, except the Managers, and they stand up when the Report is made, 103.

Consent to Private Bills-by parties interested, 64.

Contents and Non-Contents—in voting 30. Their names are taken down at the request of two Senators, 31. See Voting.

Copartners—proof may be required that they are of age, and able and consenting to be incorporated, 64.