

3. That immediately after the Speaker shall have taken the chair, the doors shall be closed, and the Journals of the preceding day be always read.

4. That any member may at any time desire the House to be cleared of strangers, and the Speaker shall immediately give directions to execute the order, without debate.

5. When the House is sitting, every member that shall enter is to give and receive salutations from the rest, and not to sit down in his place unless he has made his obeisance.

6. The members in the Upper House are to keep their dignity and order in sitting, as much as may be, and not remove out of their places without just cause; but when they must needs go across the House, they are to make obeisance to the chair.

7. When any members speak, they address their speech to the rest of the members in general.

8. No member is to speak twice to any Bill at any one time of reading it, or to any other proposition, unless it be to explain himself in some material point of his speech, but no new matter, and that not without leave of the House first obtained. Every member speaks standing and uncovered, and names not the members of the House commonly by their names, but "the member that spoke last," "last but two," &c., or some other note of distinction.

9. That such members as shall make protestations, or enter their dissents to any votes of the House, as they have a right to do, without asking leave of the House, either with or without their reasons, shall cause their protestations or dissents to be entered in the clerk's book on the next sitting day of this House, before the rising of the House, otherwise the same shall not be entered; and shall also sign the same before the rising of the House on the same day.

10. That all orders of the day, which by reason of any adjournment shall not have been proceeded upon, shall be considered only as postponed to the next day on which the House shall sit.

11. To prevent misunderstanding, and for avoiding offensive speeches when matters are debating, either in the House or at committees, it is for honour's sake thought fit, and is so ordered, that all personal, sharp, or taxing speeches be forborne, and that whosoever answereth another man's speech shall apply his answer to the matter without wrong to the person; and as nothing offensive is to be spoken, so nothing is to be ill taken, if the party that speaks it shall presently make a fair exposition or clear denial of the words that might bear any ill construction; and if any offence be given in that kind, as the House itself will be very sensible thereof, so it will censure the offender, and give the party offended a fit reparation and a full satisfaction.

12. That for avoiding all mistakes, unkindness, or other differences, which may grow to quarrels tending to the breach of the peace, if any member shall conceive himself to have received an affront or injury from any other member of the House, either in the Parliament House, or at a committee, or in any of the rooms belonging to the Legislative Council, he shall appeal to the House for his reparation; which if he shall not do, but occasion or entertain quarrels, declining the justice of the House, then the member that shall be found therein offending shall undergo the severe censure of the House.

13. That when a question is under debate, no motion shall be received in the House, unless to amend it, commit it, postpone it to a certain day, or for the order of the day, or to adjourn.

14. That all motions deemed special, two days' notice thereof be given to the House; and any motion (with leave of the House) may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision.

15. That no motion prefaced by a written preamble shall be received by this House.

16. That when the question hath been entirely put by the Speaker, no member is to speak upon the question before voting.

17. That after a question is put, and the House hath voted thereon, no member shall depart out of his place until the House hath entered upon some other business.

18. That at votes, the contents do rise in their places, and the non-contents continue to sit; and that the contents and non-contents shall be taken and entered on the minutes at the request of any one member.

19. That the clerk is to enter no order until the Speaker first demand the assent of the House; and the clerk is to read every order first in the House, before it be entered.

20. That each member has a right to require that the question, or motion in discussion, be read for his information, at any time of the debate.

21. To have more freedom of debate, and to facilitate business, committees are appointed, either of the whole House, or of individuals; committees of the whole House sit in the House, but then the Speaker sits not in the chair as Speaker.

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22. That